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THE NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD.

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THE NEW YORK Genealogical and Biographical Record

VOL. XVI.

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1885.

MEMOIR OF WILLIAM BETTS, LL.D.

BY WILLIAM ALFRED JONES, A.M.

(Read before the New York Genealogical Society, December 12, 1884.)

WILLIAM BETTS, the third and only surviving son of Samuel and Susannah Betts, was born at Becksgrove (the name of a paternal estate), on the Island of Santa Cruz, in the West Indies, January 28, 1802.

His father, Samuel Betts, of Newtown, N. Y., a member of an old and highly respectable Long Island family, was a descendant of Richard Betts, one of the seven patentees of that town (see "Riker's Annals of Newtown," p. 377), born April 29, 1764 (about eleven years before the war), who had removed to the Danish Island, about 1785, and married there, in 1796, Susannah, daughter and co-heiress of Manning Lake, of Becksgrove, by his intermarriage with Mary, daughter of William Carty, Governor of Anguilla.*

The subject of this notice, born abroad, was sent to Jamaica, L. I., to school at a very early age (nine or ten years). Coming in boyhood to this country and passing his long life here in peace and prosperity, honored and beloved, Mr. Betts became as truly American as Hamilton himself, who was also a native of Santa Cruz, and who was sent, a mere youth, to New York, and was educated at Kings, now Columbia College. Of that institution he and Dewitt Clinton were afterward perhaps the most distinguished graduates. John Jay, Robert R. Livingston, and Philip Livingston were earlier.

The young student, William Betts, was prepared for college at Union Hall Academy by Lewis E. A. Eigenbrodt. In 1816 he entered Union College, Schenectady, in its early days, but finding it remote, and not being satisfied with his progress, he applied for admission to the next sophomore class in Columbia College, in the spring of 1817. An obstacle to this project was presented by the then president, the venerable and truly "paternal" Dr. Harris, who told him it would be impossible for him

* His mother was a descendant of Major Thomas Lawrence, of Newtown (Records, vol. iv., p. 122); his grandmother was of the Fish family, of Newtown, and his great-grandmother of the Hollet family; and his many relatives of these several families connected him with most of the old natives of Newtown. It may be remembered that the inhabitants of Newtown generally supported Congress in the Revolutionary War, though other towns did not. Santa Cruz was neutral.—EJS.

to enter at the studies (the curriculum) of Columbia College, which were, at that time (as indeed they continued till within the past twenty years), a year in advance of any other American College. Thereupon he read diligently during the summer and entered the sophomore class in the autumn of the same year, graduating in 1820. From the beginning an earnest and attentive student, he matured into a scholar, "a ripe and good one," not only learned in his profession, but a classical scholar of taste and superior acquirements, and a wide and judicious reader, not only of law, but of history, literature, and philosophy, well informed in theology, and in other departments of inquiry and speculation; from the outset to the end of his career an honor to his College and to the city of his adoption.*

The vacancy he has left in the Board of Trustees, as a wise counsellor and a judicious manager, it will be very difficult to fill with his equal.

On leaving college Mr. Betts entered the law office of David B. Ogden, one of the remarkable names in the history of the Bar of New York, where he studied his profession in a school of the highest character. Shortly after he commenced practice the young lawyer was employed by the late Judge John Duer, distinguished as an able, active, and learned jurist and advocate—at that time United States District Attorney under General Jackson's early administration—to assist him; in effect, practically to do or direct the work of the office. We are told on the best authority, that although Mr. Duer held the office only for a few months, his indefatigable assistant contrived to earn enough to support his family for several years while he was, as a young lawyer, waiting for clients, so great was his assiduity and attention to business.†

Though possessed of natural gifts, for the successful advocate, in an impressive manner and graceful address, Mr. Betts' range of practice became that of the trusted and confidential chamber counsel, rather than of the popular speaker in the gladiatorial contests of the bar. His business, as we learn, was of a comparatively private character; that of counsellor and conveyancer, more than a court lawyer, and especially for great corporations.‡ Thus, Mr. Betts became counsel to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company since 1842; and trustee and counsel of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York from 1850 to 1879, in both of these companies succeeding Mr. Duer and Mr. Beverly Robinson, who had married the sister and was the partner in the law business of Mr. Duer. Always exact and methodical, judicious and painstaking, acting from a high sense of duty and principle, invariably courteous and considerate, Mr. Betts was trusted to manage vast amounts of property and to see to its security as a lawyer. He was one of the most eminent instances we have ever known of the combination of character and capacity, in the legal profession, or indeed, in any other. His natural acuteness and fine

* Nearly all his classmates have passed away. The Judge, William Mitchell remains, and the lawyers C. R. Disoway and A. G. Rogers, perhaps others. All the trustees of the college in office before him died or resigned and retired before he did.—Eus.

† He married in 1826, and after marriage he resided several years at Brooklyn. He purchased houses there in 1831.

‡ The eminence of Mr. Duer as an orator took him much before the courts, on long and noted trials; and before the public on important occasions. When he was on the *bench*, Mr. Duer could give little attention to ordinary calls, and he naturally referred all but to his associates and trusted friends a large share of office business. In New York it was usual for men of the robe to care for and manage the different kinds of business for all their employers, as a *corps*. Connected offices with one enlarged library would result, and no clients lost. *Union* gave strength to a legal opinion, often having many branches, as well as to a nation composed of many States. Mr. Duer became a judge in 1848 and abandoned his law business.—Eus.

sense, his learning and skill, were based upon moral worth and a deep feeling of responsibility. His sense of Right and of Justice were as characteristic as his moderation and kindly feeling, and inspired his clients with confidence, while they confirmed his rank and position as a professional man of distinction. In ecclesiastical affairs Mr. Betts took a very decided interest, and as a layman did more than his fair share of church work. He was an enlightened, active, and conservative churchman throughout his long and useful life. Pure and religious, without pretence or ostentation, he was also an intelligent and valuable officer in several church institutions. Attention to these affairs occupied much of his time and thoughts, freely given in the midst of his important and varied business concerns. As for instance, he was vestryman of St. Ann's, Brooklyn, L. I., 1832-38, and warden of Grace Church, Jamaica, L. I., 1842.

He sat frequently in the Convention (especially in 1837 and 1838, in the important sessions when the diocese was divided), chosen from St. Ann's, Brooklyn, and from the Church of the Transfiguration, New York City; also, trustee of the Society for the Promotion of Religion and Learning, and treasurer of the Society for the Relief of Widows and Children of Clergymen, 1858-74; and trustee of the Aged and Infirm Clergymen's Fund, New York, for about the same period.

Education, of the ideal character, high-toned, thorough, effective, and practical, for the citizen and man of business, but more particularly for the gentleman and the professional man, was a favorite study for him; both in theory as a philosophic student, and in practice as a scholastic instructor, in its connection with the curriculum and routine of the college. Indeed, so close and long was his connection with Columbia College, as undergraduate, alumnus, trustee, professor, and officer of the board, covering the years of an ordinary lifetime—over sixty years—that something more than a superficial notice is demanded in tracing Mr. Betts' intimate relations with his *Alma Mater*.

Perhaps to no one alumnus has Columbia College been more indebted than to the subject of the present sketch. A bare enumeration of offices filled by him, so worthily and for so long a period, affords ample confirmation of this statement. Graduating in 1820, and invested with the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1850, in the interval elected a Trustee, in 1842, he held this post until his death. In 1837, at the semi-centennial celebration of the establishment of Columbia College, Mr. Betts was the poet. This poem was printed, as were afterward several of the reports to the Trustees from his classical pen. In particular, we should mention a scholarly inaugural address, at the introduction of the four newly appointed professors, Joy, Davies, Nairne, and Lieber, 1858. Previously to this, Mr. Betts was appointed Professor of Law, 1848-54, succeeding Chancellor Kent in the same chair. A series of lectures, used by the Professor on International Law, were never published.*

In 1850 he was elected Clerk of the Board. This post was occupied by Dr. Clement C. Moore for thirty-five years, 1815-1850, and by Mr. Betts, his successor, from 1850 to 1874.

The *present* Law School, on a new and greatly enlarged footing, and which has become a most useful and important adjunct to the College or

* It is believed that the work of Mr. Wheaton, repeatedly enlarged, and republished by Mr. William Beach Lawrence, an alumnus of the College, and by others, interfered with the publication of the lectures, which, of course, covered in part the same ground.

University, was established in 1858, at his suggestion and by his aid, as was also the School of Mines, the very popular and scientific department, in 1864.

In 1858 Mr. Betts was elected a Trustee of the Medical Department of Columbia College, and few of that Board now survive.

Mr. Betts had genuine literary traits, as well as the habits and application of the man of business. He kept up his classical reading to the last. Immediately after leaving college, a few members of the classes from 1819 to 1821, with two other intimate friends associated themselves together in a club, partly for classical reading, partly to maintain their friendship, which they did through life. The members were: Henry D. Cruger, Benj. McVickar, Samuel Verplanck, Garrit G. Van Wagenen, William Henderson, Richard Kemble, James I. Rumsey, all deceased (1884), and two yet living, Thomas L. Wells and William Moore. Mr. Betts was the youngest member. They met irregularly at one another's houses, and their wives were admitted. The lady of the house always presided at their suppers.

Besides his few publications connected with the College we should mention that Mr. Betts prepared other lectures besides those on international law, and not printed. A printed Fourth of July oration, at Jamaica, in 1840, we have never met with, nor have we seen a review of President W. A. Duer's "Outlines of Constitutional Law," in the *Methodist Quarterly*. The St. Nicholas address, read in December, 1851, before that society (of which and of the New York Historical Society Mr. Betts was a member), is a philosophical and elegant paper of permanent interest and value. In these and all of the literary productions we have read, by the same writer, we find justness and propriety of thought and sentiment, accuracy and clearness of statement and discussion, couched in a pure, unaffected, idiomatic English style. The judgment and refinement of the scholar were apparent, also, in his artistic tastes and accomplishments.

He had the cultivated eye and judgment of the amateur in works of art (pictorial design), and was particularly fond of music and of the flute, on which, we are told by a relative, he was singularly proficient. In his fondness for the flute he was distinguished when a mere child. He began to take lessons at the tender age of five or six years, and to practise for his own ear at the coach-house at Becksgrove, out of hearing of the family. He was a member of a musical society when a young man—an association of gentlemen of New York, who themselves played at their own concerts. Mr. Betts' instrument was the flute, Mr. Henderson's the violin. It is said when they played together the effect was marvellous.

As his library marks the scholar, we have learnt that it was small but choice; had been collecting for three generations; classical, historical, and literary. It comprised excellent English editions of standard histories and a few rare classics, and included, besides, a large number of early New York editions of good authors. But his studies and reading were unhappily brought to a close by one of the greatest physical evils that can be endured by the student—the loss of sight, a calamity that came upon him in 1863, in his sixty-first year, when he first knew of the existence of a cataract. His failure of sight was gradual. He ceased to be able to *read*, ten years later, in his seventy-third year, but could see to write. For several years he was in the habit of taking down rough minutes of the meetings of the Board of Trustees, which his devoted and faithful son (his secretary and

companion, his friend and nurse) copied and wrote out fairly. We are informed, moreover, that this manly sufferer carried on the conveyancing business for the Mutual Company nearly three years after he could not read a word. The papers were read to him. His sight, it is thought, had not wholly failed (as we are told by the most reliable informant) for more than two years previous to his death. On occasional visits we could not but admire his patient, uncomplaining, truly Christian fortitude and mildness in bearing this almost intolerable misfortune, which clouded and darkened the last fourteen years of his life. This severe trial served as a crucial test of temper and humility, and was borne with philosophic courage and equanimity, elevated and dignified by the religious faith and pious submission of the Christian. His mind was certainly well stored with all the resources which a solitary person could use to advantage. The personal appearance and bearing of Mr. Betts was emphatically that of a *gentleman*. The feeling and instincts, the tact and delicacy of that rare character (so often ill assumed, and of which counterfeits are abundant) were distinctly evident in movement and gesture, in the play of expression of his features, and in the inflections and tones of his voice. All expressed high breeding. He united the essential qualities of the born gentleman with the acquired and adventitious graces of the cultivated man of the world. His features and head were cast in a classic mould, and his countenance was full of intelligence, sweetness, and natural dignity. His person was tall and well formed, and we are not surprised to be told that he and Mr. Berriman ("Old Merchants of New York," 2 ser., p. 199) were considered the handsomest men of their time in New York Society.

There have been several miniatures and portraits of Mr. Betts—a childish likeness at the age of eight or nine; a grown young man of twenty-four, by Rogers (of Bridgehampton); a small portrait, by Lawson, 1842, and, notably, a fine life-size photograph, taken for the Mutual Company in 1865 or about that date. This is remarkably handsome, and equally faithful and spirited; a fine head, very characteristic, conveying a just expression of noble sentiment, refined intelligence, and charming urbanity of temper—the head of a scholar and gentleman.

In 1858, some years earlier, Dr. N. F. Moore, ex-President of Columbia College, who added to his scholarship and classical cast of manners and tastes the talent of an amateur artist, executed a fine photograph of his friend, which we have never seen. But we have seen a remarkable instance of his skill in a photograph of himself, which he presented to the late Dr. Samuel Seabury, the eminent theologian, and member of the well-known church family which gave the first bishop to the American Church. It almost produces the effect of a fine etching by Rembrandt.

Mr. Betts was married October 28, 1826, to Anna Dorothea, eldest daughters of Beverly Robinson, Esq. (the contemporary and peer of the celebrated lawyers of the first half of the present century), by his intermarriage with Frances, eldest daughter of Col. William Duer (who married Katharine, second daughter of General William Alexander, Lord Stirling, of Revolutionary celebrity). And he had issue two sons and one daughter:

1. BEVERLEY ROBINSON, b. Aug. 3, 1827, the well and worthily known clergyman of the church, and for eighteen years the accomplished Librarian of Columbia College.*

* With whom we are acquainted as a member of our Society, and for many years a member of our Committee of Publication, and who has written on topics of heraldry with much approbation.—EBS.

2. CAROLINE, b. Aug. 17, 1831, who m., 1852, Henry B. Robinson, of Frederickton, N. B., and has issue surviving :
 - i. JOHN BEVERLEY, b. June 10, 1853.
 - ii. ANNE MORRIS, b. Nov. 10, 1855, m., 1878, to James Cooper Wheeler, and has issue a daughter, Candace, b. 1880.
 - iii. CANDACE ALICE, b. Feb. 5, 1863.
 - iv. KATHARINE BEVERLEY, b. April 2, 1865.
 - v. FREDERICK DELANCY, b. July 16, 1867.
 - vi. FRANCES DUER, b. Oct. 4, 1872.
3. WILLIAM, b. March 2, 1835, who married Isabel Ford, eldest daughter of William H. Needham, of Frederickton, N. B., and who died Feb. 14, 1869, leaving one surviving child, Isabel Ford, b. Feb. 17, 1864.

Mr. Betts died on Saturday, July 5, 1884, at his house in Jamaica, of old age, without any actual illness, and was buried on the Tuesday following in the parish churchyard of Jamaica, the Rev. Dr. Houghton, Rector of the Church of the Transfiguration in New York, officiating, whose church he had attended in the city, the Bishop of Long Island, and many other clergymen, as well as lawyers and laymen from a distance, attending his funeral.

THE ANCESTRY OF ANN CAMPBELL, WIFE OF HON. JOHN STEVENS, OF PERTH AMBOY, N. J., AND OF NEW YORK.

BY RICHARD F. STEVENS.

ON the sixteenth day of April, A.D. 1684, John Drummond, of Lundine, deeded† to John Campbell, gent., of the kingdom of Scotland, one-eighth of one-twenty-fourth part of the land belonging to the East Jersey proprietors, and in the same year, the month and day of the month being omitted, but most probably at the same time,‡ gave him a full power of attorney to act as his proxy in the disposition, sale, and management of all his lands and proprietary rights in the province of Nova Caesaria, or New Jersey, stating his reasons for doing so were his inability to leave the kingdom of England and Scotland, and reposing full and entire confidence in the integrity and ability of his friend, John Campbell.

The John Drummond above alluded to, was the Honorable John Drummond,§ of Lundy, Lundine, or Landry, the second son of James, third Earl of Perth. He was Baron Drummond, of Golestown, and created Viscount Melfort in 1685, and was assigned part of the confiscated estates of the Earl of Argyll in Argyllshire.

On the 12th of August, 1686, he was created|| Earl, and, in 1696, Duke of Melfort. Besides being Secretary of State for the kingdom of

* In our view he was one of a class which it becomes us to preserve in memory.—F.R.S.

† Book of Deeds, "A," p. 210.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 211.

§ Douglas' Peerage.

|| Baron Drummond, of Rescortown, and Earl of Forth. The patent for these creations, made while James II. was king, passed over the children by his first wife (including two sons), of the family of Lundin, who were staunch Protestants, and limited the peerage to the heirs made by the second wife, who were Papists.—See note to p. 33 of the Letters from James IV., Earl of Forth, published by the Camden Society, in 1845.

Scotland, and one of the members of His Majesties most Honourable Privy Councill in both kingdoms; he was one of the original twenty-four proprietors, to whom, on the fourteenth of March, A.D. 1682, James, Duke of York, confirmed the sale of the Province of East Jersey.*

John Campbell, his proxy and partner, as he is frequently styled in State papers, held a very prominent position in the Colony from the date of his arrival.

He appears to have landed in this country some time in October, 1684,† accompanied by his wife Mary Campbell, his three children, Ann, Gawinetta, and John, and eleven servants, by name, Robt Moore, Alexander Mickle, Alex. Scott, Colin Campbill, Samll Mathew, Patrick Robinson, Esabell Mathew, Margrett Stuer, Mary Still, Mary Mitchell, and Robert Campbill; these servants, according to the custom of the times, were indentured to him for four years, dating from 15^{S^{ber}}, 1685, after which period of servitude they were allowed to form homes for themselves in the infant colony.

From letters sent home at that time, the vessel he came in first put in at the Capes of Virginia, and many of the passengers landed and travelled overland from Maryland. Mr. Campbell appears to have been one of this number, as we find in a letter from him to Mr. John Dobie‡—to whom he had sold a portion of his share in the proprietorship—as follows :

“NEW PERTH, 8th of November, 1684.

“B. JOHN : I wrote a line from *Philadelphia* to you, as we were coming hither. your cousin, James Dobie, the bearer, is in such haste that I cannot write what I would say; but in short, we are come here to a good wholesome countrey, in which with little industrie a man may have a comfortable life. There is good Wheat and Oats growing here, and Indian Corn, which our servants like very well; There is Fish and Fowl (in) abundance, and cows and Horses; they labour with Horse and Oxen. There is Deer throughout all the countrey, and Turkies which some of our servants have Killed a part of already. There is Partrages and Quails very rife, that my wife yesterday morning saw about 20 of them walking before the door like Chickens. I shall say no more till I see further, for I am with others going to the countrey on Monday to see for the countrey lotts; for I have taken up the Towns already, and cut down the trees of two acres of ground with six men in three days. My service to all Friends. I am your most assured Friend,

JOHN CAMPBELL.”

His addressing Mr. Dobie as B. John, would seem to intimate that they were brothers-in-law, though possibly the B may stand for Beloved.

Besides his own servants he brought over three for Mr. John Doby or Dobbie (Dobie), one of whom was named Archibald Campbell, and whom Whitehead, in his “East Jersey under the Proprietors,” probably confounds with Mr. Archibald Campbell, the son of Lord Neill Campbell,§ who came over in the same vessel with his father, Mr. David Symson, and fifth-three servants in December, 1685.

The Books of Deeds among the archives in the custody of the Secretary of State at Trenton, N. J., contain deeds of property to an Archibald

* Book of N. J. Archives, vol. 1, p. 460.

† Book of Deeds, “A,” p. 105.

‡ George Scott’s “Model of the Government” of the Province of East New Jersey, p. 261.

§ Book of Deeds, “A,” 2.

Campbell, styled in one place a yeoman (while in the same deed John Campbell is given the title of Gent.), and in another, a workman.* This Archibald Campbell died in the early part of 1702, and his will, which was probated May 15, 1702, appoints John Campbell, of Raritan River, his heir and executor, and is signed only by a cross or mark.

Dr. Archibald Campbell, the second son of Lord Neill Campbell, returned to his native country, where he became an eminent divine, was created a Bishop of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, August 25, 1711, and died at London in June, 1744.

Another proof that the Archibald Campbell who died in 1702 was not the son of Lord Neill, is found in a deed from the Proprietors of East Jersey "to Archibald Campbell, Esqr., son and heir of Lord Neill Campbell, Dec'd, and Robert Blackwood,† Merchant, of Edinburgh in ye Kingdom of Scotland, who holdeth between them three quarters of a proprietor of ye sd province," of certain lands formerly patented to Lord Neill Campbell, deceased.

This deed is dated April 1, 1703, some time after the death of the other Archibald Campbell.

That John Campbell immediately after his arrival took a prominent position in the Colony, is proven by the fact that before he had been six months there, he was appointed and commissioned‡ one of the two "Members or Justices of the Court of Common Rights, outside the Members of the Council."

This Court of Common Rights was the highest court in the Colony, and was equivalent to the present Court of Errors and Appeals. The members composing it were the members of Council, *ex-officio*, with additional members probably selected for their legal knowledge.

His commission§ dated from May 27, 1685, and he was reappointed March 14, 1686, and May 9, 1687.

The town of Amboy perth desiring to be represented in the Generall Assembly, he was elected on April 8, 1686, one of the two Deputies assigned to that town.

On the 3d day of July, 1685, the Governor and Proprietors issued an order|| for laying out lands in which, under the seal of all the Proprietors, they gave authorization for certain gentlemen to act as proxies for particular proprietors, and John Campbell was designated as the proxy for Lord Viscount Melfort.

In an obligation given by the Deputy Governor and Proprietors of West Jersey to fulfil certain agreements with those of East Jersey,¶ they gave a bond for £5,000 to Lord Neill Campbell, Governor of East Jersey, Captain Andrew Hamilton, afterward Governor, and John Campbell, proprietors, said bond to be forfeited if the conditions recited were not fulfilled.

On the 14th of April, 1687, we find him appointed by the East Jersey Proprietors as a Commissioner** in conjunction with Saml Winder and Miles ffoster, to confer with the Governor of West Jersey relative to running the line between the two provinces. How the work was accomplished the records do not show.

A very singular and curious document has been preserved among the

* Book of Deeds.

† *Ibid.*, "C," p. 257.

‡ *Ibid.*, "C," p. 98.

§ *Ibid.*, pp. 122, 119.

|| N. J. Archives, vol. I., p. 422.

¶ *Ibid.*, p. 122.

** *Ibid.*, vol. II., p. 1.

records of the old colonial deeds of New Jersey, and is in the form of a rough draft for a more formal agreement; it is between John Campbell and David Toshack of Moneybaird or Monyweard, and reads thus:

"That John Campbell send a footman in velvet to waitt on Monybaird, his heires and assignes leaving (or bearing) the name & armes of Toshack, which man so cladd is to wait on Monybaird as aforesd dureing the tyme of parliament & that to hold his stirrup dureing the fores'd tyme so cladd as said is, ffor the whole causes Monybaird is to dispone his interest in Amboy Towne to the sd John his heirs leaving (bearing) the name & armes of Campbell, failing the said John losses his interest to Ann & his, & that what interest Monybaird dispones to the foresd John Campbell in Amboy to returne to Monybaird leaving (bearing) the foresd armes, & his (this) paper is to be extended in forme as aforesd, & signed by both partyes, & each to have a double Registrat, at Amboy the sixteenth day of december one thousand six hundred eighty & four.

"Toshack. J^{on}. Campbell: p McGregor.

"witnes Benjamin Clark."

This curious document seems to have been made soon after John Campbell's arrival in the colony.* The parliament alluded to was the Grand Council, which consisted of the Governor and twenty-four proprietors, or their proxies, and twenty-eight representatives chosen by the colonists, which met once a year, and the Common Council, which consisted of the twenty-four proprietors and nine representatives, which sat constantly to transact the ordinary business of the colony.

David Toshack, of Monybaird, was styled in the instruction to Deputy Governor Laurie, etc.,† sent by the proprietors in London, August, 1684, as the "partner with James, Earl of Perth, and Sir George McKenzie, of Tarbutt, and proxy for them."

The Toshacks, of Monybaird, intermarried with the Campbells, of Glenuchy, several times; one of them, probably the person above alluded to, marrying the daughter of Sir Robert Campbell, of Glenuchy, grandfather of the first Earl of Breadalbane.

These Campbells were descended from Sir Colin Campbell, of Glenuchy, uncle of the first Earl of Argyle, who was the third son of Sir Duncan Campbell, of Lochow, a direct descendant of Diarmed O'Dubin, A.D., 404.

John Campbell, the subject of this sketch, was probably descended from this branch of the family. As David Toshack and John Campbell represented the several interests of two brothers, viz.: Perth and Drummond, it is presumable they were on intimate relations with each other, and from Mr. Campbell taking the arms and livery of the Campbells, he must have been a near relation of Argyll and Lord Neill Campbell, with whom he seems to have had many close business connections.

Whitehead, in his "East Jersey under the Proprietors," makes him a son of Lord Neill Campbell, while Dr. Messler, in his "Centennial History of Somerset County," at one time styles him his son, and at another time his nephew. These gentlemen must both be mistaken, as Lord Neill had but two sons, Colonel Charles, who fought in the rebellion of 1685, and Bishop Alexander, who is mentioned before. His nephew, John Campbell,

* George Scott's Model of the Government, etc.

† New Jersey Archives, vol. i., p. 460.

of Mamore, was also engaged in this rebellion, and was the father of the second Duke of Argyll and was never in America.

John Campbell was the owner of a large tract of land of eighteen hundred and seventy acres on the West Side of South Branch of the Raritan.* John Dobbie (to whom he sold), Lord Melfort, Governor Andrew Hamilton, and Lord Neill Campbell, all owned land in the vicinity; their deeds are dated November 9, 1685.

John Campbell died in the summer of 1690, and in his will which was probated August 2, 1690, he declares himself "sick in boddy but of sound and perfect memory, thanks be to Almighty God." He leaves to his wife, Mary Campbell, after the payment of the debts he owes in right or confidence to any person whatsoever, his entire temporall estate, he also leaves to her the Disposall of his three children, Ann, Gawinetta, and John, and constitutes her as Executrix.

His eldest daughter, Ann, married John Stevens, of Amboy, about 1710, and had issue as follows: Campbell, a captain in Colonel Schuyler's regiment of "Old Blues," who fought in the French wars at Oswego, and Fort William Henry. John, who was a distinguished citizen of New Jersey, and took a prominent part in the American Revolution as Vice-President of his Colony and State, and Member of the Continental Congress. William, Lewis, Richard, Sarah, and Mary, who intermarried with Fenwick Lyell, a well known member of the New Jersey Bar.

Gawinetta, the second child of John Campbell, married William Harrison, one of a family that figured prominently in the history of East Jersey during its infancy.

His son, John Campbell, settled on the banks of the Raritan and held the office of High Sheriff of Middlesex and Somerset.† He died in the spring of 1733, and his will, which was probated on April 18th of that year, shows that he left a numerous family. It mentions his wife Mary, and his children John, Douglass, James, Margret, Janet, Ann, and Neill. Many of his descendants most probably are now living in Somerset County.

ROGERS LINEAGE.

BY BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT, OF CLINTON, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.

(Continued from Vol. XV., p. 159.)

A FEW errors of a typographical, or numerical, sort must be corrected, and some valued items of new information, very recently procured, must be communicated to the reader, while yet we stand on the threshold of the present number of this article.

I. The words, p. 153 of Vol. XV. of RECORD, "6. iv. James Rogers," should have been "5. iv.," agreeing with preceding page.

II. "*Gen.* John Cotton Smith," p. 154, should have been "*Gov.*," etc.

III. On same page, middle letter "R." in Abial R. Botsford, should have been "K."

IV. On p. 155 (third line from top), the words, "or that of Samuel," should have been, "*or that of Morris.*" Note, also, that the words imme-

* Dr. Messler's Records.

† Book of Deeds.

diately following, viz., "This family, if related to him" (that is, to Dea. Jedediah R. Hawley), "must have been so related, as nephews of Dr. Uriah Rogers," are words of Mr. Hawley, and not of the narrator at all. They are worthy of being carefully studied for more light.

V. Quite a number of such informants of Rogers family facts, as the writer could find in various parts of the land, have seemed to be surprisingly ignorant of the real and most interesting story of their lineage; and, worse than that, well-nigh indifferent to it. Very few have seemed to have any strong sense of kinship with those of their own name, or blood, or any great curiosity to know what kind of an experience those have had who have been "bone of their bone, and flesh of their flesh," as they have sailed, one after another, on "life's solemn main"—whether in the sunshine, or in cloud and storm continually, and whether having had a large heritage themselves of noble ideas and aims and deeds, received from other days and other hearts, and transmitted, enlarged, and improved by them to those who were their successors; or possessing, at the best, but a poor pittance of nobility in their own souls, they were satisfied with that little, as their portion of good under the sun. Often does it happen in family history that, by the power of new additions from without, of splendid, morally splendid affinities, established in a new generation, a great and permanent exaltation is given to the tone of family feeling, and a new sense of the true ends of human aspiration and endeavor. New native fire is thus sometimes imported into the blood, and new vigor of accomplishment into muscle and nerve, where before they were wanting.

The writer, while not having a particle of Rogers blood from any source in his veins, has taken great pleasure in seeking to summon those who belong to that family by right, in name, or feeling, to cherish their ancestry with reverence and affection, and "to esteem" all its worthy actors on life's busy stage "very highly in love, for their works' sake." Scarcely one of the family has been found that knew that Dr. Uriah Rogers and Samuel Rogers were brothers, and that they were both residents of Norwalk, Conn. Who and what their descendants have been, where they have lived, and what they have sought to do for their kind and actually have done for them; and the fact of the broad mutual relationship of the Lockwoods, Hawleys, Rogerses, Kents, Kings, Scribners, and Gracies—all these facts that should have been of high account surely with them, as a family, wherever known, have remained quite unknown to most of them until now. To one considering these facts it will not seem so strange, as it otherwise might, that the writer could have found the moderate appreciation that he did, and even the imperfect understanding of the fact of Chancellor Kent's membership in the family. The presence of so bright a legal star, shining steadily, high and clear, in the horizon of the times, for more than a century, would be enough to give a special illumination of its own to any family history, however distinguished by other merits. That the writer could have been so misinformed by any member of the family not cognizant of the real facts of the case, as to state (p. 153) "that Chancellor Kent had no children," he regrets; and he takes great pleasure in stating now, contrarily, at the first opportunity for doing so publicly, that Chancellor Kent had four children, viz.:

i. ELIZABETH KENT, b. March 25, 1791; d. March 26, 1793.

ii. ELIZABETH KENT, 2d, b. Feb. 16, 1796 (she always called her own name "Eliza"), m., Sept. 16, 1816, Isaac Stoutenburgh Hone, b. Feb. 14,

1794 (son of John and Hannah Hone), a prominent New York merchant, and a gentleman of much talent, worth, and culture. He d. June 5, 1856, and she d. in Philadelphia, Pa., April 29, 1877. They had one child, Elizabeth Kent Hone, b. Oct. 28, 1819, who m., Dec. 13, 1838, William Henry Ashhurst, of Philadelphia, b. there Aug. 16, 1815 (son of Richard and Elizabeth Ashhurst of that city). He is a resident (1885) of Philadelphia, without professional employment. They have had five children: 1. HENRY ASHHURST, who m. a Miss Potter, of South Carolina, and resides in Philadelphia, without professional occupation. 2. EMILY ASHHURST, who resides in Philadelphia, unmarried. 3. ELIZABETH KENT ASHHURST, who m. Richard Lloyd Williams, of Philadelphia, and now resides in Newport, R. I. 4. ALICE ASHHURST, who resides unmarried in Philadelphia. 5. FANNY ASHHURST, who m. Lieutenant Lambert Y. Palmer, who was lost in the United States Steamer Huron, November, 1877.

iii. JUDGE WILLIAM KENT, b. in Albany, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1802, graduated at Union College, an eminent lawyer in New York City; judge of the Circuit Court (1841-5); Professor Harvard College Law School, succeeding Judge Story in "The Royal Professorship of Law" (1846-7). He returned afterward to the practice of law in New York City (1847-61). He m. Nov. 2, 1821, Helen Riggs, b. in New York, May 18, 1802 (dau. of Caleb Riggs and Abigail Burnet, granddaughter of Colonel William Burnet, Surveyor-General of the Continental Army). He died at Fishkill, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1861; she d. there Aug. 18, 1870. They had but one son, JAMES KENT, b. Sept. 21, 1830. He m., April 30, 1853, Sarah Irving (dau. of Edwin Clark Irving and Sarah Sanders). He studied law in his father's office, and was admitted to the bar in 1851, and resides now in Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, practising his profession.

From his active, helpful interest in furthering the zeal of the writer to do justice to the Kent part of the Rogers lineage, the facts here cited have been largely obtained.

He has had four children, viz.:

1. JAMES IRVING KENT, b. April 2, 1854, in New York, m., June 3, 1875, Louisa Morris Stewart (dau. of William Pinckney Stewart and Helen Le Roy). He was graduated at Columbia College Law School, and admitted to the New York Bar in 1876, and is now (1885) practising law in New York City. He was a member of the New York Assembly in 1883-4. His children are:
 - (1) JAMES KENT, b. March 1, 1876.
 - (2) WILLIAM PINCKNEY KENT, b. Feb. 27, 1877.
 - (3) HELEN VAN CORTLAND KENT, b. Sept. 21, 1879.
2. EDWIN CLARK KENT (son of James Kent, of Fishkill, and Sarah Irving), b. Aug. 2, 1856; graduated at Columbia College, and is now (1885) a lawyer in Fishkill, N. Y., and unmarried.
3. WILLIAM KENT (son of James and Sarah Kent), b. March 19, 1858, grad. at Columbia College, and studied law in Newburgh, N. Y., m., April 30, 1881, Emily Lorillard (dau. of Pierre Lorillard and Emily Taylor). He is a practising lawyer in New York. He has two children, viz.:
 - (1) WILLIAM KENT, b. in New York, April 14, 1882.
 - (2) EMILY LORILLARD KENT, b. in Pelham, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1883.

4. WILLIAM IRVING KENT (son of James and Sarah Kent), b. Jan. 8, 1861, is now in the sugar business in the Philippine Islands (1885). He m., at Yokohama, Japan, Dec. 10, 1884, Helen Van Cortland Stewart (dau. of the late William Pinkney Stewart and Helen Le Roy).

iv. MARY KENT (dau. of Chancellor James Kent and Elizabeth Bailey), b. May 19, 1807, m., as his second wife, Sept. 5, 1839, Rev. John Seely Stone, D.D., b. in West Stockbridge, Mass. (son of Ezekiel Stone, a farmer there, and Mary Seely). He was grad. at Union College, New York, in 1823, and at the General Episcopal Seminary, New York, in 1825, and ordained deacon by Bishop Hobart in 1826. He was rector for about two years each respectively in succession, at Litchfield, Conn. (St. Michael's); Frederick, Md. (All Saints); and New Haven, Conn., 1830-32 (Trinity); at which last place a revival under his ministry, at the time, gave a special charm always in his thoughts to his remembrance of his rectorship there. From New Haven, which he left with regret, he went to Boston, Mass., and took the rectorship of St. Paul's (1832-41); and afterwards (1841-53) that of Christ Church in Brooklyn, N. Y., and last of all, that of St. Paul's in Brookline, Mass. (1853-63). He was for a few years (1863-66) Lecturer in the Episcopal Theological School in Philadelphia, Pa.; and in July 1867 was elected Professor of Systematic Divinity in the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, Mass., and Dean of the Faculty of the same institution—to reside at Cambridge. He gave his whole time and care to the organization and progress of that then new institution, from that time (1867) until his retirement from his labors at Easter in 1876. He d. in his eighty-seventh year at Cambridge, Mass., after a long life of wisdom, piety, and honor, January 13, 1882.

Dr. Stone published several works of great interest and value, as "The Evangelical and Tractarian Systems Compared" in 1853; "Scripture-Views of the Church of Christ," 1866; "Lectures on the Christian Sabbath," 1867; "Scriptural Views of Baptism and The Lord's Supper," 1867, and "The Life of Bishop Griswold," and "The Life of Dr. Milnor," etc.

[Dr. John S. Stone m. for his first wife, May, 1826, Sophia Morrison Adams, of Schenectady, b. Nov. 6, 1802 (dau. of James Adams and Susan Robinson Morrison). She was gr.-granddaughter of Rev. Elisha Kent, of Putnam County, N. Y., by his daughter Mrs. Morrison. She d. in Boston, Mass., in March, 1838. He had by this marriage two children: (1) Archibald M. Stone, who, in after life, dropped, in compliance with an uncle's will, the name Stone, and took the name Morrison. He was b. in Litchfield, Conn., in 1827, and now resides, as a retired Episcopal clergyman (Rev. A. M. Morrison), in South Orange, N. J. (2) Mary Kent Adams Stone, b. in 1835, living now, unmarried, in Cambridge, Mass.].

Madam Mary Kent Stone resides now (1885), greatly venerated, in her seventy-eighth year, among her children and many personal friends, at Cambridge, Mass., where the cherished memory of Dr. John S. Stone is held in ever fresh delight in the hearts of all who knew him, and only to love and honor him. They had six children:

1. REV. JAMES KENT STONE, b. Nov. 10, 1840, grad. at Harvard in 1861, ordained an Episcopal clergyman, made Professor of Greek and Latin, in Kenyon College, Gambier, O., and afterwards (1867) President of same; and, in 1869, President of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y. In 1871 he became a Roman Catholic priest, and a novice, in same year, in a Passion-

ist Institution in Pittsburg, Pa., and was afterwards a Paulist Father in New York. In 1879 he went to South America, and is now (1885), as he has been for several years, the head of a Passionist Monastery in Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, S. A.

He m., Aug., 1863, Cornelia Fay, of Brookline, Mass., b. Sept., 1834 (dau. of Harrison Fay and Sarah Kelsey). She d. at her father's house in Brookline, Feb. 16, 1869.

In the late Union war he enlisted early as a private in the Second Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers, and went at once to the front in Virginia, and was promoted to a lieutenantcy, but was compelled to resign his commission soon, on account of continued ill-health.

2. WILLIAM KENT STONE, b. Jan. 31, 1842. He is now a student and teacher in The Art Museum in Boston, and resides, unmarried, in Cambridge, Mass.

3. HENRY VAN DYKE STONE, b. August 9, 1843. He left the Scientific School at New Haven, Conn., where he was pursuing his studies, when the rebel war broke out, and joined with his brother James, as a private, the Second Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers, and went at once to Virginia, and was made second lieutenant. He was instantly killed in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., on the morning of July 3, 1863. His revered mother rejoices to think of him, ever, in the solitude of her own peaceful thoughts, as "a noble youth that lived and died without a stain," at the early age of nearly twenty, in the service of his country.

4. ELIZABETH KENT STONE, b. March 22, 1846, m., June, 1872, Rev. Professor Alexander Viets Griswold Allen, D.D., b. in Otis, Mass., May 4, 1841 (son of Rev. Ethan Allen and Lydia Child Burr). He is Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, Mass. They have two sons:

(1) Henry Van Dyke Allen, b. May 5, 1873.

(2) John Stone Allen, b. Oct. 5, 1875.

5. CHARLES SIMEON STONE, b. Nov. 26, 1848. He is connected with Dupée's Chemical and Dye Works, at Walpole, Mass., where he resides, unmarried.

6. PHILIP SIDNEY STONE, b. Jan. 29, 1852, grad. at Harvard in 1872, and was admitted to the bar in 1882. He m., Oct. 17, 1882, Anna Blake Abbott, b. March 12, 1854, dau. of Samuel Leonard Abbott, M.D., of Boston, Mass. (son of Samuel Leonard Abbott and Matilda Campbell), and Eliza Jones Hoppin (dau. of Thomas Cole Hoppin, of Providence, R. I., and Harriet Dunn). He is connected with the American Bell Telephone Company at Boston, and resides at Cambridge.

VI. As to Moss Kent, Esq. (father of Chancellor James Kent), see p. 152, the writer was wrongly informed when he stated that "he had other children by his second marriage." His second wife was Mrs. Mary Hazard, widow of John Hazard, of Green's Farms, Fairfield County, Conn. She had, at the time, three sons—Joseph, Samuel, and John Hazard—and four daughters—Mary, Mercy, Anna, and Abigail Hazard—but had no children ever of Kent paternity.

VII. Likewise as to Judge Moss Kent (*the brother of the Chancellor*), p. 153, No. 12, ii., the writer has been able to gather some facts of interest not before known to him. He was b. April 3, 1766. He d. at Plattsburg, N. Y., May 30, 1838, aged nearly seventy-two. He was a practising lawyer at first, but was made State Senator from the western Senatorial district

for the sessions of 1800-1803, four years, and a member of Assembly from Jefferson County, N. Y., 1807-10. He was also a member of Congress, 1813-17, and First Judge of the County Court (Common Pleas), appointed such in 1810, and holding office until 1817, at which time he was appointed Register of the Court of Chancery, when he resigned his judgeship—his brother being Chancellor.

While County Judge he resided at Le Raysville, Jefferson County, N. Y., instead of Plattsburg. To John J. Latting, Esq., of the editorial corps of the RECORD, the writer is indebted for this interesting leaf of new matter for his history of Kent facts.

In still one more line of discovery the writer has succeeded, by much continued, and inventive, and patient effort, in obtaining considerable valuable information concerning another branch of Kent development.

VIII. HANNAH KENT, sister of Chancellor James Kent (dau. of Moss Kent, Esq., and Hannah Rogers), b. Oct. 10, 1768; m., Oct. 11, 1790, William Pitt Platt, of Plattsburg, Clinton County, N. Y. (son of Judge Zephaniah Platt,* the original proprietor of a large part of Plattsburg, and his second wife, Mary Van Wyck).

She d. at Plattsburg, Dec. 12, 1842, aged seventy-four. She was a lady of superior intellect and culture, and, though totally blind during the last twenty years of her life, her features were still full of the beauty of her earlier days unto the end, and she was ever bright, intelligent, and attractive, and always gentle, affectionate, and cheerful in her spirit and her manners to all around her, and she had ever at ready command a large fund of anecdotes and of pleasing reminiscences, and delighted in sharing them, with a charming enthusiasm of her own, with others. They had six children.

Dea. William P. Platt, as he was commonly called, was b. April 30,

* Judge Zephaniah Platt, the father of Dea. William P. Platt, was the son of Zephaniah Platt, who was the son of Jonas; and he was the son of Epenetus, the common ancestor of most of the Plattes on Long Island. His home and that of the family for several generations was at Huntington, L. I. His father, Zephaniah Platt, was a man of substance and of mark. He was one of those imprisoned by Andros, in 1661. He d. in Huntington in 1673. He had a son, Epenetus, also, who was in public life from Huntington (a representative of Suffolk County in the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th State Colonial Assemblies). Judge Zephaniah Platt was, for many years, a resident of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., before removing to Plattsburg. He was a member of the Provincial Congress; a member of the Council of Safety; a member of the Continental Congress; County Judge of Dutchess County; a member of the Convention of 1788; a Regent of the University; a State Senator.

Judge Zephaniah Platt was born at Huntington, L. I., May 27, 1735, and d. Sept. 12, 1807, aged 72. He m. Hannah Davis, and had by her two children; and for a second wife, Mary Van Wyck, and had by this marriage twelve children. She was born June 20, 1743, and d. Oct. 18, 1809, aged 66. His children were:

1. ZEPHANIAH PLATT, b. Jan. 3, 1756.
2. HANNAH PLATT, b. March 26, 1758.
3. THEODORUS PLATT, b. March 23, 1763.
4. ELIZABETH PLATT, b. April 12, 1765.
5. MARY PLATT, b. July 12, 1767, d. young.
6. JONAS PLATT, b. June 30, 1769.
7. WILLIAM PITT PLATT, b. April 30, 1771, d. Aug. 12, 1835.
8. CHARLES Z. PLATT, b. July 22, 1773.
9. NATHANIEL PLATT, b. Dec. 16, 1775.
10. ROBERT PLATT, b. Oct. 21, 1778.
11. MARY PLATT, 2d, b. Aug. 21, 1780.
12. LEVI PLATT, b. April 17th, 1782.
13. DAVID PLATT, b. June 6, 1784.
14. JAMES PLATT, b. January 2, 1788.

Ten of his children were sons. Jonas Platt (No. 6) was a Member of the N. Y. Assembly, Member of Congress, State Senator, and Judge of the Supreme Court of N. Y.; Theodorus Platt (No. 3) was the first Surrogate of Clinton County, N. Y. (1786); Nathaniel Platt (No. 9) was a Member of Assembly from Clinton County in 1807; Charles Z. Platt (No. 8) was a Member of Assembly from Oneida County in 1807, and was appointed State Treasurer in 1813; Robert Platt (No. 10) was a Member of Assembly from Clinton County in 1814, and from Franklin County in 1815; James Platt (No. 14) was elected Mayor of Oswego in 1849, and was State Senator (1832-33). Few families have furnished so many distinguished names, and all in close proximity to each other, to the Civil Service of the State.

1771, and was a large landholder and farmer, living on "Cumberland Head," in Plattsburg (the scene of the naval engagement called "the Battle of Plattsburg") in 1814. He was honest, earnest, and energetic, and a man of strong convictions and opinions. He d. Aug. 12, 1835, æt. 64.

CHILDREN OF DEA. WILLIAM P. PLATT.

i. JAMES KENT PLATT, M.D., b. Feb. 11, 1792, d. April 4, 1824, æt. 31. He was fitted for college by his uncle Moss, Kent, Esq., and was grad. at Middlebury College, Vermont, and pursued his medical studies at New York, completing them by several additional years of further study in London and on the Continent—a custom not of such frequent occurrence in that day as in this. He m., Sept. 13, 1818, Eliza Hallam Henshaw, b. in 1801 (sister of Bishop Henshaw, of Middlebury, Vt.). He practised medicine for a time with Dr. B. J. Mooers, of Plattsburg, and was appointed Professor in the Medical Department of Burlington College, Vt., and lived long enough to give a single course of lectures in the institution, but was compelled to resign his post of usefulness and honor on account of disease and feebleness, and d. April 4, 1824. He had two children who both d. young. A daughter lived to be fifteen years of age, and d. in Middlebury. Mrs. Dr. James K. Platt, d. in Philadelphia, in 1803, æt. 82.

ii. ZEPHANIAH PLATT (son of William P. Platt and Hannah Kent), b. Aug. 12, 1794, m. Feb. 3, 1828, Lucretia, dau. of Thomas Miller. They had two children:

1. ELIZABETH PLATT, who d. young.
2. MAY PLATT, who m. James Westcott, and for a second husband, Edmund Hathaway, but had no children by either marriage. She d. March 29, 1880.

iii. MARY PLATT (dau. of Dea. William P. Platt and Hannah Kent), b. July 15, 1796, m. Dec. 30, 1813 (when but seventeen years old), Benjamin John Mooers, M.D. (son of John Mooers, of Haverhill, Mass., and afterward of Corinth, N. H., and Plattsburg, N. Y., and of Susan Morrill), b. at Haverhill, Sept. 11, 1787. She was a lady of superior abilities and of refined tastes. Few lives on earth are spent in a more honorable and useful way than that of a wise, active, skilled physician intent upon meeting with promptness and effect the many varied troubles, mental and bodily, of our common humanity. She d. April 8, 1869, æt. 72. They had ten children:

1. ELIZA MOOERS, b. July 24, 1815, m. Amherst Douglas Fouquet, of Plattsburg, and had four children, viz.:
 - (1.) SUSAN ABIGAIL FOUQUET, b. March 9, 1837, who m. P. Tenney Gates.
 - (2.) MARY PLATT FOUQUET, b. Oct. 22, 1842, who m. Archibald Achison.
 - (3.) ELIZABETH PLATT FOUQUET, b. Dec. 13, 1848, who resides unmarried at home.
 - (4.) ANNA DOUGLAS FOUQUET, b. April 5, 1850, who resides unmarried at home.
2. SUSAN MOOERS, b. Aug. 27, 1818, d. April 8, 1822.
3. HANNAH MARIA MOOERS (dau. of Dr. Benjamin J. Mooers and Hannah Platt), b. Nov. 27, 1821, m. Theodore Platt Cady, of

Plattsburg, and after his death, for a second husband, Dewitt Clinton Boynton, of same place. She had four children and all by the first marriage :

- (1.) PAULINE CADY, b. Aug. 25, 1840, who m. Chauncey Stoddard without issue.
 - (2.) HIRAM WALWORTH CADY, b. Nov. 19, 1842, who m. Augusta Wood, and has had two children : § 1. Theodore Cady ; § 2. Catharine Wood Cady.
 - (3.) BENJAMIN MOOERS CADY, b. April 6, 1845, who m. Ella Wood, and has had two children : § 1. Frederica Mooers Cady ; § 2. Walworth Cady.
 - (4.) THEODORA CADY, b. April 14, 1847, who m. Robert Bailey, without issue.
4. WILLIAM (PITT) PLATT MOOERS, b. Jan. 9, 1824, m. Jan. 27, 1846, Marion Catharine Boynton. To him the writer is largely indebted for the account here given of the descendants of Dea. William P. Platt. He is a merchant in Plattsburg. He was a member of the New York Legislature (1878-80), Treasurer Clinton County, N. Y., 1855-57, and in 1864-66, of the Whitehall & Plattsburg R. R. Co., President of the Board of Education of the Village of Plattsburg, for several years, and for nearly twenty years a Director in First National Bank. He has had five children :
- (1.) JOHN BOYNTON MOOERS, who d. young.
 - (2.) MOSS PLATT MOOERS, b. in 1850, who d. Sept., 1877, æt. 27.
 - (3.) WILLIAM BOYNTON MOOERS, b. about 1855, m. Jeanette McCain, and has one child, Benjamin Knox Mooers.
 - (4.) CATHERINE MARION MOOERS, b. about 1860, m. Andrew Mount Platt.
 - (5.) MARY HELEN MOOERS (dau. of Wm. P. Mooers), b. about 1870.
5. MARY MOOERS (dau. of Dr. Benjamin J. Mooers and Mary Platt), b. July 11, 1825, m. June 1, 1842, Arnold Stukely Stoddard, b. Aug. 26, 1816, in Peru, N. Y. (son of Chauncey Stoddard, of Woodbury, Conn., and Matilda Arnold); residence, St. Louis, Mo. Three children :
- (1.) MATILDA ARNOLD STODDARD, b. May 25, 1844, m. P. C. Dooley, a lawyer at Little Rock, Ark.
 - (2.) ELIZA FOUQUET STODDARD, b. Mar. 31, 1846, m. Charles H. Peck, Jr., of St. Louis, Mo.
 - (3.) MARY MOOERS STODDARD, b. Nov. 3, 1851, m. a Mr. Drummond, of Little Rock, Ark.
6. JOHN HENRY MOOERS, M.D. (son of Dr. Benjamin J. Mooers and Mary Platt), b. Nov. 27, 1827, m. Helen Boynton. He entered the Union Army in 1861 as assistant surgeon in the 16th Regiment, U. S. Volunteers, and was promoted to be surgeon in the 118th Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, and served to the end of the war; and was appointed surgeon in an expedition against the Indians under Colonel Forsythe, and was killed in battle by them in 1868. He had one child, John Boynton Mooers, b. about 1858, who is still living (1885).
7. MOSS KENT MOOERS, b. (when not stated), and d. early.

8. BENJAMIN MOOERS, b. (when not stated), and d. young.
9. SOPHIA WHITESIDE MOOERS, b. July 26, 1829, m. William Demning Morgan, and had three children :
 - (1.) LUCY MORGAN, b. Oct. 29, 1850.
 - (2.) ELIZABETH MORGAN, b. Feb. 6, 1857, d. in 1882.
 - (3.) PLATT MORGAN, b. Sept. 8, 1860.

10. ROBERT PLATT MOOERS (youngest son of Dr. Benjamin J. Mooers and Mary Platt), b. about 1835, was a civil engineer and surveyor. He went to Decorah, Ia., about the year 1858. Here he m. Phebe Edwards, and had one child, Ellen Edwards. In 1861 he raised a company of which he was made captain, and joined with it the 5th Minn. Regiment of Union Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Sanborn. He was killed at the Battle of Corinth, Miss., in 1862.

iv. WILLIAM PLATT (son of William Pitt Platt and Hannah Kent), b. Feb. 25, 1799, d. Feb. 10, 1829, aged 30; unmarried.

v. ELIZABETH PLATT (dau. of Dea. Wm. P. Platt and Hannah Kent), b. May 15, 1806; m., May 29, 1824, Henry Ketchum Averill.

She d. March 21, 1842, aged thirty-five. Chancellor Kent says of her, in a letter of consolation to her mother (his sister), which is still extant: "She had been greatly afflicted during her life with bodily infirmities—a fact which attached her friends all the more strongly to her by the power of sympathy. She was a woman of strong mind and of strong feelings and of great energy and decision of character. She had won deeply upon my respect and regard for her. Mrs. Kent (your sister) sends her warmest affection." He adds: "Her sympathies are, as they always have been, active and tender" (she was then seventy-three years old, and the Chancellor seventy-nine), "and no person of whom I know interests herself more deeply than my beloved wife in the sorrows as well as the joys of her friends. Devotedly and most affectionately, your brother, James Kent."

Mrs. Averill suffered much from asthma. While moving herself in the highest circles of social life she was ever thoughtful of the interests and the comfort of the poor and lowly.

They had five children:

- i. JAMES KENT AVERILL, b. March 10, 1825, a lawyer at Champlain, N. Y. He m. Jeanette Evans, of Grafton, Vt., and has had four children:

- (1.) SUSAN AVERILL, who m. Sylvester Alonzo Kellogg, of Plattsburg.
- (2.) JEANETTE EVANS AVERILL, who m. Royal Corbin, a lawyer in Plattsburg.
- (3.) MARY B. AVERILL, who m. Henry Hoyle, of Champlain.
- (4.) JAMES AVERILL.

The children of Sylvester Alonzo Kellogg and of Susan Averill (No. 1) are as follows, viz.: § 1. Ralph Averill Kellogg, who is now (1885) a student in Harvard College; § 2. Henry Theodore Kellogg; § 3. George Caspar Kellogg; § 4. Augusta Kellogg. S. Alonzo Kellogg, their father, was State Senator in Nevada (1864-6); District Attorney of Clinton County, N. Y. (1874-6); and was elected Judge of Clinton County for six years in 1882.

2. HENRY KETCHUM AVERILL, JR., b. March 26, 1830, is a civil

engineer, surveyor, and draughtsman in Plattsburg. He m. Almira Elizabeth Miller, and has had four children :

- (1.) CHARLES KETCHUM AVERILL, who d. young.
- (2.) FRANK LLOYD AVERILL.
- (3.) MARIA ELIZABETH AVERILL.
- (4.) GRACE PLATT AVERILL.

3. MARY ELIZABETH AVERILL, b. July 19, 1831; m. Perry E. Burch, and has had four children :

- (1.) MARTHA LAURA BURCH.
- (2.) MARY BURCH.
- (3.) JEANIE BURCH.
- (4.) WILLIAM PITT BURCH, who d. in infancy.

vi. HON. MOSS KENT PLATT (son of William Pitt Platt, Esq., and Hannah Kent), b. at Plattsburg, May 3, 1809. He had not the advantages of a collegiate or classical education, but only those of the ordinary village school of the times, and was in early life a clerk in a store (1823-30), until of age, when he became a merchant (1830-56), and engaged, at the same time, largely in the manufacture of iron. He was always interested in all matters of public and political importance, and all forms of social progress, and in whatever would tend to promote the welfare of any communities, or even individuals, within his sphere of influence or range of vision, and is remembered by great numbers, who knew him well, as a large-minded, public-spirited, Christian gentleman, who rejoiced in using life's true benefits aright himself, and in diffusing them, as widely as possible, to all around him.

He was State Senator from the Sixteenth District in the New York Legislature (1866-67), and exerted a great influence in it by his superior judgment, and weight of character, and his effective reasoning and eloquence as a public speaker. In 1868 he was a Presidential Elector (Republican). In 1872 he was elected Inspector of State Prisons, whose opportunities of usefulness and whose active duties he greatly enjoyed as giving him many coveted fields and forms of accomplishing lasting results for good to the community in prison-reform. He was, for many years, a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church of Plattsburg, and was everywhere a pronounced and positive Christian in his principles and purposes in life, and in his manners toward all around him.

He m., Oct. 14, 1830, Elizabeth Sarah Freligh, b. Sept. 25, 1810 (dau. of John E. George Freligh, of Plattsburg, N. Y., and Betsey Deming, of Bennington, Vt.). She d. March 25, 1856, and he m., for second wife, May 20, 1858, Margaret Anne Freligh (dau. of John George Freligh and Margaret Olive Savage, his second wife); so that his two wives were half-sisters to each other.

He had, by his first marriage, four daughters and one son. Mrs. Moss K. Platt now resides (1885) in Plattsburg. She writes to the author, January 10, 1885: "My husband would, I am sure, have been greatly interested in the genealogical undertaking in which you are engaged. He was tenderly devoted to his mother, who died in his house, and it gives me great pleasure to aid you in any way to prepare any worthy memorials of her ancestry and kindred."

CHILDREN.

(1.) HANNAH KENT PLATT, b. Oct. 27, 1832, who m., Sept. 26, 1853, Joseph Matthew Myers (son of Lawrence Myers, of Plattsburg, and Maria Delia Kirtland). She d. Aug. 9, 1856. Their only child was Elizabeth Platt Myers, b. Jan. 20, 1856, who d. July 25, 1856. Mr. Joseph M. Myers now (1885) resides in Plainfield, N. J.

(2.) LUCY MARIA PLATT, dau. of Moss Kent Platt and Elizabeth S. Freligh, b. May 15, 1835, m., Nov. 27, 1856, John Lemuel Stetson (son of Hon. Lemuel Stetson, of Plattsburg, and Helen Haskell). He was a lawyer in Plattsburg, but in May, 1861, he joined the Union Army with a company of soldiers that he was active in raising for the Fifty-ninth N. Y. Regiment of Union Volunteers. When at the head of the regiment in the bloody battle of Antietam, Md., and in command as lieutenant-colonel, he was killed, September 17, 1862—shouting, "Men! rally to your colors!" as he fell, amid a shower of deadly missiles from the enemy.

(3.) JOHN FRELIGH PLATT, b. Oct. 10, 1837, entered, when aged fifteen, the Sophomore year of the class of 1855. Poor health necessitated his departure from college before the close of the college year; but after two years and more of effort for the recovery of his health, he rejoined the college (in the class of 1858), but died in the senior year from consumption, Feb. 25, 1858.

(4.) SARAH ELIZABETH PLATT, b. Oct. 6, 1830, m., Oct. 17, 1850, Willard Ainsworth Fuller, of Plattsburg (son of William Fuller, of St. Albans, Vt., and Eliza Greene), a merchant, then and now residing with his wife in that place. They have lost six children, all when infants (names not given). Two daughters and one son survive:

1. MARGARET PLATT FULLER, b. May 27, 1866.

2. MOSS KENT PLATT FULLER, b. May 9, 1868.

3. ELIZABETH FRELIGH FULLER, b. Sept. 9, 1874.

(5.) MARGARET FRELIGH PLATT (daughter of Hon. Moss Kent Platt and Elizabeth S. Freligh), b. Nov. 30, 1843, m., Aug. 29, 1866, Michael Peter Myers, a merchant of Plattsburg (son of Lawrence Myers, of Plattsburg, and Maria Delia Kirtland). They reside now at Plattsburg. They have no children.

IX. The scattered threads of Hawley genealogy which have been carefully laid or carelessly dropped into the writer's hands, however incidentally, and chiefly in the communications of DEA. JEDEDIAH ROGERS HAWLEY, No. 30, viii., p. 154, and at best in a very fragmentary way, he has carefully preserved for the future advantage of any who are interested in their perusal.

The gr.-gr.-grandfather of said Dea. J. R. Hawley, of Redding, Conn., now eighty-one years old, was Joseph Hawley of Redding. He and his wife are recorded as having been admitted to church membership there, as early as 1740. Her maiden name is unknown. They had four children:

i. WILLIAM HAWLEY, b. about 1738.

ii. MARY HAWLEY, bapt. Feb. 7, 1742.

iii. RUTH HAWLEY, bapt. Nov. 5, 1746.

iv. EUNICE HAWLEY, bapt. Nov. 25, 1750.

i. WILLIAM HAWLEY (son of Joseph Hawley, of Redding), b. about

1738, m. July 12, 1758, Lydia Nash, of Redding. He d. Feb., 1797; she d. April 26, 1812. They had seven children:

1. LYDIA HAWLEY, b. about 1760, and died in infancy.
2. JOSEPH HAWLEY, b. May 23, 1762, and had eight children.
3. LYDIA HAWLEY, 2d, b. Dec. 13, 1763, m. Aaron Sanford, of Redding.
4. WILLIAM HAWLEY, b. about 1765, d. in infancy.
5. WILLIAM HAWLEY, 2d, b. Feb. 9, 1767. He m., Dec. 24, 1794, Sarah Marshall, of Woodbury, Conn., b. Dec. 24, 1771 (dau. of Rev. John Rutgers Marshall, first rector of St. Paul's Church, Woodbury, and Sarah Bryan, of Milford, Conn., who were m. Nov. 19, 1766). They removed to Oswego, N. Y., about the period of 1825-28; and she d. there June 24, 1845. Their children, seven in number were: (1) William Marshall, b. Jan. 12, 1795. (2) Sarah Lydia Marshall, b. May 10, 1797. (3) William Marshall, b. May 23, 1799. (4) Susanna Anna Maria Marshall, b. Nov. 19, 1801. (5) John Panet Marshall, b. Feb. 23, 1804. (6) Henry Rutgers Marshall, b. April 29, 1806. (7) Mary Sophia Marshall, b. Aug. 29, 1809.
6. HEZEKIAH HAWLEY (son of Joseph Hawley, of Redding), b. about 1769, d. in infancy.
7. HEZEKIAH HAWLEY, 2d, b. March 10, 1772, m. Rebecca Sanford, of Redding, and had seven children.
3. LYDIA HAWLEY (dau. of William Hawley, of Redding), b. Dec. 13, 1763, m., about 1783, Rev. Aaron Sanford, of Redding, one of the first local elders (Methodist) in New England. She d. March 21, 1847. He d. Feb. 8, 1847. Their children were:
 - (1.) BETSEY SANFORD, b. Oct. 5, 1781, m., March 23, 1799, John R. Hill. She died July 29, 1818.
 - (2.) HANNAH SANFORD, b. May 31, 1784, m., Nov. 13, 1806, Rev. Aaron Hunt. She d. Sept. 18, 1831.
 - (3.) AARON SANFORD, b. July 8, 1786, m., Dec. 19, 1813, Fanny Hill. He d. Aug. 21, 1873.
 - (4.) REV. HAWLEY SANFORD, b. July 16, 1789, m., Nov. 2, 1814, Betsey Stowe.
 - (5.) JESSE LEE SANFORD, b. July 27, 1791, d. unmarried, April 9, 1813.
 - (6.) EUNICE SANFORD, b. Aug. 10, 1793, m., March 30, 1814, Isaac Gorham. She d. Dec. 22, 1827.
 - (7.) REV. WALTER SANFORD, b. Feb. 18, 1796, m., Dec. 6, 1821, Harriet M. Booth.
 - (8.) CHARLOTTE SANFORD, b. Jan. 8, 1800, m., May 23, 1819, Thomas B. Fanton. She d. in 1857.
 - (9.) LYDIA SANFORD, b. Sept. 23, 1803, m., April 30, 1821, Aaron S. Hyatt.
 - (10.) WILLIAM A. SANFORD, b. Jan. 15, 1807, m., May 2, 1832, Harriet Tuttle.

Dea. Jedediah R. Hawley tells the writer that the descendants of Aaron Sanford and Lydia Hawley have amounted to a large number of persons under various names, well known, in many communities of the land, for their talent, integrity, piety, industry, thrift, and their political and legislative prominence, and their success in large and commanding business

relations. The plain country farming towns, with their simple and quiet ideas and manners, which abounded in early New England life, furnished just the best material possible in their style of organization, and of direct energetic activity for the development of the best forms of superior social growth and advancement.

X. WARREN R. DIX, Esq., a lawyer at 160 Broadway, N. Y. (the Guernsey Building), and a resident, with his family, at Elizabeth, N. J., writes, under date of Nov. 18, 1884, as follows: "I now know, beyond controversy, that Miss Caulkins' Major Uriah Rogers, of Southampton, L. I., Norwich, etc., was the Major Uriah Rogers, b. Sept. 9, 1737, who was my mother's, and also Miss Caulkins', great uncle, and the son of James Rogers and of Mary Harris, of New London. *The Son*, in the firm name (Uriah Rogers & Son), was *William Rogers, of Norwich*, at whose house my mother visited in 1840, or so, and with whose daughter I have been in correspondence for some time past, and who has promised to bestow upon me the sword worn in the Revolutionary War by her grandfather, Major Uriah Rogers, son of James Rogers, of New London, Conn. I am also personally acquainted with a granddaughter of this Major Uriah Rogers, of Norwich, now living in New York City. She is the daughter of John Rogers (son of Major Uriah), who remained behind in Southampton, and died there some twenty years ago. But my great grandfather, Jeremiah Rogers, and his brother, Major Uriah, left Southampton, L. I., at about the same time—the first named of the two brothers going to Clinton (as it was then called) to reside, but now Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y., and the second (Major Uriah) to Norwich, Conn., and each dying, in the end, in the place to which they then removed."

In a previous letter to the writer, dated New York, June 30, 1884, W. R. Dix, Esq., had stated "that Elizabeth Rogers, b. Jan. 27, 1741, who m. Robert Manwaring (see, on p. 151, list of children of James Rogers and Mary Harris), was the grandmother of Miss Frances M. Caulkins, the historian of New London. Miss Caulkins is said to have known more about the history of the Rogers family than any other member of it. She prepared a statement of the result of her researches, which is known to have been in the possession, at one time, of my mother's late cousin, Rev. Dr. Ebenezer Pratt Rogers (b. Dec. 18, 1817, and d. Oct. 22, 1881), long the successful and beloved pastor of 'The Collegiate Reformed (Dutch) Church' in Fifth Avenue, New York."

XI. ABIGAIL ROGERS (dau. of Dr. Uriah Rogers, of Norwalk, Conn., and Hannah Lockwood), b. Oct. 14, 1749; m., about 1776, Rev. Matthew Scribner, b. Feb. 7, 1746, graduated at Yale in 1775 (son of Matthew Scribner, a farmer at Norwalk, Conn., and Martha Smith, of Long Island, whom he m. Nov. 10, 1742). He was ordained and installed as a Congregational clergyman at Westford, Middlesex County, Mass., Oct. 5, 1779, but, after a few years of restless discontentment with his pastorate, resigned it Nov. 10, 1789, and removed soon to the adjoining town of Tyngsboro, Mass., where he resided until his death in 1813, aged sixty-seven. On Oct. 6, 1783, a committee was chosen to try and settle "the difficulties existing between some of the inhabitants of Westford and Rev. Mr. Scribner, their pastor." They advised the calling of a council of representatives of seven neighboring churches, who met early in December following, and advised the troubled pastor to stay at his post. It is manifest from the record still remaining, that whatever virtues the people of Westford may

have had in Mr. Scribner's day, they had with them the poor habit also of not meeting promptly their financial obligations to him, as their religious guide and benefactor; and so, of bringing him into continual dissatisfaction and perplexity in his relations with them and with the community generally. "On Jan. 12, 1789, the town voted not to accept the result of the late council and to raise £250 for Rev. Mr. Scribner's back salary." Of what remissness they had been systematically guilty toward his claims for their respectful and grateful remembrance of his pecuniary needs will be apparent to one who knows the salary that they pledged themselves to furnish him yearly, viz.: beside a suitable dwelling-house, and keeping for a horse and for two cows, and twenty cords of wood, *also, to give him £90 for his support the first year* (expecting doubtless to increase this part of his stipend, year by year, according to the good results of the spiritual tillage of his pastorate). His brief and unsatisfactory experience of ministerial work seems to have been such that he had no desire to protract it to any great length. He was son of Matthew Scribner, of Norwalk, Conn., where he was born Feb. 7, 1746 (his mother being Martha Smith, of Long Island), grad. at Yale in 1775, and took his A.M. degree in 1783. He spent the first third of his life in the quiet pursuits of farm life, in its freedom from all public responsibilities and cares, its enjoyment of open out-of-door air and exercise, and its easily acquired sense of contentment with one's pecuniary condition and prospects; and it might seem both natural and pleasant to revert again after the turmoil of his life at Westford to the gratification in his later life of early tastes long cherished, to the pleasures of a contemplative life, and to the freedom of thought that he might enjoy, untrammelled in any way, in his personal opinions and sentiments.

After the death of his wife, Abigail Rogers, which must have occurred as early as 1778, he m., December 16, 1779, Sarah Porter, of Topsfield, Mass., b. there June 3, 1734 (dau. of Elijah and Dorothy Porter). His farm at Tyngsboro was one of wild land, just over the line of the town of Westford. Socially and religiously he maintained his connection to the end with the people of Westford, but lived in Tyngsboro, on his farm, until his death in 1813, aged 67. He is said to have tried the experiment, among other things, of raising merino sheep, at a profit, but without success, while paying a great price for the stock. He had by his first wife, Abigail Rogers, one child, Uriah Rogers Scribner, and by his second wife, Sarah Porter, ten other children, viz.:

1. SARAH SCRIBNER, b. Sept. 15, 1781, d. Oct. 4, 1781.
2. ELIJAH PORTER SCRIBNER, b. Oct. 11, 1782.
3. NATHANIEL SCRIBNER, b. June 30, 1784.
4. HANNAH SCRIBNER, b. Feb. 12, 1786.
5. SARAH SCRIBNER, b. Sept. 25, 1787.
6. WILLIAM SCRIBNER, b. July 27, 1789, d. Dec. 11, 1790.
7. SAMUEL SCRIBNER, of Baltimore, Md., b. Dec. 9, 1790.
8. WILLIAM SCRIBNER, b. June 22, 1792.
9. ABIGAIL SCRIBNER, b. Feb. 16, 1794.
10. RUFUS SCRIBNER, b. Aug. 20, 1795.

One of these daughters (not stated which) m. Leonard Kendall, of Tyngsboro, and Hannah (No. 4) m. William Usher, of Charlestown, Mass., in 1824.

[The first of the Scribner family that appeared at Norwalk, Conn., was Benjamin Scrivener (as he called himself), who m. March 5, 1660, Hannah

Crampton, of that place, and had by her four sons—Thomas, John, Abraham, and Matthew. They changed their name to Scribner—as it has remained ever since, and been brought by their recent descendants into conspicuous honor in the land. Matthew Scribner, Sr., and Martha Smith, of Long Island, had nine children: 1, Nathaniel Scribner, b. about 1744; 2, Rev. Matthew Scribner, b. Feb. 7, 1746, grad. at Yale in 1775, settled at Westford, Mass., in 1779; 3, Martha Scribner; 4, Enoch Scribner; 5, Elijah Scribner; 6, Jeremiah Scribner; 7, Keziah Scribner, b. about 1754, who m. Thomas Hawley, of Ridgefield, Conn.; 8, Abigail Scribner; 9, Elizabeth Scribner.]

The only child of Rev. Matthew Scribner and Abigail Rogers was Uriah Rogers Scribner, b. in 1776. He was a jobbing merchant in New York for fifty years, of moderate success in business, and d. there Jan. 7, 1853, aged 77. Uriah Rogers Scribner, b. in 1776, m. his cousin, Martha, dau. of Nathaniel Scribner, of Norwalk, who d. early, and had two daughters: (1) Abby Scribner, who d. young; (2) Matilda Scribner, b. July 26, 1809, who m. George W. Schuyler, of Ithaca, N. Y. Uriah Rogers Scribner, m. for a second wife, about 1812, Betsey Hawley, dau. of Thomas Hawley, of Ridgefield (son of Rev. Thomas Hawley,* of same place, 1714-38, b. in 1690, grad. at Harvard in 1709, and originally from Northampton, Mass.), and had by this marriage eleven children:

1. MATILDA SCRIBNER (daughter by first wife, Abigail Rogers), b. July 26, 1809, m., April, 1839, George W. Schuyler, of Ithaca, N. Y., a druggist and a dealer in coal there now (1885). She is still living.

The children (eleven in number) by the second wife, Betsey Hawley, were:

1. EDWARD SCRIBNER, b. March 28, 1813, who m. E. Gertrude Brown and had seven children. He was a merchant in New York City, and d. Jan. 7, 1864.
2. JANE SCRIBNER, who d. young.
3. MARIA SCRIBNER, b. in 1816, m. Zalmon S. Mead, a merchant in New York.
4. JULIA SCRIBNER, b. about 1818, who d. young.
5. WILLIAM SCRIBNER, b. Jan. 20, 1820, grad. at Princeton, studied theology there, and was settled at Stroudsburg, Pa., and at Red Bank, N. J. He resigned the ministry on account of the failure of his health, and removed to Plainfield, N. J., where he d. March 3, 1864. He m. Caroline E. Hitchcock and had two sons by her, John and William Scribner; and he m., for his second wife, Julia Sayre, and had two sons and two daughters by that marriage.
6. CHARLES SCRIBNER, b. Feb., 1821, grad. at Princeton, in same class with his bro. William. He was the well-known bookseller and publisher in New York, and d. when abroad, in Switzerland, Aug. 26, 1871. He m. Emma Blair, of Blairstown, N. J., and had four children: John Blair, Emma, Charles, and

* For some brief sketches of early Hawley family history in this country, and of value to the investigators of Scribner lineage, see pp. 621-3 of the History of the Dwight Family. Thomas Hawley is there presented (Rev. Thomas Hawley, of Ridgefield, Conn.) as having been born September 23, 1682, at Northampton, Mass., and the son of Captain Joseph Hawley, graduated at Harvard in 1674, and of Lydia Marshall, born February 13, 1655-56, daughter of Captain Samuel Marshall, of Windsor, Conn., and of Mary Wilson, daughter of Lieutenant David Wilson. For Dwight kindred, see large account of Dwight descendants (descendants of Captain Henry Dwight, of Hatfield, Mass.), pp. 620-546.

Arthur. Charles and Arthur compose the present well-known firm of "Charles Scribner's Sons."

7. HENRY SCRIBNER, b. June 28, 1822, m. Abigail Farnam, and had children, George and Minnie. He was a lumber merchant in Des Moines, Ia., where he d. Sept. 10, 1882.
8. JANE SCRIBNER, b. Nov. 28, 1824, m. Judge Samuel P. Wisner, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., and has two sons and a dau.
9. JULIA SCRIBNER, b. about 1824, m. Clinton Hitchcock, a merchant in New York City, and had three daughters. She d. in 1865.
10. WALTER SCRIBNER, b. about 1826, d. soon.
11. WALTER SCRIBNER, 2d, b. about 1828, m. Harriet Kimball. He was a druggist in Rock Island, Ill., and returned to New York to reside in his later years, and d. there Oct. 15, 1873. He has two sons now living in New York City, Frederic and Frank.

To Mr. George W. Schuyler, of Ithaca, the writer is largely indebted for many of the details of Scribner history here furnished. But he could not be induced by any urgent solicitations to be more complete and full in such communications that were greatly desired.

(To be continued.)

EARLY SETTLERS OF ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y.

COMPILED BY G. H. VAN WAGENEN, OF RYE, N. Y.

(From the Church Records of Kingston, N. Y., and from other sources.)

THE ELTING FAMILY, FIRST THREE GENERATIONS.

JAN ELTEN, or Eltynge, the ancestor probably of all the families of the name of Elting in the State of New York, was born at Switchelaer in the Province of Drenthe, in Holland, July 29, 1632, old style, and was son of Roeloffe and Aeltje Elten.

I have not found any record of his arrival in this country, but in 1663, he was living in Flatbush and working as a carpenter on the church there. (Bergen's "Kings County Settlers," p. 108). From there he moved to Ulster County, and in 1677 was a witness, with his wife, to the Indian Deed to Lewis Dubois and others, for land at New Paltz (Documents Colonial History, vol. 13, p. 507). He married Jacomynte Slegt (or Slecht), daughter of Cornelis Barents Slegt, born in Woerden, in South Holland, eighteen miles from Leyden. She had been twice married before, first to Cornelis Barents Kunst, at Kingston, April 29, 1663; second to Gerrit Focken, at Kingston, October 27, 1668. The date of marriage to Jan Elting I do not find on record. By these two marriages she had four children, whose names appear in the deed given further on.

In 1679, for some reason unknown, Jan Elting takes great pains to prove his identity, both by his own oath and that of several of his former townsmen from Holland, and by a certificate from the Church in the place of his birth.

These documents are important as giving us reliable information of Jan Elting's birth and parentage, which could not probably be obtained from any other source.

In 1686, Jan Elton was one of the partners in the Arie Roosa patent in Dutchess County. The other partners were, Gerrit Aartsen, Arie Roosa, Hendrick Kip, and Jacob Kip. This patent contained about one thousand five hundred acres, opposite the Rondout Creek and extending along the bank of the Hudson River.

Jan Elting's share of the property was purchased from his heirs in 1713 by Gerrit Aartsen (E. M. Smith's "History of Rhinebeck"). The will of Jan Elting does not appear on record at New York or Albany.

CERTIFICATE NO. 1.

To-day, the 10th of Oct., 1679, appeared before us, Capt. James Hubbard, Elbert Elbertsen Stoothoff and Jacques Corteljou, at the request of Jan Elten, a resident of Kingston, now about to depart for the Fatherland, the Worshipful Steven Coerten, aged 79, Willem Roeloffs, aged 60, Jan Strycker, Armorer, aged 64, Jan Sebringh, aged 48, Coert Stevensen, aged 42, all natives of the province of Drenthe, who declare that the above named petitioner is the lawful son of Roelof Elten, by his wife, Aeltje Elten, of the village of Swigtel, in said land of Drenthe. They further declare to the best of their information, that they have always known him as an honest and virtuous man, and that as far as they can remember they never knew any other man of the same name. They are willing to confirm their testimony by a solemn oath. In witness of the truth, they sign this with their own hands at New Amersfoort, in Long Island, in America.

STEVEN COERTEN,
WM. ROELOFFS—mark +,
JAN STRYCKER, Gunsmith,
JAN SUEBERINGH,
COERT STEVENSEN.

Testified in presence of us underwritten under oath :

J. HUBBARD, Justice,
ELBERT ELBERTSEN, Justice,
JAMES CORTELJOU, Justice.

(New York Colonial Manuscripts, vol. 28, folios 135 and 136; page 80, Calendar of English Manuscripts.)

CERTIFICATE NO. 2.

"A certificate concerning Jan Elten *alias* Elting and his oath thereupon sent by him into Holland, attested Oct. 13, 1679. Hee went for England." (Endorsement of Certificate.)

"NEW YORKE ON MANHATANS ISLAND
IN AMERICA, Oct. 13, 1679.

"This day appeared before mee, Jan Elten *alias* Eltynge, and tooke his oath upon the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, that hee is and hath alwayes been taken and reputed to bee the person whom those within specifide have certified their knowledge of before ye three Justices of the

Peace, and that hee never knew or heard of any other of his name to bee the son of Roeloffe Elten his Father and Aeltien, his Mother.

"MATTHIAS NICOLLS,
"Sec. of the Province of New Yorke."

(New York Colonial Manuscripts, vol. 28, folios 135 and 136; p. 80, Calendar of English Manuscripts.)

For the copy of this certificate I am indebted to Mr. Fernow, keeper of the manuscripts in the State Library at Albany. Mr. Bergen, in his "Kings County Settlers," page 108, refers to this manuscript as stating that Jan Elten was "the son of Roeloffe Elting, or Elten, and Strycker Sebring," whereas both certificates state that his parents were Roeloffe and Aeltie Elten.

CERTIFICATE NO. 3.

From Edmund Eltinge, Esq., of New Paltz, N. Y., certificate of church membership for Jan Eltinge, Beyle, 1680. The original certificate in Dutch, now in the possession of Edmund Eltinge, Esq., of New Paltz, Ulster County, has been translated by Dr. E. B. O. Callaghan.

Extract from the Church Records at Beyle :

"Jan Eltinge, son of Roelif and Aaltje Eltinge, was born at Switche-laer, a dependency of Beyle; situate in the Province of Drenthe, in the year 1632, on the 29th of July, old style and hath received Christian Baptism at the hands of our Rev. Mr. and Father in-Law Dr. Johannes Becit-snyder, and was named Jan Eltinge. Born of honest and virtuous parents who have always sustained a good reputation among us, and whose kindred is still numerous. Whereof, he having requested our testimony, we have therefore not been able to refuse the same to him, but have granted him this our certificate in order that he may avail himself thereof according to circumstances.

"Done at Beyle 20th Jan. 1680.

GUILIELMUS HOFSTEDE,
Eccls' Beylensis at Classis
of Meppelanae, p. t. Deputatis.

"Maria Eltinge, his sister is born the 28th Feb., in the year 1630, old style.

"Bartelt Eltinge, his brother, is born the 18th Dec., in the year 1631."

QUIT CLAIM DEED.

To all Christian people to whom this present writing shall come, Roeloff Eltinge of the New Paltz, in the Co. of Ulster and Province of New York in America, Yeoman, Cornelius Eltinge of Marbletown in sd. co., yeoman, William Eltinge of Kingston in sd. co., Carpenter, Ger. Van Wagenen, of Kingston, aforesaid yeoman, Geertje Hall widow of Thomas Hall late of Raretan in the Co. of Somerset in N. J., Gerrit Wynkoop and

Hilletje his wife of Philadelphia in Penn., yeoman, Jannetje Newkerk widow of Cornelius Newkerk late of Hurley, Ulster Co., Henry Pawling and Jacomynte his wife of Philadelphia in Penn., yeoman, Greeting.

Now know ye, that, whereas Jan Eltinge, late of Hurley in Ulster Co., did by his last will and Testament bequeath to his five children, Roeloff, Cornelius, William, Geertje Hall and Altje Eltinge, mother of the afore-said Gerrit Van Wagenen, one just half of his Estate, and the other half to his wife's nine children, viz., Jannetje Newkerk, Hilletje Wynkoop, Jacomynte Pawling, Roeloff, Cornelius and William Eltinge, Gerrit Van Wagenen, Geertje Hall, Tryntje, late wife of Solomon Dubois of New Paltz, and in consideration the children of said Dubois of their just right should be assured, the said [here follow the names of the heirs] have granted, etc., to the children of said Dubois, one just ninth part in the lot No. 5. lying in Dutchess Co. over against Rondout Creek, bounded Northerly by lot of Evert Van Wagenen, Easterly by a creek, Southerly by land of Evert Roosa, Westerly by Hudson River. Also a just eighteenth part in a certain Meadow commonly called Jacomynte's fly. To have, hold, etc.

August 2, 1729. Sealed and delivered in presence of—

JOHANNIS SCHEPMOES.

HENDRIK PRUYN.

NICHOLAS HOFMAN.

JOHN COCK.

GEORGE HALL.

JOHN HALL.

HENRY STEVENS.

HENRY PAWLING. *

GERRIT WYNKOOP. *

JANNETJE NEWKERK. *

HILLETJE WYNKOOP. *

JACOMYNTJE PAWLING. *

ROELOFF ELTINGE. *

CORNELIUS ELTINGE. *

WILLEM ELTINGE. *

GER. VAN WAGENEN. *

SECOND GENERATION.

Children of Jan Elting, No. 1, and Jacomyntje Slecht :

2. GEERTJE (Gertrude), b. at Hurley, living at Kingston ; m. at Kingston, July 6, 1699, Thomas Hall, b. at Kingston, and living at Marbletown (Ch. Marriage Records).

The baptisms of Geertje Elting and Thomas Hall are not on record at Kingston. In the deed given in 1729, Thomas Hall is mentioned as of Raritan, Somerset Co., N. J.

3. AALTJE (Adeline), b. at Hurley, bapt. not on record ; m. at Kingston, Oct. 26, 1695, Aart Gerritse (Van Wagenen), b. about 1670—his baptism is not on record—oldest child of Gerrit Aartse and Clara Pels.

Aart Gerritse d. before 1699, for Barent Van Benthuyzen m. at Kingston, April 17, 1699, Aaltje Elting, widow of Aart Gerrits, deceased. Aaltje died soon after, for "Barent van Benthuyzen, widower of Aaltje Elting, deceased, m., April 21, 1701, Jannetje Van Wagenen," daughter of Gerrit Aartsen and Clara Pels. Aart Gerrits and Aaltje Elting left one child, b. Jan. 23, 1697, and named Gerrit Van Wagenen. For Aaltje Elting's descendants, see NEW YORK G. AND B. RECORD, vol. 8, p. 131, and "Van Wagenen Genealogy."

4. ROELOFF, b. at Hurley, bapt. at Kingston, Oct. 27, 1678; sponsors, Hendrick and Elsje Slegt. Married at Kingston, June 13, 1703, Sara Dubois, b. at New Paltz, bapt. at Kingston, June 20, 1682, dau. of Abram Dubois (b. at Mannheim, in Germany, one of the twelve patentees of New Paltz) and Margaret Deyo (see "Dubois Reunion," p. 97).

The will of Roeloff Elting, of New Paltz, dated Oct. 29, 1745, is on record in New York, in Liber 16, p. 218 of Wills. His wife was living and his son Abraham deceased at that date.

5. CORNELIS, b. at Hurley, bapt. at Kingston, Dec. 29, 1681; sponsors, Jochem and Engeltje Hendricks. Married at Kingston, Sept. 3, 1704, Rebecca Van Meeteren, b. at Marbletown, bapt. at Kingston, April 26, 1686, dau. of Joost Janse Van Meeteren (born in Gelderland, living in Marbletown) and Sara Dubois.

I do not find Cornelius Elting's will on record in New York or Albany, nor can I find at Kingston the marriages of any of his children.

6. WILLIAM, bapt. at Kingston, Jan. 19, 1685; sponsors, Magdalena Crispel and Jochem Hendricks. Married (date not recorded) Janette Le Sueur, bapt. at Kingston, Mar. 3, 1689, dau. of Hillebrand Le Sueur and Elsje Jurians, dau. of Jurian Tappen.

"Francois Le Sueur, who left the town in 1663, was ancestor of the families of Le Sueur and Lozier, now mostly settled in New York City and Bergen Co., N. J. Francois first lived in Flatbush after coming to Manhattan, and in 1649 m. Janette, dau. of Hillebrand Pietersen, of Amsterdam—his son, Hillebrand, m. Elsje, dau. of Jurian Tappen, of Esopus (Mar. 11, 1688), but soon died, leaving apparently but one child, Janette, who m. Wm. Elting" (Riker's "Harlem," p. 217).

The will (in Dutch) of "William Eltinge of Kingston," dated Dec. 7, 1740, proved Feb. 13, 1743, is recorded in New York, in Liber 12, p. 212 of Wills. He names seven children.

THIRD GENERATION.

Children of Geertje Elting No. 2 and Thomas Hall:

7. JAERDS, bapt. at Kingston, Mar. 17, 1700; sponsors, Jaerds and Mary Hall.
8. ELIZABETH, bapt. at Kingston, Nov. 16, 1701; sponsors, William and Catharina De Meyer and Elizabeth Hall. Probably married Jacobus Elting, No. 31.
9. JAN, bapt. at Kingston, Oct. 31, 1703; sponsors, Roelof and Jacomynte Elting.
10. JACOMYNTE, bapt. at Kingston, Mar. 17, 1706; sponsors, Matthew Slegt and Annetje Hogeboom.

Children of Roelof Elting No. 4 and Sara Dubois:

11. JOHANNES, bapt. at Kingston, Sept. 3, 1704; sponsors, Cornelius Elting and Rebecca De la Mater. Married at Kingston, April

24, 1728. Maritje Gemaar, probably dau. of Pieter Gemaar and Hester Hasbrouck, bapt. at Kingston, Jan. 24, 1703. Married second at Kingston, Jan. 24, 1734, Jannetje Jansen, widow of Charles Bettis, and dau. of Thomas Jansen and Mayke Bogard, bapt. at Kingston, Jan. 9, 1704.

The will (in Dutch) of "Johannes Eltinge of Mormels," in Ulster Co., dated Sept. 4, 1750, is recorded in New York, in Liber 19, p. 283 of Wills. He mentions his wife Jannetje, and his oldest son Petrus, to whom he leaves his great Bible—and his other children Sara, Roeloff, and Maïke. This son Petrus I do not find in the church records of baptisms at Kingston.

12. JACOMYNTJE (Jemima), bapt. at Kingston, Mar. 17, 1706; sponsors, Abram Dubois and Jacomyntje De Kunst. Married William Koddebeck, May 2, 1733, at Kingston.

13. ABRAM, bapt. at Kingston, Oct. 31, 1708; sponsors, William Elting and Jannetje Lesier (Le Sueur). Married at Kingston, Mar. 4, 1732, Sara Persen, bapt. at Kingston, Oct. 10, 1710, dau. of Matthys Persen and Tanna Winne. Abram was deceased in 1745.

14. JOSIAH, bapt. at Kingston, Oct. 12, 1712; sponsors, Abram Dubois, Margaret Devo, Gerrit Wynkoop, and Hillette Gerrits. Married at Kingston, July 14, 1734, Magdalena Dubois, dau. of Solomon Dubois and Tryntje Gerritse, bapt. at Kingston, April 15, 1705 ("Dubois Reunion," p. 99).

His will, dated April 4, 1767, is recorded in New York, in Liber 37, folio 27 of Wills.

15. MARGRIETJEN, bapt. at Kingston, May 18, 1718; sponsors, Noah and Catryntje Dubois. Married at Kingston, Jan. 22, 1742, Abraham Bevier, Jr., b. at Wawarsing.

16. NOACH, bapt. at Kingston, Dec. 3, 1721; sponsors, Johannes Hardenberg and Catrina Rutse, his wife. Married at Kingston, Oct. 16, 1742, Jacomyntje Elting, the dau. of William Eltinge, No. 6. They had one child, Sarah, bapt. Mar. 29, 1747, who m. Nov. 15, 1765, Derick D. Wynkoop ("Wynkoop Gen.," p. 52).

The will of "Noach Eltinge of New Paltz," dated April 5, 1775, is recorded in New York, in Liber 33, folio 239 of Wills. He mentions his wife, Jacomyntje, his niece, Annetje, dau. of his brother-in-law, Jacobus Elting, his son-in-law, Derick Wynkoop, granddaughters, Cornelia and Geertje Wynkoop, and Thomas, son of Jacobus Elting. Signs his name "Noach" Eltinge.

Children of Cornelis Elting No. 5 and Rebekka Van Meeteren :

17. CORNELIS, bapt. at Kingston, Aug. 18, 1706; sponsors, Roelof Elting and Annetje Hogeboom.
18. ISAAC, bapt. at Kingston, Oct. 24, 1708; sponsors, Daniel and Lena Dubois.
19. CORNELIS, bapt. at Kingston, Oct. 10, 1710; sponsors, Willem Elting and Jannetje Lesier.

20. JACOMYNTE, bapt. at Kingston, July 27, 1712; sponsors, Roeloff Elting and Jannetje Kunst.
21. SARA, bapt. at Kingston, Feb. 6, 1715; sponsors, Jan Van Meeteren, Jan Cantyn, Sara Dubois, and Marytje Zuyland.
22. EZEKIEL, bapt. at Kingston, June 16, 1717; sponsors, Gerrit Van Wagening and Hendrikje Kool.
23. ELIZABETH, bapt. at Kingston, Aug. 30, 1719; sponsors, Thomas Janse and Maaike Bogaard.
24. ANNAATJEN, bapt. at Kingston, Dec. 31, 1721; sponsors, Solomon Dubois and Tryntje Gerrits.
25. ALIDA, bapt. at Kingston, May 3, 1724; sponsors, Anthony Slegt and Neeltje Bogaard.
26. GIDEON, bapt. at Kingston, Oct. 13, 1728; sponsors, Johannes Elting and Maria Gemaar.

Children of William Elting, No. 6, and Jannetje Lesier (Le Sueur):

27. JAN, bapt. at Kingston, Feb. 11, 1709; sponsors, Roeloff Elting and Sara Dubois; married, Nov. 15, 1730, Rachel Whitaker, daughter of James Whitaker and Elizabeth Titso, bapt. at Kingston, Jan. 12, 1709, died July 27, 1746; married, second, Sept. 3, 1747, Rachel Hasbrouck, born Nov. 11, 1715, died April 19, 1756, daughter of Joseph Hasbrouck and Elsie Schoonmaker.
Jan Elting died March 7, 1762 (Bible Record). His will, dated Jan. 12, 1760, is recorded in New York, in Liber 23, folio 328 of Willis.
28. ELSJEN, bapt. at Kingston, Sept. 9, 1711; sponsors, Abram La Meter and Elsie Tappen; married at Kingston, Oct. 12, 1734, Isaac Van Kampen.
29. WILLIAM, bapt. at Kingston, Sept. 6, 1713; sponsors, Gerrit Wynkoop and Hilletje Gerrits; not mentioned in his father's will.
30. JACOMYNTJEN, bapt. at Kingston, Nov. 27, 1715; sponsors, Solomon Dubois and Tryntje Gerrits; married Noah Elting, son of Roeloff Elting and Sara Dubois.
31. JACOBUS, bapt. at Kingston, Dec. 15, 1717; sponsors, Aldert Kierstede and Ariantje De la Mater; married Elizabeth Hall, No. 8.
32. PETRUS, bapt. at Kingston, March 20, 1720; sponsors, Hans Kierstede and Ariantje Tappen; not mentioned in his father's will.
33. HENDRICUS, bapt. at Kingston, March 25, 1722; sponsors, Cornelius Elting and Rebekka Van Meeteren.
34. JANNETJEN, bapt. at Kingston, April 26, 1724; sponsors, Johannes De la Mater and Christina Wynkoop.
35. ANNAATJEN, bapt. at Kingston, Dec. 18, 1726; sponsors, David De la Mater and Ariantje Tappen.

RECORDS OF THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—BAPTISMS.

(Continued from Vol. XV., p. 166, of THE RECORD.)

A. 1707.	ONDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUYGEN.
dito 5.	Anthony de Mill. Elsje. Martytje Provoost.		Isaac de Mill en Sara Jooste, s. h. vrouw.
dito 8.	Benjamin Oldes. Johannes. Aeltje Schar.		Frans Reinders en Anna Maria Maschal, Wed.
	Balthazar de Hart, Jacobús. Margreta Mouritz.		Jacobús Kip, Jannetje Mouritz.
	Robert Walters, Hester. Catharina Leislaar.		Baren Reinders & Hester Leislaar, s. h. v.
dito 15.	Gerret Viele, Jannetje Margreta. Van Veúrde.		Edúard Blagge, Sara Ver Dúyn.
	Benjamin Quakken- Aarmóut. bos, Claesje Web- bers.		Sybrant Brouwer, Rachel Webber.
dito 19.	John Lafont, Maria Blanche. Dúbois.		D ^r . David Bonrepo, Blan- che Dúbois.
	Johannes Van Nor- Pieter. den. Hendrikje ten Yk.		Wessel Van Norden, Elizabeth Hegemans.
	Yede Myers, Annatje Maria. Ravenstein.		Jan Van Hoorn & Catha- rina, s. h. vrou.
	Jacobús Van der Spie- Jacob. gel. Annatje San- ders.		Hendrikús Van der Spie- gel, Annatje, s. h. vrou.
dito 22.	Johannes Vrelant, Enogh. Maritje Krigiers.		Pieter Myer en Battje, s. h. vrou.
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January 22.	Johannes Bant. Wil- Johannes. lemyntje Philips.		Pieter Bant, Marretje Bant, s. Súster.
dito 26.	Louwerens Van Benjamin. Hoek, Johanna Smith.		Barnardús Smith. Anatie Colevelt, s. h. v.
	Lúykas Stevense, Teúntje. Catharina Van Dyk.		Michiel Janse, Olfert Sjoerts, Teúntje Van Dyk.
dito 29.	Gerret Schúyler. Janneke. Aefje de Groef.		Filip Schúyler, Tróntje Kokers.
	Gerret Van Laar, Gabriel. Jannetje Streddeiz.		Johannes Janse, & Jo- hanna, s. h. v.
February 6.	Jan Mildrom, Fem- Johannes. metje Van Bossúm.		Philippús Van Bossúm, Wybúrg Van Bossum. Wed.
	Theophilús Else- Blandina. waart, Blandina Bo- gardús.		Everardús Bogardús, Catharina Viele, h. v. van Cornelis Viele.
dito 9.	Anthony Rúthgers, Anthony. Hendrikje Van de Water.		Gerret Dúyking, Catha- rina Myer, h. v. van Harmanus Rúthgers.
dito 12.	Johannes Dykman, Cornelús. Rachel de Vou.		Cornelis Dykman, Corne- lia Dykman, j docht.

A° 1707.	OULDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUÛGEN.
	Jeremias Borres, Cornelia Eckeson.	Jeremias.	Vincent de Lamontanje, Jannetje Eckeson.
dito 16.	John Broadids, Maria Maria. Van der Spiegel.		Hendrikus Van der Spiegel, Saratje Thang.
dito 23.	Mattheüs Benson, Trÿntje. Catharina Provoost.		Samson Bensen, Catharina Provoost.
	Eduard Blagge, Johanna Vikkers.	Jú-dith.	Johannes Edsall, Catharina Cloúwes.
dito 28.	Pouwelús Mouritz, Jacob. Margrietje Keteltas.		Abraham Keteltas, Jannetje Mouritz.
	Samúel Philips, Aeltje Samúel. Dame.		Reni Remsen, Martha Simpson.
	John Anderson, Jú-dith Janse.	Stÿntje.	Jan Wouterse, Maria, h. v. van Jan Andriesse.
Maart 2.	Casparús Blank, Angenietje Post.	Catharina.	Cornelis Post, Catlyntje Post.
	Leonard Leúwis, Elizabeth Hertenberg.	Leonard.	Abraham Keteltas, Geesje Liewis, Wed ^e .
	Sÿbrant Broúwer, Sara Webbers.	Jacob.	Jacobús Kip, Antje Broúwers.
dito 5.	Nathan Daleÿ, Sara Hütsman.	Johannes.	Nicolaas Daleÿ, Johanna Bogardús.
	Wessel Wesselse, Marÿtje ten Yk.	Trÿntje.	Coenraat ten Yk, Trÿntje Wessels.
dito 9.	Johannis Van Vorst, Marÿtje. Antje Harks.		Teúnis Qúik, Anna Leúrse, h. v. van Johannes Janse.
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Maart 12.	Aúgústús Jay, Anna Anna. Maria Beiard.		Samúel Beiard, Jú-dith Beiard, j : doght.
dito 16.	Thomas Sikkels, Jan. Marten Dúfress, Jú-dith Bant.	Johannes.	Jan Willeinse Rome, Maritje, s. h. vrou.
		Martha.	Pieter Bant, Margrietje Bant.
dito 19.	Edmond Thomas, Sofia de Witt.	Elizabeth.	Johannes ten Yk, Wÿntje Aarsen.
	Thomas Pel, Aaltje Samúel. Beek		Balthazar de Hart, Catharina Kip.
	Isaac Bratt, Dievertje Wessels.	Isaac.	Salomon Van de Boog, Maritje Wessels.
	Hendrik Franse Reúth, Hendrik Franse Reúth.	Hendrik.	Belitje Christiaanse.
	Lazerús Barow, Martha Coderett.	Pieter Lazerús.	Pieter Casjee, Hester Foley.
	Vredrik Fÿn, na Van 't Zant.	Hester.	Johannes Fÿn, Johannes Van 't Zant, Súsanna Witsengaem.
April 6.	James Manneÿ, Anna Finsang.		Jeremiah Maneÿ, Elizabeth Mainerd.

A° 1707.	OULDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUÿGEN.
	Cornelis de Peister, Anna. Maritje Banker.		Johannes Banker, Anna de Peister.
dito 13.	Johannes Narbúry, Samúel. Angenietje Pro- voost.		Abraham Wandell, Geer- trúy Staats.
	Cornelús Túrck, Eliza- beth Van Schaik.	Neeltje.	Johannes Bogert, Neeltje Stille, h. v. van Hend ^k . V: Schaik.
	Meindert Bürger, Sa- ra Yedesse.	Jannetje.	Teúnis Iedesse, Harma- nus van Gelder, Teútje van Gelder.
dito 23.	Jan David, Lowise Petrús. Streng.		Pieter Savoüret, Charelott Sibon.
dito 27.	Daniel Pietersen, An- na Maria Plevier. Johannes de Freest, Marytje. Catharina Rave- stein.	Pieter. Elizabeth. Marytje.	Abraham Mesier, Eliza- beth, s. h. vrou. Hendrik Kermer, Maritje Rollegom, s. h. v.
dito 30.	Jeremiah Maneÿ, Jeremias. Margreta Finsang.		Fransoa Finsang, Magda- lena Maneÿ.
May 4.	Fincet de Lamontan- je, Ariaantje Eckeson.	Rachel. Ariaantje	Volkert Heermans, Elisa- beth Montanje.
	Joost Lÿnsen, Eliza- beth Henejon.	Anneke.	Adriaan Hooglant, Anna- tje, Sÿn húys vrou.
	Jan Lathen, Maria Elizabeth. Koning.	Maria Elizabeth. Koning.	Alexander Lam, Grietje Koning.
dito 7.	Jacob Nicolaas, Maria Jacob. Moll.	Jacob.	Meindert Steen en Engel- tje, s. h. vrou.
[307] May 14.	Steven Richard, Ma- ria van Brúg. Thomas Eckeson, Theúnis. Elizabeth Slinger- lant.	Stephanús.	Willem Teller, Margareta van Brúg. Abraham Kip, Neeltje Slingerlant.
	Adriaan Van Schaik, Jacob. Jannetje Tho- masse.	Jacob.	Jacob Thomasse, Klaasje Van Schaik.
dito 18.	Willem Grant, Rachel Willem. Hartenberg.		Jan Waaldrom, Cornelia, s. h. vrou.
dito 25.	Steven Kent, Abigail Rebecka. Miles. Pieter Bant, Martha Johannes. White.	Abigail Rebecka. Miles. Martha Johannes. White.	Pieter Van Velse, Chris- tina de Witt. Johannes Bant en Wille- mÿntje, s. h. vrou.
	John Coeper, Anne- tje Van Vorst.	Annetje.	Alexander Fenix, Geer- trúy Van Vorst.
dito 29.	Jacob Wiltze, Abigail Hendrik. Faggissen.	Abigail Hendrik. Faggissen.	Hendrik Wiltzen, Stÿntje Arianse.
Júnÿ 1.	Alexander Fenix, Hester. Hester Van Vorst.	Hester.	Isaac Kip, Elizabeth Blom, h. v. van Jan Montanje.

A* 1707.	ouders.	kinders.	getuügen.
dito 2.	Albert Louwe, Súsan- na Lamatre.	Jan.	Jan Louwe, Maritje Roos, h. v. van Lourens Janse.
dito 18.	Daniel Meÿnor, Eliza- beth Finsang.	Daniel.	Aman Bonÿn, Maria Dúboa, h. v. van M ^r . Lafong.
dito 22.	Pieter Bos, Súsanna Petrús. Barentz.		Gerrit Hyer, Ytje Bos, jong, d ^r .
	Mayke Van Romen.	Hendrikús.	Jesaias Van Romen, Ariaantje Van Romen.
	Jacob Bennet, Neel- tie Beekman.	Geertrúyd.	Jan Bennet, Maria Ben- net & Antje Van Sig- gele.
dito 29.	Benjamin Wÿnkoop, Catharina. Femmetje Van der Heül.		Pieter de Mill & Maria, s. h. vrou.
	Hendrik Jansen, Hendrik. Wÿntje Hendrikz.		Aarnoút Hendrikz, Geer- tje Klaase.
Júly 2.	Harme Lúykasse, Jan. Anna Maria Sippe.		Johannes Bürger, Helena, s. h. vrou.
dito 27.	Jacob Hassing, Ama- rencia Van Gelder.	Elizabeth.	Harmanús Van Gelder, Elizabeth Marchalk.
	Pieter Gerretse, Jan- netje Slyk.	Jannetje.	Mathÿs Van Velzen, Catharina Hoúwarts.
	Michiel Faling, Eliza- beth Van Trigt.	Jacobús.	Mathÿs de Hart, Jannetje Van Trigt, h. v. van Will. Lods.
dito 30.	Willem De, Súsanna Salomon. Salomons.		Samúel De, Marretje Sa- lomons, Wed.
Aúgústús 3.	Samson Bensen, Cathalina. Grietje Kermer.		Theophilús Pels, Grietje, de h. v. van Evert Pels.
	Harme Bensen, Ael- tje Bikker.	Samson.	Ficktoor Bikker, Catha- rina Bensen.
dito 6.	Christoffel Beekman, Gerrardús. Marÿtje Lanoy.		Wilhelmús Beekman, Catharina Lanoy.
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Aúgústús 10.	Harmanús Van Gel- der, Teúntje Ydesse.	Harmanús.	Philippús Dayleÿ, Ame- rentia Hassing.
	Gÿsbert Van Imbúrg, Johannes. Jannetje Mezier.		Johannes Van Imburg & Ab. Keteltas, Cathari- na Van Kortlant, Wed: van Vredrik Flipse.
	Bartholomeús La- roex, Geertrúy Van Rollegom.	Jaquémÿn- tje.	Yede Mÿer, Catharina Van Rollegom, Wed.
dito 13.	Vredrik Van der Grist, Willempje Smith.	Gerretje.	Barnardús Smith, Antje Smith, h. v. van Jústes Bosch.
	Robbert Sikkels, Elizabeth. Geertrúy Rednars.		Thomas Sikkels, Jannetje Sikkels.
dito 17.	Jacob Swaan, Dirkje Nicolaas. Schepmoes.		Leonard Leúwes, Eliza- beth Hertenberg, s. h. vrou.

A° 1707.	OUDEBS.	KINDERS.	GETÜYGEN.
	Olphert Sjoerts, Hil- legont Luykas.	Cornelus.	Steve Van Brakele, Tryn- tje Woed.
	Aarnout Hendriks, Gerrethol- Geertje Klaase. Iart.	Samuel Chahaan, Aaltje Jonkers.	
dito 24.	Pieter de Mill, Maria Maria. Van der Heul.	Albert Klok, Tryntje Van der Heul, s. h. v.	
dito 27.	Jacob Arentse Ske- Arent. rendregt, Maria Holst.	Frans Reinderse, Eliza- beth Jans.	
dito 31.	Johannes Vreden- Annatje. burg, Janna de La- montangne. Philippus Dayleß, Joris. Cornelia Van Gel- der.	Vincent de Lamontangne, en Ariaantje, s. h. vrou. Jan Dayleß, Hester Rome, h. v. v. Piet: Rome.	
	Anthony Kaar, Anne- Elizabeth. tje Hüyke.	Abraham Van Dyk, en Elizabeth, s. h. vrou.	
Septemb. 5.	Johannes ten Yk, Herculus. Wyntje Aartse. Pieter Wesselse, An- Pieter. tje Oosterhave.	Pieter Brestede, Marritje Aartse, Wed. Barnardus Smith, Maria Salusbury, h. v. v. Ja. Groen.	
dito 7.	Cornelus Aarlant, Eli- Cornelus. zabeth Woedert. Hans Kierstede, Dina Adriaan. Van Schaik.	Isaac Anderson, Antje Waldron. Adriaan Van Schaik & Gerret Onkelbag, Neel- tje Van Schaik.	
dito 14.	Johannes Turk, An- Aaltje. netje Corneles. Hendrikus Myer, Maria. Wyntje Rhee. Johannes Van de Albartus. Water, Baafje Sippe.	Potwelus Turk, Aaltje Corneles. Dirk Rhee, Elsje Sanders, s. h. vrou. Willem Bennet, Pieter- nella Kloppers.	
dito 21.	Abraham Wendel, Helena. Catharina de Kay.	Pieter Van Brug, Efrom Wendel, Helena de Kay, Wed.	
dito 24.	Pieter Paret, Maria Pieter. Brjan. Adriaan Man, Hester Nicolaas. Bording. Hendrik Brevoort, Abraham. Jaquemynntje Boke.	Bartholomeu Leford, Magdalena Paret, s. h. vrou. Nicolaas Dayleß, Annatje de Mill. Jan Brevoort, Tanneke Van Driesse, h. v. van Abraham Boke.	
[309]		Coenraat ten Yk, Zen', Marretje Aartse. Gerret Bürger, en Saartje, s. h. vrou. Theunis Somerendyk, An- tje, s. h. vrow.	
Septemb: 24.	Elbert Aartse, Johan- Maritje. na ten Yk. Jan Herres, Jannetje Maria. Nesepat. Cosyn Andriesse, Annetje. Margrietje Some- rendyk.		

A° 1707.	ouders.	kinders.	getuÿgen.
dito 28.	Abraham Provoost, Hendrik. Jannetje Myer. Rip Van Dam, Catharina. Saratje Van der Spiegel.		Samúel Staats, Marretje Van der Heúl. Johannes Myer, Maria Bradeth.
Ockto: 1.	Lammert Van Dÿk, Dirk. Marretje Hooglant.		Adriaan Hooglant, Eliza- beth Hooglant, Wed.
dito 5.	Johannes Lange-Geertrúy. straat, Antje Pels.		Cornelús Langestraat, Teúntje Tiboút.
dito 8.	Johannes Boke, Mar- retje de Langet.		Frans Langet, Tanneke Van Driese, h. v. van Alb. Boke.
	Barent Van Kleek, Baltús. Antenetto Palme- tier.		Baltús Van Kleek, Tryn- tje, s. h. vrou.
dito 12.	Richard Stóút, Eva Willem. Tri-ex.		Cornelis Smits, van Al- bany, Súsanna Tri-ex.
dito 15.	Barnardús Smith, An- natje Colevelt.	Barnardús.	Willem Roseboom, Anne- tje Oosterhave.
	Josúa Neeth, Sara Josúa. Quík.		Willem Bogert, Maria Quík.
dito 19.	Adriaan Appel, Maria Helena. Ten Yk.		Willem Appel, Helena, s. h. vrou.
dito 22.	Dirk de Groof, Ari- aantje Kierstede.	Jacobús.	Gerret Schúyler, Eliza- beth Kierstede.
	Jacob Blom, Mayke Petrus. Bos.		Barent Bos, Aeltje Blom.
dito 26.	Jan Van Hoorn, Mag- dalena Karstens.	Karste.	Manús Burger, Stýntje Joris, h. v. van Davidt Cosaar.
	Jacobús Cosÿn, Aefje Gerret. Aemek.		Theúnis Ammek, Belitje, s: h: vrou.
dito 29.	Johannis Marlings, Aaltje. Rebekka Van Amen.		Hendrik Marlings, Tryn- tje Van Alen.
	Jacobús Mol, Lidia Catharina. Wenham.		Albartús Coenradus Bosch, Catharina Phi- lips, Wed ^e .
	Pieter Kouwenhove, Sara. Wýntje ten Yk.		Coenraat ten Yk, Eliza- beth Mezier.
Novemb: 2.	Hendrik Dekker, An- tje Quík.	Margrietje.	Carste Lierse, Ariaantje Waarnier.
	Theúnis Quík, Vroú- tje Herring.	Petrus.	Andries Marschalk, Geer- tje Lierse.
dito 12.	Robbert Bossie, Helena. Catharina Van Aren.	Maria. } tweelien	Thomas Huík, en Hele- na, s: h: vrou, Jan Ek- keson, en Maria, s. h. vrou.
[310] Novemb. 16.	Michiel Stevens, Rey- ertje Mol.	Johannes.	Abraham Mol, Ariaantje Bais.

A° 1707.	OUDEBS.	KINDERS.	GETUYGEN.
	Davidt Janse, Antje Magdalena. Croesvelt.		Johannis Low, Elizabeth Lynse.
dito 19.	Charles Cromlyn, Daniel. Anna Singelar.		Daniel Kromlyn, Maria Singelar, Wed ^e .
	Johannes Wanshaar, Johannes. Súsanna Nys.		Andries Abramse, Jaquémyntje, s. h. vrou.
dito 23.	Johannes Burger, Engetje. Helena Türk.		Cornelús Türk, Ante Búrgers.
dito 26.	Jan Krúger, Maria Hendrik. Kúyler.		Johannis Van Giese & Meindert Schúyler, Rachel Kúylers, h. v. van Meinder Schúyler.
dito 30.	Gerret de Graw, Do- Annatje. rathe Hyer.		Isaac Kip, Annatje de Mill.
	Willem Hyer, Catha- Jacobús. rina Mol.		Abraham Mol, Reýertje Stevens.
Decemb. 6.	Wolfert Webber, Johannes. Grietje Stille.		Cornelús Stille, Jannetje Stille, Jonge d ^r .
dito 10.	John Pamerton, Sú- Johannes. sanna de Feuw.		Hendrik Brevoort, Catharina Kavelier.
	John Fineý, Sara Barendina. Hartenberg.		Johannes Hartenberg, Barendina Hartenberg.
dito 14.	Andries Abramse, Ja- Andreas. quémýntje Wanshaar.		Isaac Kip, Tryntje, Van der Heul, h. v. v. Albert Klok.
	John Fineý, Sara Har- Jacob. tenberg.		Leonard Letúwis & Petrús Kip, Francina Tays.
dito 17.	John Fineý, Sara Har- Maria. tenberg.		Leonard Letúwis & Petrús Kip Cornelia Waldrom.
dito 14.	Willem Elzewardth, Johannes. Pieter nelle Romme.		Cornelús Romme, Marytje Davids.
	Pieter Mangelse, Jan- Margrietje. netje Dúschaen.		Mangel Janse, Antje s. huys vrou.
dito 25.	Anthony de Mill, Ma- Isaac. rýtje Provoost.		Willém Provoost, Catharina Provoost, Wed.
dito 28.	Johannes Myer, Sara- Andries. tje de Freest.		Jan Van Hoorn, Elizabeth de Foreest.
	Claas Bogert, Grietje Cornelia. Concelje.		Elbert Harnese, Catharina Bogert, s. h. v.
	Johannes Provoost, Johannes. Sara Bayley.		Pieter Roos, Ammerencia Proost.
	Rúthgert Waldron, Richard. Debora Pell.		Albartús Coenradús Bosch, Elizabeth Montanje.
A° 1708.			
Januáry 1.	Isaac Garnyce, Eli- Jacobús. zabeth Dúblett.		John Tavoo, Hester Foley.
	John Jones, Annetje Symon. Jones.		Rúthgert Waldron, Johannes Van Giese, Hester Charleton.

A* 1708.	OULDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUÛGEN.
[311] Januárý. 4.	Daniel in de Voor, Jacobus. Engeltje Cornelús. Rachel.		Elbert Harmese, Catharina Boogert, s. h. v. Johannes Boogert, Claasje Van Schaik, s. h. v.
	Adolph de Grooff, Rachel. Rachel Goderús.		Dirk de Grooff, Aefje de Grooff, h. v. van Ge ⁿ . Schuyler.
dito 7.	Cornelús Post, Cat- Elýas. lyntje Potman.		Casparús Blank, Catharina Rùthgers.
	Jan Eckeson, Maria Thomas. Van Aarnem.		Gerret Viele, Jannetje Eekeson.
dito 11.	Hendrikús Van der Davidt. Spiegel, Anneke Provoost.		Davidt Provoost, Zenior, Antje Stoútenbúrg.
dito 14.	Jacob Sammon, Cal- Aegje. lyntje Bensen.		Johannes Thomasse, Grietje Brevoort.
dito 18.	Gerret Van Hoorn, Margreta. Elsje Provoost. Mijchel Janse, Maria Elizabeth. Stevens.		Davidt Provoost, Zenior, Vrouwtje Zantvoort. Abraham Aalsteýn, Catharina Stevens, h. v. v. Lúyk Stevens.
dito 21.	Gerret Dúsjaen, Eli- Gerret. zabeth Lamoreúx.		Daniel Šjandýn, Catharina, s. h. vrou.
dito 25.	Corl. Abraham de Piere Gúille- Peister, Catharina jaúme. de Peister.		Piere de Peýster, Isaac de Peister, Adriana de Peister, Catharina de Peister.
	Isaac de Riemer, Aal- Isaac. tje Wessels.		Pieter Sonnemans, Catha- lina Staats.
dito 28.	Willem Sjekkerlý, Willem. Debora Van Dyk. Anthoný Byvank, Anneke. Theúntje Laning. Búrger Manús, Geer- Manús. trúý Korse.		Loúwerens Van Hook, Debora Anderson. Benjamin Eldes, Aaltje Schars, s. h. vrou. Johannes Búrger, Mar- greta Smith.
Februárý 1.	Johannes Low, Engel- Engeltje. tje Brestede. Pieter Búrgers, Catha- Pieter. rina Henjon. Jacobús Goelet, Jan- Philippús. netje Cosaar.		Andries Brestede, Anne- tje, s. h. vrou. Jan Herres, Maritje Hen- jon, Wed. Cornelús Kloppe, Neel- tje Jacobz, H: V: van Evert van Hoek.
dito 8.	Philip Boyls, Cathari- Philippús. na Van Gúinst. Alexander Hooms, Alekzander. Janneke de Graw.		Corneli Coljer, Maritje Coljer. Leendert de Graw & Theúnis Qúik, Gerretje de Graw.
	Willem Van de Water, Albartús. Aegje Ringo. Charel Sjarmo, Eliza- Jan. beth Húýbertz.		Johannes van de Water, Jannetje Ringo. Fransoa Ravo, Súsanna Colje.

RECORDS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCHES OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—MARRIAGES.
1756 TO —.

(Continued from Vol. XV., p. 136, of THE RECORD.)

1809.

July	7.	Caleb Wiley to Mary Coleman.	
July	17.	John Bartlit to Mary Bannerman.	
July	20.	Nathanael Oakley to Catharine Chapel.	
July	24.	Stephen Bates to Gitty Colles.	
July	25.	Thomas Thompson to Betsy Lackey.	
Aug ^t	10.	Lewis A. Pickhard to Eliza Kip.	
Aug ^t	22.	Duncan McKeichner to Margaret King.	
Aug ^t	30.	Archibald McVickar to Catharine Augusta Livingston.	(39)
Sept ^r	3.	William W. Groesbeck to Elizabeth Cooper Hageman.	
Sept ^r	4.	John Malamby to Maria Mitraux.	
Oct ^r	28.	Daniel Sickels to Sarah Hunt.	
Nov ^r	1.	Joshua Porter to Mary Ann Wood.	
Nov ^r	16.	Williams Allison to Abigail Smith Gilmour.	
Dec ^r	14.	Francis Sexton to Sarah Mills Ross.	
Dec ^r	19.	William D. Hutchings to Ann Symonds.	

1810.

Jan ^y	3.	William W. Williamson to Eliza Van Horne.	
Jan ^y	18.	G. Morgan to Elizabeth McCready.	
Feb ^y	3.	Henry Ackerman to Catharine Bogart.	
Feb ^y	18.	James Montgomery to Rebecca Robb.	
Feb ^y	21.	Ebenezer Reed to Isabella Pringle.	
March	17.	Henry Welch to Margaretta McKay.	(40)
March	24.	Robert Meek to Maria Moore.	
March	28.	Anthony John Charles Girard to Ann Ivers.	
April	5.	Heman Emmons to Ann Aim.	
April	5.	Thaddeus Goodyear to Elizabeth Van Ranst.	
April	7.	John W. Tillman to Eliza Conklin.	
April	12.	John Mitchell to Mary Freeman (people of colour).	
April	28.	Samuel Riker, Jun ^r . to Margaret E. Montgomery.	
April	28.	Edward Chard to Margaret Armstrong.	
May	7.	John Bowley to Sarah Tichenor (widow Dickinson).	
May	12.	William Colhoun to Rebecca Keys.	
June	9.	James Ratchford to Ellen Jones.	
June	15.	Christopher Sammis to Mehitabel Seymour.	
June	20.	James Baldwin to Sarah Swan.	
June	23.	Solomon D. Gibson to Ann Martin.	(41)
June	27.	John Codet to Phebe Leonard.	
June	30.	John Sutherland to Jane Jones.	
Sept ^r	15.	Thomas Davidson to Eliza Bowers.	
Nov ^r	1.	Nathaniel Weed to Hannah Smith.	
Nov ^r	10.	Jacob Lienburgh to Amy Golding.	
Nov ^r	17.	Hugh Atkins to Elizabeth Mone.	
Nov ^r	22.	George W. DeWitt to Sophia M. Howlett.	
Nov ^r	24.	John Dunscomb to Euphemia Tofts.	(42)

- Nov^r 24. Walter VanVechten to Mary Hunt.
 Nov^r 25. Robert Sales to Mary Briggs (people of colour).
 Dec^r 15. George Bowen to Harriet Seymour (widow Bloodgood).
 Dec^r 16. Abraham Dickson to Rosetta Johnson (people of colour).
 Dec^r 22. William Bistos to Rachel Blizzard.
 Dec^r 24. Benjamin Dibbs to Sarah Griffin.

1811.

- Jan^y 8. Robert Patten to Tace W. Bradford (widow Dickson). (43)
 March 6. Nathaniel Tylee to Hannah Ann McFarlane.
 March 14. Isaac Stymes to Angelina Carlton.
 March 23. Isaac Thomas Heartte to Mary E. Ozeas (widow Dick).
 April 3. William Given to Phebe Stibbs.
 April 8. Benjamin Ledyard to Susan F. Livingston.
 April 11. Maltby Gelston to Mary Jones.
 April 12. Paul Burrows to Mary Ann Nichols.
 April 25. Joseph Dodd to Margaret Dougherty.
 April 27. Ivory White to Elizabeth Van Brunt.
 June 2. William Young to Mary Britton (widow Nestor).
 Sept^r 12. Philip Schuyler to Grace Hunter.

(To be continued.)

FASSOUER, OR FASSAUR, FAMILY RECORD.

COMMUNICATED BY CHARLES W. BAIRD.

I AM permitted to transcribe for THE RECORD, the marriage certificate of Henry Fassouer, together with some family records in the possession of one of his descendants. By "Morphburgh," Fassouer's birthplace, it is possible that Marburg, in Hesse-Cassel, may have been intended.

CHARLES W. BAIRD.

RYE, N. Y.

L. B. S. !

These are to certify, that Mr. Henry Fassouer, Musician in His Majesty's own, or, 4th Regiment, and Miss Elizabeth Løweisen have on the 4th Day of September, annoque Domini 1778, been lawfully joined together in the Holy [Bo]nds of Matrimony by me the Subscriber. In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal—New York Sept^r. 9th-a-r-s. 1778.

BERNARD MICHAEL HOUSEAL [seal].

WITNESSES :

Mr. Christian Løweisen and
 Mistr^s. Margareth Løweisen.
 Mr. Bogen, Surgeon.
 Sophia Mayer.
 Mrs. Houseal.
 Miss Amalia
 — Sibylla } Houseal.
 — Peggy }

Minister of the Antient Luth[eran] Trinity Church in the City of New York and, by Royal Charter, one of the Governors of King's College in the said City.

New York, den .23. decem[ber]
 War ge Boren Johan Henrich Au [] den krüztag [?] des Ab-
 bend um 8 [] ünd den .6. January gedauf

New York, July den .25. 1783
 [I]st Johan Henrich gestorben. Und Bekraben [begraben] den. 26. July
 Ist alt worden ein Jahr .5. Monat ünd .9. daye

New York den .1. January 178[4]
 War gebohren Henrich Mardin [?] In der Neu Jahrs Nacht Um .11.
 uhr und gedauf Feberwa [] den .20. 1784

New York April the 3 1785
 Anno 1755 Henry Fassaur Born in Morghburgh [] old

New York May the 12 1785
 Anno 1758 Elizabeth Fassaur Born New York 27 years old

New York September the 5 []
 [W]as Born Margaret on an Sunday between 7 and 8 [o'clock] in the
 morning September the 26 Chrisned

New York December th 23 1782
 [Wa]s Born Henry on Crismas Day in the evineng 6 o'clock and the
 6 of January Chrisned.

July the 25 1783
 [Die]d Henry and Buried the 26 july aged one years [] Months &
 9 Days.

Was Born Hen[] o Clock
 and Ch[r]istened February the 20 1784

September the 10 Dyed Henry Martin and Buried the 11 of Septem-
 ber 1784 aged 8 Monthes 10 Days

New York july the 30 1785
 Was Born Laurance at 10 o clock in the morning and Chrisned the 21
 of August 1785

New York September the 25 1788
 Was Born Michael & Polly tweens between 12 & one o Clock and
 Chrisned the 19 of october 1788

New York October the 6 1792
 Was born Catherine Fassaur Between 4 & 5 in the afternoon and
 Chrisned the 2 of November 1792

September the 11 1792 Died Catherine & buried the twelve of Sep-
 tember 1793 aged 11 months and five days

New York April the 20 179[4]
 Was Born Sofiah Fassaur between 3 & 4 o Clock in the morning and
 chrisned the 11 of May 1794

New York January 2nd 1796 Dyed Sofiah Fassaur Aged one year and
 Eight Months 24 Days & Buried 3 of January 1796

New York June the 17 1797 Was born Catherine Fassaur * between
 three and four o Clock in the afternoon

Died Laurence Fassaur the second of July in the Year of our Lord
 1797 aged 11 years and 11 months and twenty nine days

New York february the 16 1798 Died Henry Fassaur aged 42 years
 3 months and 3 days

* Catharine Fassaur, widow of George Barry, died at Rye Neck, in the town of Rye, Westchester Co.,
 N. Y., June 15, 1884, aged eighty-six years, eleven months, and twenty-nine days.—C. W. B.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY FOR 1885.—The Annual Meeting of the Society was held on Friday evening, January 9, 1885, at 64 Madison Avenue. An interesting paper was read, entitled, "A Consideration of the Acadian Expulsion," by Mr. Philip H. Smith; at the conclusion of which brief addresses were made by Edward F. De Lancey and Rev. Dr. Hague, in moving and seconding a vote of thanks to the author of the paper. At the annual election, the following were elected trustees of the Society for the term expiring, 1888: Samuel S. Purple, Edward F. De Lancey, and General James Grant Wilson. Subsequently, at a meeting of the trustees, the following officers were elected for 1885: *President*, Henry F. Drowne; *First Vice-President*, Ellsworth Eliot; *Second Vice-President*, General James Grant Wilson; *Corresponding Secretary*, Henry R. Stiles; *Recording Secretary*, Oliver E. Coles; *Librarian*, Samuel Burhans, Jr.; *Treasurer*, George H. Butler; *Executive Committee*, Ellsworth Eliot, Gerret H. Van Wagenen, Frederick D. Thompson, and Thomas G. Evans; *Committee on Biographical Bibliography*, Charles B. Moore and Thomas H. Edsall; *Registrar of Pedigrees*, Joseph O. Brown; *Committee on Publication*, Samuel S. Purple, Charles B. Moore, John J. Latting, General James Grant Wilson, and Henry R. Stiles.

THE ANNUAL ADDRESS before the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society will be delivered in the Hall of the Academy of Medicine, 12 West Thirty-first Street, on Friday evening, February 27th, at eight o'clock, by General James Grant Wilson, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society. Subject: "Colonel John Bayard, of Bohemia Manor (1738-1807), and other Prominent Members of the Bayard Family."

BOGERT FAMILY.—Peter Bogert, born about 1775, married his cousin Anne, dau. of David and Elizabeth (Schurman) Nevins; was, prior to 1832, janitor of the College of New Jersey, Princeton. John Gilbert Bogert, his brother, b. Jan. 21, 1778, was of New York City, and married, 1799, Sarah, dau. of John and Lydia Vanderhoof, of New York, and secondly, in 1803, Jane, dau. of Morris and Elizabeth (Terhune) Earle, of Hackensack. The parentage and ancestry of these brothers is wanted. It is supposed their father's name was Peter, and that they had an uncle, Dr. Jacob Bogert, or Bogart, of Hillsborough, Somerset County, N. J.

I. J. GREENWOOD, N. Y.

CARPENTER.—*Thomas Carpenter*, an officer in DeLancey's Third Battalion, was married Aug. 20, 1781, at St. George's Church, Hempstead, L. I., to Lucretia Quintard, late of Connecticut, now of Suffolk County. At the peace he went to St. John's, N. B., was one of the grantees of that city, and received half-pay.

Thomas Carpenter, born 1757, wife Edith Bunce; he was a prominent member of the old John Street M. E. Church; Alderman of Second Ward, New York City; Assemblyman, etc. He died 1825, and was at that time Warden of the Port.

Can any of the readers of the RECORD give me information respecting the descendants of the above?

DANIEL H. CARPENTER.

70 Clarkson Street, New York.

FITCH—ROGERS.—In the valuable article on the "Rogers Lineage" (RECORD, vol. xv., p. 150), it is stated that "Samuel Rogers m. about 1748, Elizabeth Fitch, b. about 1724, dau. of Governor Thomas Fitch." Is not this an error?

I have before me, through the kindness of Hon. John Fitch, of New York (a descendant of the Governor), a letter to him from Samuel Rowland, Esq., of New Haven, dated March 10, 1873, in which the writer, after stating that he is a son of Samuel Rowland and of Sarah (dau. of Captain John Maltbie, U.S.N.), his wife, says that Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Governor Fitch and wife of *Andrew Rowland, of Fairfield*, was his grandmother, that she was born in 1738, and died at Fairfield, March 29, 1825, aged eighty-seven, leaving children Samuel (father of the writer), b. 1769, d. 1837, Thomas Fitch, b. 1774, d. 1846, and Elizabeth, b. 1778, m. Gershun Sturges, and d. 1864. The whole letter shows a thorough acquaintance with the subject and Mr. Rowland was then engaged in making up a genealogy of the family of his great uncle Colonel Thomas Fitch.

Besides, in Hall's "Ancient Historical Records of Norwalk," p. 207, it is set forth that Governor Thomas Fitch m. Hannah, dau. of Mr. Richard Hall, of New Haven,

Sept. 4, 1724, that his son Thomas was b. Aug. 12, 1725, and then a list is given of his children down to 1733, and the name of Elizabeth does not appear.

Elizabeth Fitch was only ten years of age in 1748, the date of her supposed marriage with Samuel Rogers. J. O. B.

JONES, OF THE PRIORY, REIGATE, SURREY, ENG.—Are any descendants of Richard Ireland Jones and Alfred, his brother, still living in America? The latter was at Queens-town, Md., in 1826, and, it is believed, the former married and left four children. The undersigned needs the information to complete a pedigree of the family.

REV. W. J. WEBBER JONES.

Albury, Ware, Herts, England.

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The Fortieth Annual Meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society was held at Trenton, on January 15th, last. The Rev. Dr. Hamill, the President, stated that of those who aided in framing the Constitution, February 27, 1845, only two survived—the Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, and the Hon. Courtlandt Parker, of Newark. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: *President*—Rev. Dr. S. M. Hamill, Lawrenceville; *Vice-Presidents*—John T. Nixon, John Clement, S. H. Pennington; *Corresponding Secretary*—Dr. Stephen Wickes, Orange; *Recording Secretary*—William Nelson, Paterson; *Treasurer and Librarian*—F. W. Ricord, Newark; *Executive Committee*—George A. Halsey, Newark; Rev. Dr. George S. Mott, Flemington; ex-Governor Joel Parker, Freehold; Joseph N. Tuttle, Newark; John F. Hageman, Princeton; David A. Depue, Newark; ex-Speaker Nathaniel Niles, Madison; John I. Blair, Belvidere; Gen. William S. Striker, Trenton; *Committee on Colonial Documents*—ex-Speaker Niles, ex-Governor Joel Parker, ex-Mayer Garret D. W. Vroom, and William Nelson. This Committee has charge of the publication of the New Jersey Archives, eight volumes of which have been issued so far, under authority of the State. The importance of genealogy as a branch of historical inquiry was recognized by the appointment, on motion of Mr. Nelson, of a Standing Committee on Genealogy, as follows: Hon. John Clement, of Haddonfield; Gen. W. S. Stryker, Trenton; Edwin Salter, Freehold; Rev. Dr. George S. Mott, Flemington; Edmund D. Halsey, Morristown; Elias N. Miller, Newark; Hon. Charles H. Winfield, Jersey City. An able and deeply interesting address was delivered by Gen. H. B. Carrington, U.S.A., retired, of Boston, on "The Strategic Relations of New Jersey to the War for American Independence." The next meeting of the Society, in May, is to be devoted chiefly to a memorial of the late William A. Whitehead, for forty years the Corresponding Secretary of the Society. The Rev. Dr. S. I. Prime is to deliver the address. W. N.

OGILVIE.—Can any of the readers of the RECORD give me information concerning the parentage or pedigree of Dr. John Ogilvie, Assistant to the Rector of Trinity Church, who died in 1774. Bolton is astray in the matter.

J. ARCHIBALD MURRAY.

35 Wall Street, New York.

SPRATT FAMILY OF NEW YORK (RECORD, vi., 21).—James Alexander noted the births of the children of John Spratt as follows, viz.: CORNELIA, born July 16, 1688; JOHN, born February 1, 1689–1690; MARY (his wife), born April 17, 1693.

W. KELBY.

[The dates of the births of the children of John Spratt, of Wigton, in Galloway, and Maria de peyster, of New York, have already appeared in the RECORD, vol. ix., p. 125, and vol. xii., p. 174, where will be found the Spratt family records as copied from the Spratt family Bible.—S. S. P.]

WILLIS FAMILY OF LONG ISLAND.—Some additions to this genealogy, published in the RECORD for October, 1884, p. 176, are herewith gleaned from that model work, "Sketches of the First Emigrant Settlers in Newton Township, West New Jersey," by Judge Clement, of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals. Published in Camden, N. J., 1877.

173. ABRAHAM ALBERTSON, m. Sarah Dennis. "He died in 1739, leaving the following named family: Isaac; Jacob, who married Patience Chew; Abraham, D. S. P.; Ephraim, who m. Keziah Chew; Joseph, m. Rose Hampton; Aaron, m. Elizabeth Albertson; Levi, m. Keziah Roberts; Jonathan; Rebecca, m. —; Beverly, and —, who m. Richard Chew" (Id., p. 106).

174. WILLIAM ALBERTSON, m. Jane Turner, and had several children. Judge Clement says she was the third wife of Samuel Nicholson, d. 1702. She "was somewhat

remarkable in her marriage relations, having had four husbands, and, probably, dying a widow. The husbands were John Turner, William Albertson, Samuel Nicholson, and Thomas Middleton." She was a daughter of John Engle (pp. 221, 332, 104-6).

177. ESTHER ALBERTSON, m. William Bates, and had several children. "William Bates married and had three children—two of whom died in infancy—leaving but a daughter, Mary, who married William Harry, of Philadelphia. Her father died 1748" (Id., 52).

Abraham Willis, son of John Willis, was baptized in the Dutch Church, at Acquackanonck, about 1762 (I have not the record at hand just now). Was this family connected with that on Long Island? Abraham Willis was a surveyor and school teacher in and about Paterson for many years, and until his death in 1810. WM. NELSON,

Paterson, N. J., January 6, 1885.

NOTES ON BOOKS.

GENEALOGY OF THE VAN WAGENEN FAMILY, FROM 1650 TO 1884. PART FIRST. Containing the first three generations of the family complete, and then following down the descendants of Aart Van Wageningen, the grandson of the first settler of the name in America. By GERRIT HUBERT VAN WAGENEN, of Rye, Westchester County, N. Y. Printed for private distribution. 1884. 8vo, pp. 69.

Aert, or Aart Jacobsen, of Wageningen, a town near the Rhine, in Guelderland, came with his wife, Annetje Gerrits, and possibly one or more children, to New Amsterdam about the year 1650, and apparently settled first in Rensselaerwick (Albany), and subsequently removed to Wiltwyck (Kingston), Ulster County. His descendant of the eighth generation, the author of this compilation, has, after many years of studious research, and apparently with great care as to authenticity and accuracy of statements, issued this first instalment of a work designed to be a complete genealogy of one of the most purely distinctive Dutch families of this State. Part Second will contain the genealogy of that branch of the family which settled in Dutchess County; and Part Third, of the descendants of Jacob Aartsen, the eldest son of the immigrant, who settled at Wagendael, near Kingston, in Ulster County. Two indices—one of the Van Wageningen baptismal, or Christian names (by mistake called *surnames*), and one of other family surnames—accompany the volume. The work is well arranged for easy reference, and handsomely printed in clear, large type. L.

A GENEALOGICAL MEMOIR OF THE LO-LATHROP FAMILY, in this Country. Embracing the Descendants, as far as known, of the Rev. John Lothrop, of Scituate and Barnstable, Mass., and Mark Lothrop, of Salem and Bridgewater, Mass. And the First Generation of Descendants of other Names. By the REV. E. B. HUNTINGTON, A.M. Mrs. Julia M. Huntington, Ridgefield, Conn. 1884. 8vo, pp. 457. Fourteen Portraits, and View of Lowthorpe Parish Church.

The first favorable impression of this handsome volume is not wholly confirmed by a closer acquaintance with its contents. It by no means fairly represents the family whose records it perpetuates, a family which has been prominent among the best of New England families, from the beginning even unto the present. It is well done "as far as it goes." Its fault is that it does not go far enough. Many of its most prominent members have no mention beyond record of birth and death; and, in regard to others, many extremely interesting and well-known facts are omitted. This could not have been from want of material. We should consider the history of the Lathrop (Lothrop) family as one of the easiest to compile. Its early members are largely noticed in Baylis' *New Plymouth*, Morton's *Memorial*, Thatcher's *Plymouth*, Neal's *Puritans*, Freeman's *Cape Cod*. Otis, of Yarmouth, compiled a very complete genealogy of the Barnstable branch, and an almost exhaustive history of the pioneer and his surroundings, which latter were published in *N. E. Genealogical Register*. An excellent genealogical tree was arranged by John Lathrop in 1867. Miss Caulkins' histories of Norwich and New London, Conn., deal extensively with the family, as do several other accessible local histories. Chancellor Walworth, in the *Hyde Genealogy*, and even Mr. Huntington himself, in the genealogy of his own family, go over a part of the ground; while the family themselves have generally kept pretty full records.

With the wealth of existing material, it seems a pity to have to notice these "sins of omission." It is due, undoubtedly, to the author's death, leaving his work unfinished; and its (evidently hurried) completion by some other hand, less infused with the spirit of the work; and less acquainted, we should judge, with the characteristics of the family. These characteristics—if we have read New England history aright—were self-respect, strong independence of character, judicial and business ability, and a (comparative) disregard for mere money-making. It is a family which has had its full share of godly ministers, rather more than its share of judges, and a large proportion of soldiers. It is in view of the right of such a family to a full and fair representation, that we venture to complain that many of its most worthy members are "conspicuous only by their absence," in these pages.

The reader will allow us, perhaps, to call attention to some of these neglected points. (1) JOSEPH LOTHROP, 8, p. 40, was first Register of Probate of Barnstable County, 1686; and one of the same family, Freeman Hinckley Lothrop, now occupies the same office in that County—about two hundred years later. (2) BARNABAS, 10, p. 41, was also Counsellor under Sir Edmund Andros, 1686. See, also, mention in Judge Sewall's Diary, and other sources. (3) In Barnstable, Cape Cod, the family was from the first allied by intermarriage with Governor Hinckley's family. (4) At Plymouth the three Isaacs (viz., 80, p. 55; 186, p. 71; 394, p. 103) are all too interesting to be so slenderly noticed. (5) Rev. John, of Boston, p. 80, a prominent and talented man, pastor of the Old South Church, is here hardly mentioned. From the few following items, given below, it will be seen how he has been defrauded of his due proportions in this genealogy, of which, by right, he is a most conspicuous figure. He was John, a great grandson of Rev. John, graduate of Princeton, N. J.; Assistant of President Wheelock, in Indian School at Lebanon; a prominent member of the corporation of Harvard University, from 1778 to 1795, and of the "Second" Church in 1700, and when it was burned by the British, of the old North Church (Matlier's Church). His wife was the granddaughter of the Elizabeth Rolfe who was hidden under a washtub when her father was killed by Indians on the attack upon Haverhill, in 1708. John Lathrop Motley was his grandson. Several of his sermons have been published. A Boston ballad, written in 1774, alluding to his sermon on the massacre on March 5, 1770, says:

"Lathrop so clever, old North forever,
How pleasing both the sounds;
Texts he explains in sober strains,
Confined to sober bounds.
But when he treats of bloody streets,
And massacres so dire,
When chous'd of rights by sinful wights,
How dreadful is his ire."

Another ballad on the Boston minister, about 1774, says:

"And John, old North, though little worth,
Won't sacrifice to gold."—*New England Genealogical Register*.

Oliver Wendell Holmes (himself a descendant of the first Rev. John Lothrop) mentions Rev. John, of Boston, in memoir of Motley.

In "The Massachusetts Historical Collections," Vol. 1 of 2d series, is a biographical memoir of the Pioneer, John Lothrop, by Rev. John, of Boston; addressed to Rev. Abiel Holmes, D.D. (father of Oliver Wendell), and mentioning the fact of his being Holmes' great-great-grandfather.

In Mrs. Caulkins' "History of Norwich," from which he freely borrows, he omits, among much else, that the Lathrops were of the first mill owners and manufacturers. "Lothrop Mills" was a local name near Norwich. Besides grist and other mills, Simon and Elijah had linseed-oil and chocolate mills in 1778. In 1790 Joshua established the first cotton mill. Elijah and his celebrated son-in-law, Nathaniel Niles (inventor, poet, and minister, etc.), had iron wire and wool card factories. Niles was inventor of a process for making wire out of bar iron by water-power, here first practised.

Dr. Daniel Lathrop left £500, in 1782, to establish a free Grammar School in Norwich. It existed for fifty years, and as the Lathrop School enjoyed considerable reputation.

The Lathrops of Norwich were among the earliest of the "Connecticut settlers" in Pennsylvania. "Azariah was a large proprietor in Huntington township in first 'Delaware purchase.' Zachariah surveyed Warwick township in Pennsylvania, 1773; others settled on the Ruziy and Wyalusing."

In Susquehanna County they were among the earliest pioneers, 1799, and became noted citizens. A township, town, and lake still bear the name of Lathrop, and the descendants are prominent people. (See Miss Blakeman's "History of Susquehanna County.")

Mr. Huntington failed to see, as it seems to us, that the Rev. JOHN, the American ancestor, was a "Separatist" and *not* a "Puritan;" and that he belonged to those liberal-minded churchmen, detested by Cotton Mather, who sought refuge at Cape Cod and Plymouth, alike from his church and the Church in England, and who protected Quakers, Indians, and witches during the "persecutions." Deane ("Hist. Scituate"), speaking of his first congregation in this country, says they were "men of Kent, celebrated in English history as men of gallantry, loyalty, and courtly manners, many of whom had been in his former church in England—Cudworth, Hinckley, Stedman, Tilden (ancestor of Governor Samuel J.), and others."

It is unfortunate that the connection, in England, between the three pioneers of the family, Rev. JOHN, MARK, and the gallant Captain THOMAS, which was the principal object of Mr. Huntington's labors abroad, was not established by his researches.

Of course, our animadversions upon the Lo-Lathrop Genealogy do not affect the accuracy or value of what has been done; they simply express our regret that more time and "loving pains" had not been given to the fuller completion of Mr. Huntington's labors.

H. R. S.

OBITUARY.

ARMSTRONG.—Henry B. Armstrong, who died November 10, 1884, at his residence in Red Hook, Dutchess County, N. Y., was buried from Christ Church, Red Hook, on Monday, Nov. 13th. He was the only surviving son of Genl. John Armstrong, Secretary of War under Madison, and a brother of the late Mrs. William B. Astor, and was born in New York, May 9, 1792. His early years were spent in France, where his father was American Minister to the Court of Napoleon I. He was educated at a French military school, where, he told the writer, he went bareheaded for years—hats of all kinds being considered effeminate—and frequently saw the Emperor Napoleon. In 1810 he returned to the United States, and, on the breaking out of the war with Great Britain, entered the army as Captain of the Thirteenth Regiment of United States Infantry. He served through the war with gallantry and distinction, having been severely wounded at the assault upon Queenstown Heights, and having shared in the capture of Fort George, the battle of Stony Creek, and the sortie from Fort Erie. At the close of the war—in 1815—he retired from the army as Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Regiment of Rifles. For nearly seventy years Colonel Armstrong lived the retired life of a country gentleman on his estate in Dutchess County, inherited from his father, where his warm heart and genial disposition made him universally beloved by a large family circle and troops of friends. His mind and memory were richly stored with recollections of many eminent men, whom he had met in the course of his long life of ninety-three years.

J. G. W.

BECHTHOLD.—Arend Hendrik Bechthold, Pastor of the Holland Reformed Church of this city, died at his residence, No. 279 West Eleventh Street, on Saturday, November 17, 1884. He was born in Amsterdam, Holland, April 19, 1822, and was the youngest of a family of twelve children. His father, Andries Bechthold, and his mother, Anne M. G. Gaatman, of Amsterdam, were pious and devoted Christians in humble but comfortable circumstances, and reared their children with strict regard to a pious and Christian life. When young Bechthold was in his twelfth year his father died. On December 17, 1843, in his twenty-second year, he embarked from Amsterdam for Surinam, in Dutch Guiana, South America, where he was at first employed on a sugar and coffee plantation. He subsequently entered the mercantile house of Jacobus Jongeneel in the city of Paramaribo. The sudden death of his employer, and the consequent discontinuance of the business, and his own religious convictions decided him thenceforward to devote his life to missionary work. With this view he studied all the theological works he could obtain. On January 27, 1847, he was united in marriage with Miss Antoinette Elizabeth Cornelie Jongeneel, the daughter of his former employer. During the years 1857 and 1858 he was superintendent of the "*Surinaamsche Meltray*," a farm school for orphans in Surinam. His brother-in-law, the Rev. Louis George Jongeneel, being then a missionary in the Dutch Colony at the Cape of Good Hope, Mr. Bechthold was persuaded to join him

in missionary labors, and on July 17, 1859, he sailed from Surinam, with his wife and mother-in-law, for Boston, Mass., arriving at that place on August 7th, following, intending to take passage thence to the Cape. Before, however, any opportunity offered, his mother-in-law's illness and death, together with the lateness of the season, compelled him to defer his purpose till the following spring. On learning that there were several of his own countrymen in and near Boston he sought them out, and, in the fall of 1859, commenced religious services among them, and abandoned the project of removal to South Africa. From 1859 to 1866 he was constant in his missionary labors principally among the Hollanders in Boston and Roxbury. Aided and supported by the liberality of Mr. Abner Kinsman, a wealthy merchant of Boston, he secured a building in that city, and established a permanent place of worship. On December 16, 1862, he was licensed as a Missionary by the North Suffolk Association of Massachusetts, and on February 11, 1863, was ordained by the same in the Spring Street Congregational Church.

In December, 1865, Mr. Bechthold had received a call from the Reformed Dutch Church in Paterson, N. J., to which place he removed, and where he remained from May, 1866, to July, 1867, when he returned again to Boston, where he continued until 1870, preaching in the Lenox Street Chapel in that city. In January, 1869, he received a call to preach to his countrymen in this city in their native language. In the year 1866, they had organized themselves into a congregation under the name of the Holland Reformed Church with the Rev. Henry Uiterwyck as their pastor, having, however, no permanent place of worship. On Mr. Bechthold's arrival, finding them few in numbers, and very poor, he, at once, in conjunction with the more active elders and deacons, set about securing a place for their meetings. Through the favor of the Reformed Dutch Church they had been accorded the use of the Chapels of the Lafayette Place, and of the Twenty-ninth Street Churches for alternate services morning and evening. In the Chapel of the Twenty-ninth Street Church, on the morning of Sunday, April 24, 1870, Mr. Bechthold held his first service, taking for the text of his sermon on the occasion, the seventeenth verse of the ninth chapter of Numbers.

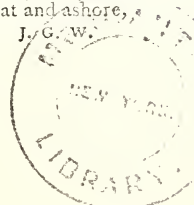
After six years of faithful ministry to this congregation in the Dutch language, his own persistent efforts, in conjunction with those of other members and friends of the church, resulted in raising a fund of \$20,000, with which the house and ground No. 279 West Eleventh Street were purchased. The lower floor was fitted up as a church, while the upper part was used for the pastor's residence. Here Mr. Bechthold assiduously and faithfully continued his pastoral work until the time of his death, devoting part of his time in attendance at Castle Garden on the arrival of German and Dutch immigrants, aiding them by his counsel and advice, especially succoring the sick and feeble.

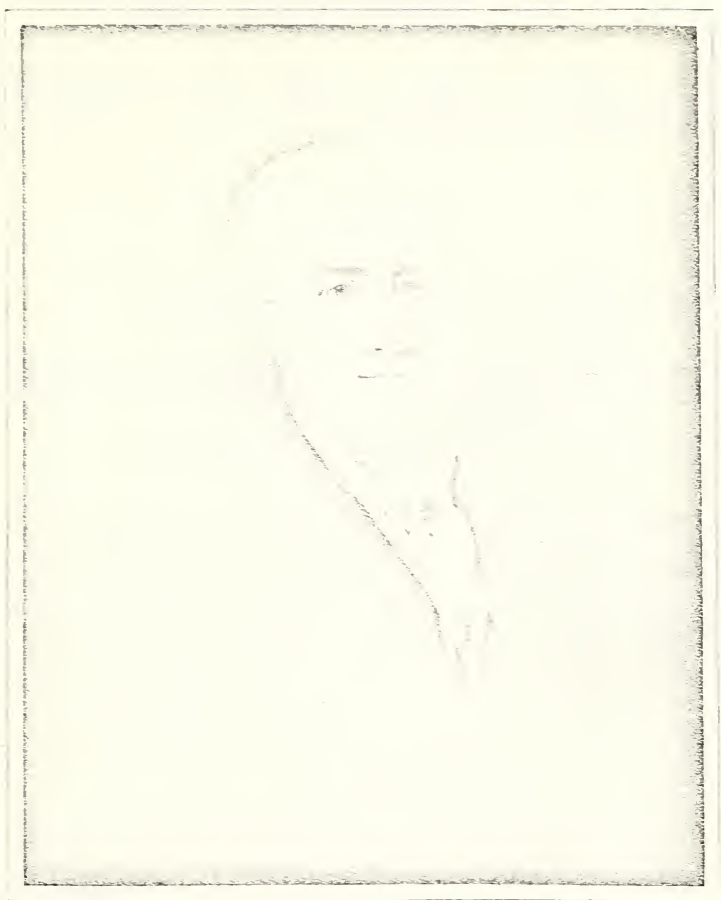
On June 14th, last, his wife died after a prolonged and tedious illness of nine years, which she endured with great Christian fortitude. He has left no lineal descendant. Funeral services were held in the church on the morning of November 18th, and his remains were interred in Greenwood.

Mr. Bechthold's acquaintance with, and proficiency in the Holland Dutch language, induced the Publication Committee of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society to procure his aid in transcribing the Early Original Baptismal and Marriage Records of the Dutch Church for publication in the magazine issued by that society. To his careful and faithful performance of this task the readers of the RECORD are indebted for the means of ready research in this invaluable mine of genealogical lore respecting the early residents of New Amsterdam.

J. J. L.

GREENE.—Samuel Dana Greene, a commander in the United States Navy, and a son of General George S. Greene, late President of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, died at Portsmouth Navy Yard, December 11, 1884. He was born February 11, 1840; was educated at the Naval Academy, having been appointed from Rhode Island; was attached to the Hartford of the East India Squadron in 1859, and commissioned as lieutenant in 1861. He was the executive officer of the Monitor during her famous engagement with the rebel ram Merrimac in Hampton Roads, March 9, 1862, and her commander after Captain Worden was wounded. Just previous to his death, Commander Greene completed for *The Century*, an account of the engagement which will appear in that magazine's series of war papers. He was buried at Bristol, R. I., where his widow and two children reside, the eldest, S. Dana Greene, a naval cadet, being absent with the Mediterranean Squadron. Major Charles T. Greene, U.S.A., retired for the loss of a leg, at Ringgold, Ga., and Francis V. Greene, Captain of Engineers, are brothers of the deceased, who served his country faithfully and gallantly, afloat and ashore, for nearly a quarter of a century.





H. H. Bayard

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No. 2

COLONEL JOHN BAYARD (1738-1807) AND THE BAYARD FAMILY OF AMERICA.

THE ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS BEFORE THE NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL
AND BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, FEBRUARY 27, 1885.*

BY GEN. JAS. GRANT WILSON.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Five years ago to-night I had the honor of appearing in this place to deliver the annual address of 1880. On that occasion I selected for my subject Commodore Isaac Hull, the most skilful naval officer of either service engaged in the war of 1812-15 between the United States and Great Britain. In response to the invitation to address you, with which I have been honored a second time, and remembering what that grim Scotchman Carlyle said to me the summer before he died, that "biography is the most universally pleasant no less than universally profitable of all reading," I have selected for my subject this evening—which happens to be the anniversary of the birth of Longfellow—one who was a faithful asserter of his country's cause when America rose "to repel her wrongs and to claim her destinies:" a patriot alike spotless in private and public life, and a personal friend of Franklin, Hamilton, Lafayette, and Washington. A truer servant of his country than the subject of the paper to which I invite your attention, did not live in those trying times—

"Of soul sincere,
In action faithful, in honor clear."

Among the hundred thousand Huguenot fugitives driven from France by the edict of Nantes, and by the religious persecutions which preceded that barbarous Jesuit edict of October 25, 1685, were many who fled as the Pilgrims had done to Holland; others sought refuge in the New World, and their descendants were such men as John Bayard, Elias Boudinot, James Bowdoin, Peter Fanueil, and John Jay.

The annals of the American Army and Navy, of the Church and State, and of Commerce have all in turn been illustrated by the Huguenot name

* A portion of this address was read before the New Jersey Historical Society, at Newark, May 16, 1878, and published in their volume of Proceedings for that year.

of Bayard; but, with a single exception, by none perhaps rendered more celebrated than by the patriotic Christian statesman, soldier, merchant, and philanthropist, Colonel Bayard, a man of singular purity of character, "personally brave, pensive, earnest, and devout," and a member of a family which has in the course of two centuries intermarried with the Washingtons, of Virginia; the Bassetts, Carrolls, Howards, and Wirts, of Maryland; the Kembles, Kirkpatricks, Stevenses, and Stocktons, of New Jersey; the DeLanceys, Jays, Livingstons, Pintards, Schuylers, Stuyvesants, and Van Rensselaers, of New York; and the Bowdoin and Winthrops, of Massachusetts. Four of the Bayards have occupied seats in the United States Senate almost continuously during the present century—a larger and longer representation than has yet been made by any other family. Several of Colonel Bayard's sons and grandsons distinguished themselves in other walks of life, and a great-grandson, General Bayard, of New Jersey, won an enviable reputation as a gallant young cavalry leader in our late war, before he fell on the disastrous field of Fredericksburg.

The same ship that brought to the Western World and landed in New Amsterdam, as New York was then called, in the month of May, 1647, the last of the Dutch governors of the New Netherlands, had also on board Stuyvesant's beautiful wife, and his stately sister Anna, widow of Samuel Bayard. This lady was accompanied by her daughter, Catherine, and three sons, Petrus, Balthazar, and Nicholas. These brothers are the ancestors of the American Bayards, and from the first named is descended Colonel John Bayard, of Bohemia Manor, Maryland.

It has been a long-cherished tradition in the family that the father of Samuel Bayard was a French Protestant divine and professor, who, with his wife, Blandina Condé, a lady of rank, fled from Paris to Holland during the religious troubles which disturbed their native land in the sixteenth century.* It has also been believed that he was a kinsman of the brilliant knight, *sans peur et sans reproche*, who bore the name of Pierre du Terrail, Seigneur de Bayard, among the most illustrious soldiers of the armies of Francis the First, of France. It may be so; but my belief is that tradition is worth little, and that she is the mother of lies, genealogically speaking. While sojourning, a few summers since, at the Hague, I endeavored, with the aid of the king's librarian, to obtain some trace of the Rev. Balthazar Bayard, and to discover the missing family link, but without success. Among the few Bayards of whom we did find information was a certain Captain Martin Bayard, of Ghent, but a native of France, who was second to no young soldier of his day in chivalric deeds of daring. With his Walloon troopers he thundered upon the enemy, like the brilliant chevalier, visor down and lance in rest:—

"They quitted not their harness bright,
Neither by day, nor yet by night:
They lay down to rest,
With corselet laced,
Pillowed on buckler cold and hard:
They carved at the meal
With gloves of steel,
And they drank the red wine through the helmet barred."

* A sixteenth-century painting preserved in New York, and believed by its possessor to be the portraits of the Rev. Balthazar Bayard and his wife, Blandina Condé, is probably a representation of the Rev. Balthazar Stuyvesant and his wife, Margaret Hardenstein. The clergyman is represented with a Bible and skull, his wife with book and chair, ready for church, and both more resembling natives of Holland than of France.

It is very possible that this second Bayard* of the good city of Ghent, who disappears from history in 1576, when he was made prisoner, after slaying several of the enemy, may have been the ancestor of Samuel Bayard, who died previous to 1647, in which year, as has been already stated, his family took ship for New Amsterdam, where they arrived on the eleventh day of May.† Of Samuel Bayard, whose standing in society may be inferred from the marriage connection which he made with the sister of Director-General Stuyvesant, who married his only sister Judith Bayard, so that they were doubly brothers-in-law, I was unsuccessful in obtaining any information beyond the fact that he was an opulent merchant of Amsterdam; but of his wife we know that she was the daughter of the Rev. Balthazar Stuyvesant, of Friesland, by his first wife Margaret Hardenstein, that she was a person of imposing presence, highly educated, with great business capacity, and possessing a somewhat imperious temper not unlike that of her worthy brother with the wooden leg.‡ Madame Bayard was accompanied by a tutor who, however, soon after their arrival was discharged as being unfit for the position, and henceforth she herself assumed the duty of instructing her children, teaching them among other things French, English, and Dutch. Her proficiency as a preceptor is proved by the fact that her youngest son, Nicholas, while still a youth, was appointed to a position, the records of which were required to be kept in the Dutch and English languages.§

Petrus, the eldest son of Samuel Bayard, who was named after his uncle Stuyvesant, married, November 4, 1674, Blandina Kierstede, daughter of Dr. Hans Kierstede and Sarah Roelofs, and granddaughter of Jans Roelofs and his wife, the celebrated heiress Annake Jans. They resided on the north-east corner of Broadway and Exchange Place,|| where their children, Samuel, Petrus, and Sarah, were born, the eldest being named after his grandfather. Petrus, or Peter Bayard, in 1667 purchased land in Ulster County, N. Y.,

* In Holland the name is written Bayert and Bayeart, while it appears in ancient New York documents as Baird, Biart, Biard, and Byard. On the title-page of a unique copy of a Journal of the Late Actions of the French at Canada, London, 1693, it appears as Colonel Nicholas Beyard, he and Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Lodowick being the joint authors. This interesting Bayard *brochure* is included in the valuable Americana of Mrs. John Carter Brown, of Providence. I have also met with the name written Belard.

† They embarked in the *Princess*, accompanied by three vessels, the *Great Gerrit*, the *Zwol*, and the *Raet*. In the same ship was William Beekman, a native of Stalselt, in the province of Overijssel, Holland, the progenitor of the New York family of that name. During their long and boisterous voyage some sixteen men were lost overboard.

‡ The exact date of Anna Bayard's birth is not known, but she was younger than her brother, immortalized by Irving as "Peter the Headstrong," in Knickerbocker's solemn and veracious History of New York, who was born in 1602. Madame Bayard was greatly respected by the public and well known for her many acts of charity and kindness. In 1657 she interfered in the case of the Quaker, Robert Hodgson, who was unjustly and severely treated by the Governor. She was full of compassion, and at her prayers and righteous indignation, Stuyvesant relented, Hodgson's (or Hod-son's, as it is written) fine was remitted, and he was released from prison, but he was banished from the Colony. Owing to Madame Bayard's action in this case, no Quakers were from that time forward so cruelly persecuted in the New Netherlands as Hodgson had been. The original spelling of her name was Stuyfsant. In a list of members of the Church at Berlicum in Friesland where her father officiated, is this entry: "July 19, 1622, on a Friday, am I Balthazar Stuyfsant with my wife and children come to live at Berlicum." The name is derived from *stutten*, to stir or raise a dust, and *sant*, being the same in both the Dutch and English. His wife died at Berlicum, May 2, 1605, at the age of fifty. Two years later he married Stientje Pieters of Harlem, and of this marriage there was born Balthazar and three others. Stuyfsant left Berlicum for Dieffely in Guerdan in 1634, where he died and was buried in the summer of 1637. The good clergyman and his aristocratic and arbitrary son, attained to the same age—four score years.

§ A large painting is preserved in the family, of Samuel and Anna Bayard and their four children at their country-seat at Alphen, a small town of South Holland, on the old Rhine, and some seven miles from Leyden, where Peter was born. The picture was probably painted just previous to Bayard's death, *circa* 1640. Another family portrait in the possession of Edward F. De Lancey, and formerly owned by Sir James Jay, painted about 1690, is that of Anna Maria, daughter of Balthazar Bayard, who married Augustus Jay.

|| His brother Balthazar lived in the adjoining house: his youngest brother, Nicholas, in the High Street, and his sister, Madame de Meyert, in Smith's Valley, near the present Centre Street. Their aunt, the Widow Stuyvesant, resided on the Bowrie road, "beyond the Fresh Water." Balthazar married Maria Lockermans in 1664, and Nicholas married Judith Varlet in the year 1656. Their descendants in the male line are I believe, extinct, while those of the elder brother are numerous.

and December 27, 1675, received from Governor Andros, a grant of an island of six hundred acres in the Delaware River, which on May 4, 1879, he purchased from the Indian owners. The deed* describes it as Bompils Hook Island (now known as Bombay Hook), and it is signed with the mark of a turtle, that being the sign of the Delaware chiefs. As readers of Cooper's "Last of the Mohicans" will remember, the discovery of the turtle tattooed on the breast of Uncas saved his life. The joining of the son of the chief in this deed of quit claim would seem to indicate the existence of a law of entail among the Indians. Abandoning his purpose of building and residing on his new purchase, Peter Bayard cast in his lot with a company of religious colonists, called Labadists, disciples of Jean de Labadie, a French enthusiast, holding the doctrines of the Dutch Church, but adopting other opinions and practices not recognized by the Reformed Church, and, in 1684, assisted them in the purchase and occupancy of the four necks of land which have ever since been known as the Labadie Tract.† He, however, soon after disposed of his share of the property and returned to New York, where, according to his family Bible,‡ he died in 1699, possessing, in addition to the property already described, what is now known as number one Broadway, which then extended to the Hudson. It was sold by the Bayards in 1745, with lots two and three, to Captain Kennedy, afterwards Earl of Cassilis, the witnesses being Philip Van Cortlandt and Peter Schuyler. From the rear windows of the spacious mansion which he soon after erected, there was a fine view of the New Jersey hills. Among other cherished family souvenirs is a small volume of French poems, beautifully bound, with clasps, which was presented to Madame Bayard in the year 1664. She survived her husband, and died on her birthday in 1702.

The year before his father's death, Samuel Bayard removed from New York to Bohemia Manor, Cecil County, Md., and purchased, with his brother-in-law, Hendrick Sluyter, one of the four necks of land that origin-

* For an official copy of the original deed I am indebted to the courtesy of the Secretary of State, Thomas Francis Bayard, who succeeded his great-grandfather Bassett, his grandfather Bayard, his uncle Richard H. Bayard, and his father, as a member of the United States Senate. I desire also to acknowledge my indebtedness for data kindly contributed by F. D. Stone, Editor of the Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography; by Miss Jay; by Dr. Allibone, and William Nelson of Paterson, N. J.

† Bayard was admitted a member of the Dutch Church, August 30, 1674, and opposite his name on the margin of their records are the words, "Labadist *generation*," meaning simply, became a Labadist. Opposite to the name of another person who joined the Labadists are written the words, "*Whom Language Awakened*." The Labadist, Danker, of Holland, who met Bayard in New York, writes under date of June 1, 1680: "Visited by Ephraim Isen of Augustine Herrman, proprietor of Bohemia Manor, and one Peter Beyerert, a deacon of the Dutch Church, a very good soul, whom the Lord had begun to trouble and enlighten."—Neill's Founders of Maryland, Albany, 1850, p. 157.

‡ This large and heavy folio Bible, now in the possession of his descendant, Mrs. James Grant Wilson, of New York, was printed at Dordrecht, in 1690, and is illustrated with curious copperplate engravings and maps. The title-page to the Old Testament is missing, but the volume is otherwise perfect, and in the original binding, with strong brass clasps and corner-pieces. The record is written in Dutch, of which the following is a translation:

1. My father, Petrus Bayard, died in New York, in the year 1699.
2. My honored mother, Blandina, died in New York, in the year 1702.
3. Samuel Bayard, eldest son of Petrus Bayard, was born in the year 1675.
4. His wife, Susanna Bouchelle, was born in the year 1677.
5. Our daughter, Anna Maria, died January 12, 1716.
6. My late honored husband, Samuel Bayard, died on Thursday evening, November 23, 1721, at ten o'clock, and rested in the Lord, where he forever rears in joy what he hath here sown in sorrow. Amen.
7. My honored mother, Anna Margarita Conde, died on Saturday morning, December 29, 1721, at nine o'clock, and blessed, rests forever in the Lord Jesus Christ.
8. My honored brother, Hendrick Sluyter, died on Sunday evening, February 4, 1732, at eight o'clock. And has entered forever into the rest of the Lord, whom now he shall with all his saints, unceasingly thank, honor, and praise to all eternity. Amen.
9. My honored uncle, Jacobus Sluyter, died on Friday, April 14, 1734, at three o'clock in the afternoon, and happy, rested in the Lord, after having fought the good fight. Thus he has received the reward of a faithful servant for which he now gives God praise, honor, and glory, and shall to all eternity. Amen.

ally constituted the Labadie Tract.* In 1716, they divided their possessions, Bayard having previously erected on his share what was then and has ever since been known as the "Great House," a large and substantial brick mansion. Here he brought his wife Susannah Bouchelle, and after her death his second wife, Elizabeth Sluyter, the writer of the record in Peter Bayard's Bible. She survived her husband, who died in 1721, and at her death their son James—the other children being Peter, Samuel, and Mary Ann †—inherited the "Great House." He married Mary Asheton, and had three children—two sons and a daughter, who died in her seventeenth year. She was engaged to the Rev. John Rodgers, who, four years later, married her cousin Elizabeth Bayard. The sons, John Bubenheim and James Asheton, were twins, their ages differing half an hour. These twin-brothers became objects of the most tender solicitude to their accomplished grandmother, Mrs. Samuel Bayard, who strove from the earliest dawn of reason to imbue their minds with sentiments of honor and piety. "It is," says Michelet, "a universal rule that great men resemble their mothers, who impress their mental and physical mark upon their souls." In this instance, although I do not presume to class the twin-brothers among great men, the

* His cousin Samuel, son of Nicholas Bayard, purchased in 1711 a part of the Island of Weehawken. His grandson, Colonel William Bayard, espoused the Loyalist side in the Revolution, and the Hoboken property was confiscated. It was purchased in 1782 by Colonel John Stevens (1740-1838) and by the marriage of his son Edwin A., with a descendant of Peter Bayard, the property came back to the Bayards. The original deed now hangs on the walls of the principal apartment at Castle Point, the residence of Mrs. Martha Bayard Stevens. In the writer's possession is an earlier document on heavy yellow parchment and in excellent preservation endorsed as follows, by Samuel Bayard's father: "Deed of Sale from Tadis Michielson and Anna his wife of the Land at Wiehaaken—Nicholas Bayard." The document reads as follows, a few words being illegible:

"To all Christian People to whom This present writing shall come, Tadis Michielse of Wiehaken within the County of Bergen in the Province of East New Yorke, Youman, and Anna his wife send Greeting in our Lord God Everlasting:—Knowyee that the said Tadis Michielse and Anna his wife for and in consideration of the sum of ten shillings currant money of New York before signing and delivery hereof to them in hand paid by Col^o Nicholas Bayard of the City of New York, Merchant, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged and thereof and of every part and parcell thereof do acquit, Exhonorate and discharge the said Col^o Nicholas Bayard, his heires and assigns for ye same: Have given, granted, Bargained, sold Transferred and confirmed by these presents do give grannt Bargaine sell Transport and Confirme unto the said Col^o Nicholas Bayard, his heires and assigns forever all that thine farne and plantation scituall lying and being at Wiehaken within the County of Bergen aforesaid containing twenty three acres of upland in length along the Foot of the hill, twenty two chaines Northeast and Southwest in breadth, at , and eighteen chaines, and at the northend four chaines bee it more or lesse. Bounded on the south by his owne Meddow, east by hudson's river, north by a small Brooke and west by the Mountaine: a parcell of Meddow containing sixteen acres lying on the Southwest side of said Land, in breadth ten chaines and in length sixteen chaines, bee it more or lesse. Bounded on the west by the hills, east by hudson's river, south by the small creeke (called the Northwest bounds of hoboken Creek), and north by its own upland, together with all the howses outhouses, barnes stabells, orchers, trees, fences, woods & underwood, as also all the right, titel Intrist property claim & demand whatsoever which the said Tadis Michielse and Anna his wife in right of the said farne have had or ought to have in and to the Commens and undivided pasture & woodland belonging to the said Corporation of Bergen and adjasent farmes & together with all profits, commoditties and appurtenances thereinto belonging or in any wise apputaining and all the estate, right titel intrist property claime and demand whatsoever of them—the said Tadis Michielse and Anna his wife of, in, or to the same or any part thereof: To Have and To Hold the said farne or plantation and meddow together with all the howses, outhouses barnes, stabells, orchers, trees, fences, woods & underwoods as also all their right & titel to the undivided pasture & woodland as aforesaid together with all and singular the hereditements and appurtenances unto ye said Nicholas Bayard, his heires and Assignes to the sole and on'y proper use benefit and behoove of him, the said Nicholas Bayard his heires and assigns forever—and the said Tadis Michielse and Anna his wife do for themselves, their heires, Executors & adminrs covenant grant and agree to & with said Nicholas Bayard his heires and assigns that hee the said Nicholas Bayard his heires and assigns shall peaceable, and quietly have hold occupy and ye aforesaid farne and peece of meddow with their appurtenances freed & cleared of all & all manner of former bargaines sales enfowments, dowers, judgements executions and all other incommbrances whatsoever to bee at any time hereafter warranted and defended by ye said Tadis Michielse and Anna his wife and their heires against all persons whatsoever by those present. In Wittnesse whereof the said Tadis Michielse and Anna his wife have hereunto sett their hands & seales this twentieth of March in the sixthin year of the Reigne of or Sovereign Lord and Lady William and Mary by the grace of God King and Queene of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, defender of ye ffaith and in the year of or Lord God, one thousand six hundred ninety and four.

Tadis Michielson

Anna Michielson,

Sealed and delivered in ye presence of us

hur X marke

Jacob Mayle Jr. Gerrit Oncklobag;

and sworn to before Clars Arondson, one of the Justices for the County of Bergen.

† Mary Ann Bayard married Peter Bouchelle, whose sister was married to Colonel Peter Bayard, brother of James and Samuel.

sons appear to have passed by one generation, and to have inherited their grandmother's mental and physical characteristics rather than those of their maternal parent.

John Bubenheim Bayard was born in the "Great House," on Bohemia Manor, August 11, 1738. His father, who by adding commercial enterprise and industry to the successful cultivation of his large estate, had accumulated what at that primitive time was considered a handsome property, died without a will, and being the eldest son, John became, by the Colonial laws of Maryland, entitled to all the real estate. Such, however, was his affection for his brother, that no sooner had he inherited the property, than he conveyed one-half of it to him.* It was at this period, I may mention *en passant*, that he abandoned the use of his middle name, received from John Bubenheim, who spoke of James Bayard as his "well-beloved friend." The twin-brothers were educated at the Nottingham Institution, in Maryland, conducted by the Rev. Samuel Finley, D.D., afterward President of the College of New Jersey at Princeton. One of the elder brother's descendants† remembered often hearing her grandfather relate the story of his school discipline. On Monday morning of every week the master went into the chambers and gave each boy a sound, able-bodied thrashing to brace them up through the ensuing seven days. Young America of 1885 would neither approve, nor, I imagine, submit to Dr. Finley's old-time Irish methods of instruction.

Having completed their course at the academy, which acquired and maintained a high reputation, and survived their weekly whippings, the brothers continued their classical studies at Bohemia Manor, having for their private tutor the Rev. George Duffield, who, a few years later, became an eminent Presbyterian divine.‡ At eighteen the brothers left their Maryland home for Philadelphia, "the genealogical centre of the United States," as Dr. Holmes wittily calls the Quaker City, John to enter the counting-house of John Rhea, a rich and highly respected merchant, while James began the study of medicine with Dr. Thomas Cadwalader. At the age of twenty-one John Bayard married Margaret Hodge,§ and in the course of a few years he was recognized as one of the leading merchants of Philadelphia. When only twenty seven his name appears among the first signers of the non-importation agreement of October 25, 1765, to which was appended the signatures of three hundred and seventy-five merchants of Philadelphia. This interesting document, the "First Declaration of Independence," is preserved by the Pennsylvania Historical Society. In the autumn of 1759 Mr. and Mrs. Bayard made a tour to New York || and Boston, which, in the

* While the writer was in England in 1877, the late Lord Durham died, leaving two sons—twin-brothers—so marvellously alike that the elder had to be marked for identification. By the English law of primogeniture the eldest inherited both the title and the property. This troubled the kind and considerate father, and he determined that the one who had the bad fortune to come into the world thirty minutes after his luckier brother, the present Lord Durham, should have a handsome provision made for him in spite of the law of entail. He therefore built and laid out a charming residence, which the dilatory twin, the Hon. Frederick W. Lambton, now owns and enjoys, together with a comfortable income.

† Mrs. Mary Kirkpatrick How, the eldest and last survivor of the six children of Chief Justice Kirkpatrick. She died at New Brunswick, N. J., March, 17, 1882, in the eighty-ninth year of her age.

‡ "Yesterday I received a letter from your brother Samuel informing me of the death of my old friend and tutor the Rev. Dr. Duffield."—Colonel Bayard to his daughter, February 6, 1790, addressed "Miss Jane Bayard, at New Rochelle. Honored by Dr. J. R. B. Rodgers."

§ Daughter of Andrew Hodge, of Philadelphia, and an aunt of the late Professor Charles Hodge, LL.D., of Princeton, N. J. Another daughter soon after married Dr. James Asheton Bayard.

|| FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW-YORK:—Philadelphia stage wagon and New-York stage boat perform their stages twice a week. John Butler, with his wagon, sets out on Mondays from his house, at the sign of the Death of the Fox, in Strawberry-alley, and drives the same day to Trenton Ferry, when Francis Holman meets him and proceeds on Tuesday to Brunswick, and the passengers and goods being shifted into the wagon of Isaac Fitzandolph he takes them to the New Blazing Star, to Jacob Fitzandolph's, the same

estimation of their friends, was as great an event, as a trip in our day to the heart of Russia. They were the guests of Colonel William Bayard, of New York, at his estate on the North River, celebrated for its

“Moss'd trees that have out-liv'd the eagle,”

and of Balthazar Bayard, a Boston kinsman, who married Mary, sister of Governor Bowdoin, of Massachusetts.

John Bayard early became a communicant of the Second Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, then under the charge of the Rev. Gilbert Tennent, and was chosen a trustee and ruling elder. The famous George Whitefield, in his seventh and last visit to this country, in 1769, met Mr. Bayard, whom he had known as a child and a youth, while visiting his grandmother. They made several tours together, and when Whitefield preached in the vicinity of Bohemia Manor, he was accompanied by his friend Bayard and was his guest, occupying an apartment which was ever afterward known as “Whitefield's room.” So greatly attached was the gifted preacher to his admiring friend Bayard that he often expressed a wish to have his remains deposited in the family burial-place at Bohemia Manor, should it be his lot to die in America.*

Dr. James Asheton Bayard, a man of spotless character, and already of good reputation as a physician, died January 8, 1770. The violence of his brother's grief was so great as to produce a serious illness which confined him to his bed for several days. By degrees it subsided into a tender melancholy, which for years after would steal across his mind and tinge his hours of domestic intercourse and solitary devotion with pensive sadness. When the widow was soon after laid by the side of her husband, John Bayard adopted their children,† educating and treating them in all respects as his own, of whom, by the way, he had a most abundant supply—no less than nine sons, and five daughters. Of these, however, only eight attained to mature years.

John Bayard was among the first to raise his voice in opposition to the attempt of Great Britain to tax and otherwise oppress the American Colonies. He heard his country's call, and it moved his noble nature like the blast of a trumpet. He gave his time to the public weal, acting on the recommendation of the sacred writer, “Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might.” Whoever else quailed in view of the approaching struggle, Bayard never for a moment gave way to doubt of ultimate success, he never despaired,

“Nor bate a jot
Of heart or hope; but still bears up and steers
Right onward.”

He took an active part in all the questions of the day, which in any way affected the interests of the Colonies. He was a member of the Provincial Congress held in July, 1774, the calling of which compelled the Assembly to appoint delegates to the General Congress; and was one of the sixty citizens chosen on the 12th of November, to see to the fulfilment on the

day, where Rubin Fitzrandolph, with a boat well fitted, will receive them and take them to New-York that night. John Butler, returning to Philadelphia on Tuesday with the passengers and goods delivered to him by Francis Holman, will again set out for Trenton Ferry on Thursday, and Francis Holman, &c., will carry his passengers and goods with the same expedition as above to New York.—*From the Pennsylvania Journal, May 24, 1759.*

* He died at Newburyport, Mass., and was buried there, October third, 1770.

† Jane Bayard, John Hodge Bayard, and James Asheton Bayard.

part of Philadelphia, of the articles of Association entered into by that body. In January, 1775, he was a member of the Convention of the Province, the ostensible object of which was the encouragement of domestic industry, while it really was meant to exercise a supervision of the conduct of the Assembly. John Adams tells us that Bayard early joined the Sons of Liberty,* and in his diary mentions him as one of a Committee of that Association who, with Doctors Rush and Mifflin, intercepted at Frankford, near Philadelphia, the members of Congress of 1775, from the North, as they came, for the purpose of influencing them to choose Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the Army. At the commencement of the war, the Assembly of Pennsylvania was not in favor of Independence, but the people were bent upon it, and a great public meeting took place in Philadelphia in 1776, the object of which was to compel the members of the Legislature to declare for independence or resign. "On the twenty-fourth of May," says Bancroft, "a town meeting of more than four thousand men was held in the State House yard to confront the instructions of the Tories as well as of the Assembly against independence, with the vote of the Continental Congress against oaths of allegiance and the exercise of any kind of authority under the Crown. It was called to order by John Bayard, Chairman of the Inspection Committee for the County of Philadelphia; a patriot of singular purity of character and disinterestedness, personally brave, earnest, and devout."† In the same year his firm of Hodge & Bayard was engaged in furnishing arms to Congress, and a privateer fitted out by him and his friend, General Roberdeau, of Philadelphia, was among the first to capture a valuable British prize. Bayard was appointed, with others, by the Committee of Safety to superintend the erection of powder mills. In June, he attended, as a member, the meeting of the "Committee of Conference" held in Carpenter's Hall, to decide upon the manner in which a convention should be called to alter the Constitution of the Province: it was this body that announced its "willingness to concur in a vote of the Congress," declaring the independence of the Colonies. In September, Bayard was appointed one of the Council of Safety by the Constitutional Convention, to which position he was reappointed by the Assembly the following year, his associates being such men as Benjamin Franklin, David Rittenhouse, Anthony Wayne, Robert Morris, Daniel Roberdeau, Joseph Reed, and John Cadwalader. In October we find him presiding at a public meeting in the State House grounds, at which the merits of the new State Constitution were debated, and in the month following he took his seat as a member of the Assembly, in the first session of that body held under the new instrument.

When the echoes of the guns of Lexington and Concord were heard in Philadelphia, three battalions of infantry were organized among the leading gentlemen and merchants, and Bayard was chosen Colonel of the second, the first being commanded by Colonel Jacob Morgan, and the third by Colonel John Cadwalader, who, as senior officer, was assigned to the command of the brigade, including three battalions of infantry, and a troop of light horse,‡ commanded by Capt. Samuel Morris, and known as

* This patriotic association organized in 1776, adopting Colonel Barré's designation, calling themselves Sons of Liberty. Its organization extended throughout the Colonies from Massachusetts to South Carolina, and included such men as Francis Dana, John Bayard, William Paca, and Samuel Chase.

† History of the United States. Centenary Ed. Boston, 1876, vol. v., pp. 264.

‡ These troops did not belong to the regular Army, but were known as the Philadelphia Associators. John Cox was Lieutenant-Colonel, and William Bradford Major of the second battalion. A history of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry from 1774 to 1874, has been courteously sent to me by its present

the Philadelphia City Cavalry. Christopher Marshall in his diary gives us a glimpse of this corps:

"1775, June 8th.—I rose before 5, breakfasted and went on the Commons past 7, came back past 9: then by 10 went again and stayed till past 2, viewing the parade of the three battalions of Militia of the City and Liberties, with the Artillery company (with two 12 pounders and four 6 pound brass field pieces), a troop of Light Horse, several companies of Light Infantry, Rangers, and Riflemen;—in the whole above two thousand men, who joined in one brigade, and went through their manual exercises, fringes, and manœuvres in the presence of General Lee, the Continental Congress, and several thousand spectators."

Colonel Bayard was in camp with his command at Amboy, in August, 1776, as we learn from a private letter written by William Bradford, Major of his battalion, who says: "This night I intend sleeping in Camp. We have got a very agreeable Mess, which consists of Dr. Duffield, Colonel Bayard, Colonel Cox, myself, Dr. Shippen, Dr. Jackson, Dr. Phile. We are in the house of the Chief-Justice, who has left part of his Furniture and Two Servants."

Early in the winter of 1776-77, Bayard was in the field with his battalion. From his camp at Bristol he writes, under date of December 13th, to the Council of Safety: "We are greatly distressed to find no more of the militia of the State joining General Washington at this time; for God's Sake what shall we do; is the cause deserted by our State, and shall a few Brave men offer their Lives as a Sacrifice against treble their number without assistance? For my own part, I came cheerfully out, not doubting we should be joined by a number sufficient to drive our Enemy back with Shame, Despair, and Loss. . . . I am far from thinking our cause desperate. If our people would but turn out. . . . If I thought I could be of any service I would leave my Battalion and come down for a little while: for God's sake exert yourselves."

Bayard saw active service in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Princeton. His battalion was a part of the force led by Washington in person at Princeton, to resist the attack on General Mercer's demoralized brigade. In this battle Major Bradford, of Bayard's battalion, was severely wounded, and his friend, Mercer, killed. Washington personally complimented Colonel Bayard for his gallantry, and on the good conduct of Cadwalader's command, where all the field officers acquitted themselves admirably, and where their example was followed by the inferior officers and privates.

Adam Hubley wrote from Bordentown, January 4, 1777: "The enemy had a vast number killed at Princeton. Our Philadelphia Associators behaved like brave soldiers on this occasion. They fought the enemy for some considerable time, regular, in platoon fires, and repulsed them twice. . . . A number of the Associators fell." Another authority states that "they behaved like heroes, and pressed the British so close that they were at bayonets' points."

Bayard's love of country is well illustrated by two incidents that occurred at the London Coffee House,* which was standing till August, 1883,

Captain, General E. Purd Grubb, who was present with his soldierly command at the celebration of the completion of the Washington Monument, Saturday, February 21, 1885. The Associators were first organized as a regiment of eleven companies in 1747, with Abram Taylor as Colonel, Thomas Lawrence, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Samuel McCall, Major.

* It was built about the year 1702, established as an "Exchange" in 1754, and was a place of great importance, commercially, politically, and socially, in old Philadelphia.

the oldest building in Philadelphia, with the single exception of the residence of Letitia Penn, and one which has played an important part in the military and civil history of Pennsylvania. William Allen, Jr., son of the King's Chief-Justice of Pennsylvania, who afterward commanded Allen's Loyal Legion, meeting Colonel Bayard at the Coffee House, said to him, "I will shed my blood in opposition to Independence." "And I," answered the sturdy patriot, "will fight for it."* To another bitter Loyalist Bayard said, "I have a wife and a dozen children to provide for, but I will spend my last shilling to secure my country's liberties, and I will spend my life also, if necessary."

On March 13, 1777, Bayard was appointed a member of the State Board of War, and four days later he was elected speaker of the House of Assembly. To this position he was re-elected in the following year. In December, 1777, we find Colonel Bayard, in company with James Young, visiting Washington's camp to report on the condition of the Pennsylvania troops, and their letters to President Wharton give a distressing account of the army previous to the occupation of Valley Forge.† In 1780 Bayard was one of a committee to report the causes of the falling off of the revenues of the State, and in the following year he was a member of the Supreme Executive Council. In 1785 he was elected a member of the Continental Congress, whose meetings were then held in New York City. His associates in that body included, among others, his friends, General St. Clair and Judge Wilson, of Pennsylvania; James Monroe, General Henry Lee, and Colonel Grayson, of Virginia; Gerry and Rufus King, of Massachusetts; Ellery, of Rhode Island, and Pinckney, of South Carolina.

Before the capture of Philadelphia by the British, in September, 1777, Colonel Bayard dispensed a generous hospitality to the many distinguished characters, civil and military, whose duties called them to that city. John Adams, after dining with him, writes, "I shall be killed with kindness in this place. We go to Congress at nine, and there we stay, most earnestly engaged in debates upon the most abstruse mysteries of state, until three in the afternoon; then we adjourn, and go to dine with some of the nobles of Pennsylvania at four o'clock, and feast upon ten thousand delicacies, and sit drinking Madeira, claret, and Burgundy, till six or seven, and then go home fatigued to death with business, company, and care." In another letter to Mrs. Adams he says, "This will go by Colonel Bayard, a gentleman of the Presbyterian persuasion in this city, of excellent character, to whom I am indebted for a great many civilities." Others who shared Bayard's hospitality were Hancock, the President of the Congress, who had entertained him in Boston; Samuel Adams, who shared with Hancock the

* "September 4th, 1776. Yesterday high words passed at the Coffee House: William Allen, Jr., declaring that he would shed his blood in opposition to Independency, and Colonel John Bayard in the support of Independency. Allen's behaviour was such that William Bradford immediately complained to Samuel Morris, Jr., as a member of the Committee of Safety, of the abuse offered by Allen to the Public." Christopher Marshall's *Diary of Events in 1774-1781*. [The Bradford mentioned above "entered into active service in July, 1775 as Major of the Second Battalion of the Pennsylvania Militia, of which the excellent John Bayard was Colonel; General John Cadwalader commanding the brigade. His son, nineteen years afterwards the accomplished Attorney-General of the United States under Washington, was in the same brigade, though not in the same regiment with him." Wallace's *Life of Bradford*. Philadelphia, 1884, pp. 121.]

† Writing December 4th, Bayard says: "There are above one-third that have neither breeches, shoes, stockings, or blankets, and who, by that means, are rendered unable to do duty, or indeed to keep the field. It is truly distressing to see these poor naked fellows encamped on bleak hills; and yet, when any prospect of an action with the enemy offers, these brave men appear full of spirit and eager for engaging." In view of an army composed of such men, well might Patrick Henry prophetically exclaim, "We are invincible by any force which our enemy can send against us."

honor of being excepted from a royal pardon; Elbridge Gerry, afterward Vice-President of the United States; General Lord Stirling; Lafayette, who enjoyed his host's good French—a somewhat rare American accomplishment a hundred and more years ago; Livingston, of Livingston's Manor on the Hudson; and the New Jersey delegation, consisting of Richard Stockton, Hopkinson, the wit and poet, and Witherspoon, the President of Princeton College. Another frequent guest at his residence in Arch Street, between First and Second, was James Wilson, one of the signers of the Declaration, and, like Dr. Witherspoon, a native of Scotland; and Hayward and Middleton, of South Carolina, who, similarly to John Bayard and Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution, sacrificed his fortune in the cause of his country.*

From an unfinished autobiography written a few years before her death by Colonel Bayard's eldest daughter, we obtain some original information concerning her father and his family. Mrs. Kirkpatrick writes: "About this time (the beginning of the Revolutionary War), our public affairs assumed an alarming appearance. War was approaching with all its terrors. My father engaged in the cause of his country with all the ardor of patriotism. He was the Colonel of a battalion of the city, but did not enter the United States Army. He afterward was a member of the Assembly. This was a conspicuous station and exposed him to the ill-will of the British. The duties of his office drew him from home and caused additional cares to my mother. Though a delicate woman and placed in trying circumstances, she possessed firmness of mind, and on perilous occasions showed much energy and intrepidity.

"My father purchased a farm in what was considered a very safe part of the country. It was eighteen miles from the city, on the Schuylkill. This he designed as a retreat for his family in case the enemy should attack Philadelphia.

"The first alarm that I remember was when it was reported that Roebuck was in the Delaware and would soon make an attack. I recollect the commotion in the house, boxes piled up in the parlor, furniture packing, and the confusion and the alarm through the house. The Roebuck! the Roebuck! † resounded; but what this was, I had no idea. Many of the family ran up-stairs to look out of the trap-door in the roof. I followed on but saw nothing; neither, indeed, was the vessel in sight; but the idea of a man-of-war approaching so near, filled all the town with consternation.

"The family was removed to Plymouth, which from that time became our residence for several successive years. The house was very plain and stood on the road-side, but the views round it were beautiful and became the favorite walk. There was a fine open wood, quite clear of underbrush, through which the path lay. Here the children delighted to ramble; the high banks of the river were often resorted to for the beautiful views they afforded of the opposite side, where stood a small stone church called the Swede's Church, and which gave the name to the ford—the Swede's Ford; afterwards more known by being the passage of a part of the British party.

* Apropos of dinner parties, an invitation to dine with General and Mrs. Washington during his presidency in 1790, was found behind a mantel piece when Colonel Bayard's residence in New Brunswick was undergoing repairs, some sixty years after that date. There was also found at the same time a notice of a meeting of the Philosophical Society of Pennsylvania, of which Bayard was elected a member in 1787.

† The Roebuck was an English frigate of 44 guns, commanded by Captain Hammond. Some of her cannon balls fired at Christiana during May, 1776, are to be seen in the Historical Society of Delaware.

"Owing to the progress of the war, and New Jersey being so much the seat of hostile operations, the College of Princeton was vacated. My brother James, among the others, had to return home. He procured a horse, and took what was supposed to be the safest road to avoid the enemy. Unfortunately, he fell in with a party of marauders who seized him and inquired his name. When he told them, they immediately pronounced him a rebel and the son of a rebel; though, from his youthful appearance, it was evident he had never borne arms. But this availed nothing. They pinioned his arms and brought him to Philadelphia and committed him to prison, where a fearful doom awaited him. As soon as the sad news was brought to Plymouth, my mother determined to go immediately to the city. My father was at Lancaster, where the Assembly was sitting, and she had no one to assist her; but her maternal love gave her energy. I do not remember hearing through whose influence she obtained a safe conduct, but she hastened forward and made application to the commanding officer. For some days she suffered a most anxious suspense. She met unlooked-for kindness from a Quaker lady—Grace Hastings—which she mentioned with gratitude. It was a Christian act for a Tory to aid a Whig in those troublesome times. Application was made to our Commander-in-Chief, and arrangements were made for the release of her beloved son, and she returned home to her interesting charge. It was a tedious space till he was released. His return occasioned a gleam of joy in the midst of those gloomy days. Several years afterwards he pointed out to me the place where he stood (it was a gate by the road side) waiting to hear his doom, a halter was around his neck, and the intelligence had not come whether life or death was the sentence. The messenger appeared in the distance. The moment was awful. But in a few minutes he was set at liberty,* and joyfully set off for his home.

"On another occasion, my mother was placed in very trying and agitating circumstances. My father was absent, attending to his official duties at Lancaster, where the Assembly met as a place of safety removed from the seat of war, and she had a large family to provide for. A division of the British army was moving to Philadelphia by way of the Swede's Ford; the road to be passed was the one on which our house stood. This alarm caused great consternation, as such a course was not expected and no preparation was made for escape. An invitation was sent from a friend who lived at Potts Grove for her to bring her family there. Mr. Andrew Caldwell was the name of this kind friend, of whom I retain a grateful recollection. My mother engaged a few wagons to carry the furniture to places of safety, but could not, on such short notice, dispose of all the family stores. They had to be left for the plunder of the soldiery. She took her small children with her, and mournfully departed from her home, not knowing what would befall her asylum. As she went in the morning, in the evening the enemy arrived and took possession of the house which was so commodiously situated. They found much that was gratifying, and some things which proved amusing in the way of destruction. The library was a thing which could do them no good; they found many religious books, and concluded they belonged to some Presbyterian parson, and, of course, a rebel. They made a pile of them and amused themselves in shooting at them in all directions, the fragments and some few vol-

* His release on the ground of being a non-combatant returning from college, was demanded in a letter to Sir William Howe, which appears in the correspondence of Washington. *Vide Sparks' Life*, vol. v., pp. 219.

urns remaining scattered over the court-yard. Another thing excited their ire. It was the likenesses of our distinguished men. They tore them down and to increase their fury, saw behind them, with their faces to the wall, some of the royal family; and, of course, the American heroes had to share the fate of the unfortunate books. The wine was a great prize, and proved the means of saving the house which was doomed to destruction. But the officer, in gratitude for this unlooked-for luxury, instead of ordering the house to be burnt, wrote a very polite note to my father, thanking him for his entertainment.

"It was reported that the house was burnt and everything destroyed. This gave occasion to a friend—William Bell—to give evidence of his great affection and gratitude to my father. As soon as he heard this sad report, he made an offer to divide his property and give half of all he possessed to his friend, saying, 'I owe all I have to your kindness, for you took me into your employ when I had nothing.' Such noble conduct is worthy of lasting remembrance. The sacrifice, happily, was not requisite. The house remained and the losses were not so great but that they might soon be retrieved.

"A more retired residence was procured for the winter, which was rendered very agreeable by the near neighbourhood of President Reed's family. There had long been a very intimate association between the two families, which continued through life. My father said, next to his brother, Joseph Reed was his dearest friend. The children participated in this friendly intercourse, and memory retains some of the pleasures of that early period when we played together.

"The succeeding summer, I think, the family was removed for greater safety to the Manor House in Maryland. There were some of the ancient slaves still remaining in these quarters, as it was termed, and my father took the kindest care of them in their old age. I have some remembrance of them. The oldest man among them still went to the tobacco-field, and, sitting on a three-legged stool, would diligently look for the worms and destroy them. He called my father by the accustomed name of Johnny. 'Massa Johnny, oh, I carried him many a day in my arms.' Old Sarah was his wife. All I recollect of her was a large wen on her arm, so that she could do little to help herself. But she was kindly cared for till her removal from earthly bondage.

"The succeeding winter was passed in Philadelphia. I have scarcely any recollection of that period. But in the spring we all returned to Plymouth, which was now repaired and furnished anew. My father engaged a teacher and had a little cottage on the opposite side of the road fitted for a school-room. He admitted a few of the neighbors to enjoy this privilege with his family. It was a great matter in those days of desolation to have such a resource. It was a subject of great delight to me to have a little friend with me, and many a pleasant ramble we had together through the woods and down on the banks of the beautiful Schuylkill. Her father was a physician and lived about a mile off; but, accompanied by a brother, she used to attend punctually. I had a brother also, and it was our practice to go generally half-way home with them to a little brook which crossed the road. On a small knoll was a large hawthorn bush under which we often sat down to rest or amuse ourselves. The brook was so shallow that it was safely waded, or else we stepped along the rails of the fences. The boys generally performed the

first method and we the latter. Many years afterward, when I revisited the scenes, all the features of the place were altered. A fine broad stone bridge was erected over this little brook—the bank, our favorite seat, was levelled down, and no trace remained of the thorn bush. I could not hail the improvements with the same feeling as those simple objects, impressed on my childhood's memory. I was often allowed to spend days with my friend Rachel Shannon, and the places of our resort are still fresh in my recollection. Her father, Dr. Shannon, had a mill on the Schuylkill, which in our holiday time we often visited. About the middle of the stream, which spread out widely just at this place, was a small island studded with fine, spreading trees. To gain that island as a play-ground, was the object of our earnest desire. There was a small boat belonging to the mill, and one day we persuaded the mill-boy to paddle us over. The current was too strong for our little lad, and instead of reaching the island, as enticing as Calypso's, we were carried down in our frail bark to the mill-race! Happily, the miller was near, and flew to our rescue, or in a few moments we should have been crushed under the water-wheel. So graciously did Providence preserve us from the effects of our folly, I believe this adventure settled our minds about visiting the island.

"With this friend, I kept up a very kind intimacy. I attended her marriage as bridesmaid, the first time I sustained that office. She was married to a son of General St. Clair,* and continued to live with her parents. I never saw her but once after our removal to New Jersey.

"In the autumn we left our favorite retreat, and went to pass the winter in Philadelphia. My father took a large house in Water Street, not far from my grandmother's. At that time this street, now altogether one of business, was occupied by many of the most respectable families, and Third Street was thought to be quite high up. The growth of the city has been very great since those early days. My mother's health was very declining. Some recollection of her sick room still abides, and has been ever since a painful thought—a gentle reproof that I preferred sliding on the ice to sitting by my sick mamma! I have always felt it as *the* sin of my childhood.

"I remember also, some time this winter, that I was invited to a tea-party at President Reed's, and great preparations were made about my dress. Goods of every kind were scarce and high, as commerce had not yet revived. Therefore a dress of my mother's was to be made up for me. It was an India muslin, which was an article rare and much admired. A pair of red shoes also were procured. Our coachman, Lancaster, one of the Maryland servants, carried me on his shoulder, his strong arm supporting my limbs. I felt as safe there as if seated in a carriage. This was the first party I was ever at, and it appeared very gay and beautiful to me, especially seeing the young ladies dancing. Miss Patty, the eldest daughter, was my friend, and I was much attached to her. The intimacy with this family has marked every period of my life. Our parents were attached by mutual esteem, and friendship descended to their children. Alas! the last link is broken! 'All who live long must outlive those they love and honor.' This I find by my own experience. I have survived all my early friends."

In the year 1780, Colonel Bayard lost his beautiful wife, whose portrait, as well as his own, has been transmitted to posterity by Benjamin West,

* General Arthur St. Clair (1734-1812) married at Boston, May 14, 1760, Phebe, daughter of Balthazar Bayard and his wife Mary Bowdoin. She brought her husband £14,000, a large dowry for those days.

and Charles Wilson Peale.* She was taken from him April 13th, in the fortieth year of her age. Devoted to the care of her large family and to her sister's children, ever happy in the exercises of devotion and the offices of charity, her life was tranquil, exemplary, and useful. As well by her instruction as her example, Mrs. Bayard

"Allur'd to brighter worlds, and led the way."

May 5, 1781, Colonel Bayard married Mary, widow of John Hodgson, of South Carolina, and daughter of Mrs. Mary Grant,† who became the second wife of the Rev. Dr. John Rodgers. Mrs. Bayard died suddenly August 13, 1785, and like her predecessor at the age of forty, leaving a son who soon followed his mother to the home appointed for all living. Two years later Colonel Bayard married Johannah White, a sister of General Anthony W. White, of New Brunswick, who survived her husband for a period of twenty-seven years, and in 1788, having retired from active business in Philadelphia, and having been compelled, by the sacrifices made in behalf of his country, to part with his estate at Bohemia Manor, he removed to New Brunswick. Here Colonel Bayard became indenzined and built a beautiful house, and here he occupied the same high social position which he had held in Philadelphia. At that period no place in New Jersey, and few in the country, could boast of a more distinguished society than his adopted home. At Colonel Bayard's house, in Albany Street, were frequently entertained, while they were passing and repassing between Philadelphia and New York, many of the great leaders of that era. Washington, Wayne, Kosciusko,‡ and other illustrious revolutionary soldiers were welcome guests, as was Elias Boudinot,§ one of the presidents of the Continental Congress; Chief Justice Jay; old Dr. Rodgers, with his buzz-wig, and well polished silver-buckled shoes, and knee-breeches; and the patrol of that period—the Van Rensselaer of Van Rensselaers—who came in his own coach and four from his Albany Manor House. At Colonel Bayard's board; at that of his brothers-in-law, Governor Patterson, of the United States

* West's noble full-length portraits, painted in 1759, were temporarily deposited by one of Colonel Bayard's sons at Joline's Hotel, Princeton, N. J., in the year 1832. When called for they could not be found, and have never been seen since. The pictures were removed from their frames in Philadelphia and forwarded on wooden rollers. Peale's fine pictures, three-quarters length, are in the possession of Judge A. K. Cogswell, of New Brunswick, a great-grandson of John Bayard. A copy of Peale's portrait of Colonel Bayard is to be seen in the collection of the College of New Jersey, and another is owned by Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens, who kindly loaned it to the Society on the occasion of the address on her ancestor. It was engraved for the *Missionary Magazine and Evangelical Intelligencer*, in the third volume of which it appeared in 1807, accompanied by an extended biography of Bayard. The same volume also contained a good portrait and sketch of his father-in-law, the Rev. Dr. John Rodgers.

† An admirable portrait of this lady, whose family name was Antrobus, and a native of Manchester, England, was painted by Charles Wilson Peale. It was in the possession of Mary Rodgers Bayard, wife of the Rev. Francis M. Kip, D.D., and granddaughter of Colonel Bayard, who died at New Brighton, S. I., February 5, 1885.

‡ The writer has in his possession a curious pen and ink drawing made by the Polish patriot while sojourning in New Brunswick, N. J., signed "Kosciusko," and presented by him to Colonel Bayard's eldest daughter. Another most interesting memorial of the hero was shown to the writer at Moscow, in August, 1833. It was a fine painting, representing the Emperor Paul, soon after his coronation in 1796, giving Kosciusko his freedom, and offering him his sword, which latter he declined, saying, "I have no need of a sword. I have no country now to defend."

§ He and his daughter, Mrs. Bradford, widow of Washington's second attorney-general, in travelling from Philadelphia or Burlington to New York, always halted at Colonel Bayard's, and after his death, at Chief Justice Kirkpatrick's. Bayard's granddaughter, Mrs. Cogswell, in a private journal thus alludes to their visits at her father's: "Dr. Boudinot and Mrs. Bradford usually made 'a progress' spring and fall, and they failed not to stop, coming and going, at our domicile. Still I hear the rattle of the old coach up the hill. I see the gouty old gentleman descend, then madame followed by her trunks and boxes. Then the fiery she condescended to show us. Then the dinner in Mammy Sally's best style. Then the long wearing through the day of ceremony, the breakfast, the farewell, and the coach, coachman, footman, and agreeable visitors departed." Mrs. Bradford survived her husband fifty-eight years, and died at Burlington, N. J., November 30, 1853.

Supreme Court, and General White, of the United States Army; at the French minister's summer residence; at Dr. Moses Scott's; at Chief Justice Kirkpatrick's; at Garnett's, the friend and correspondent of Akenside; at Colonel Neilson's; at the Smiths of Ross Hall, and at many others, there were in those hospitable times frequent gatherings at dinner, tea, and supper parties, of a select circle of choice spirits, arrayed in the handsome costume of those days, when a gentleman's dress differed from that of his tailor or servant.* Colonel Bayard was born too soon to relish the freedoms of democracy, and there hung about him, as about most of his class, a little of the *chevaux de frise* of formality and stateliness pertaining to his time. He was like his friend Hamilton, a high-toned Federalist, and one of the class of gentry who looked upon themselves less as the representatives of the people than as their guardians and protectors, and who endeavored to preserve what they deemed to be necessary distinctions in society. Bayard's stateliness of manner was, however, brushed aside in the presence of his family and intimate friends. In his gayer moments, when his benevolent countenance was brightened with its half playful, half pensive smile, he would entertain his guests with touches of wit and humor and an occasional anecdote. Some of these have been handed down to us. I may perhaps be permitted to relate several of his stories.

Colonel Bayard was on a visit to the President's house in Princeton on one occasion, when a most amusing passage at-arms occurred between Doctors Nesbit and Witherspoon—both Scotchmen, both wits, and both Presidents—the former perhaps more lively and exuberant; the latter more keen. Doctor Nesbit had intimated beforehand that at dinner he would turn the laugh on Witherspoon; but though he was on the *qui vive*, no opportunity presented itself. Afterward the venerable signer of the Declaration stooped to light his pipe at the fire, and, rising, struck his head against the mantel. "Oh!" cried he, "how my head rings." "Do you know the reason?" quickly asked Nesbit. "Why, no, sir." "It's because it is empty." "Why, Dr. Nesbit, would your head not ring if you were to knock it in that way?" "Oh! no, sir." "And do you know the reason?" said Witherspoon; "It's because it is cracked!"

Another was of the painter, Gilbert Stuart, and Talleyrand, with both of whom Bayard was acquainted. The artist was as remarkable for the vigor of his language as for the strength with which he portrayed with his pencil. While pursuing his profession in New York his studio was open, on stated days, to receive visitors, and among others came Talleyrand-Perigord. Stuart, a great physiognomist, fixing his keen eyes upon him attentively, remarked to a friend, with violent emphasis and gesture, "If that man is not a great villain, the Almighty does not write a legible hand!"

A third anecdote was told, of one of his New Jersey clerical friends, whose negro, called Jack, had a deadly quarrel with a neighbor's slave, known by the name of Cuffy. Jack fell dangerously ill, and his master urged him to forgive the said Cuffy. Jack replied that Cuffy was a "mis'ble mean nigger," and he could not forgive him. "I tell you, Jack," said the clergyman, "that you must forgive him, or God will not forgive you your many sins." "Well, massa," said poor Jack, "if I *die*, I forgive him, but

* Horace Binney, of Philadelphia, told the writer that he remembered Colonel Bayard. "He was above all a gentleman," he said, and described his appearance as "of medium size, with hazel eyes and light brunette complexion, with a half playful, half melancholy smile, but ever kind and courteous; who always dressed in the gentleman's costume of those days and wore his hair powdered, as represented in Peale's portrait," which he had seen and pronounced "an admirable likeness."

if I *live*, Cuffy, look out ! Sum day you tink a big mule kick you, an' it wont be no mule nuther !"

One day, related Bayard, while Whitefield, who could make himself heard by thirty thousand people, was preaching from the balcony of the Court House, in Philadelphia, he cried out : " Father Abraham, who have you got in Heaven—any *Episcopalians* ? " " No. " " Any *Presbyterians* ? " " No. " " Any *Baptists* ? " " No. " " Have you any *Methodists* ? " " No. " " Have you any *Congregationalists*, or *Independents* there ? " " No—no. " " Why, who have you there ? " " We don't know those names here ; all that are *Christians*, believers in Christ ; men who have overcome by the blood of the lamb and the word of His testimony ! " " Oh, is that the case ? Then God help me,—God help us all to forget party names, and to become Christians in deed and in truth."

The last but one of Colonel Bayard's anecdotes which I will introduce here, as related by a granddaughter, was of one of his son-in-law's Scottish ancestors, Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, of Closeburn Castle,* who, on meeting for the first time with the Duchess of Queensbury, of Drumlanrig Castle, also in Dumfriesshire, was greatly irritated by her patronizing airs—her family being of recent origin, while his was among the most ancient in Scotland, dating back to the ninth century. The patience of the proud old patrician baronet was at length exhausted by the insufferable airs of the parvenu Duchess, and he turned on her saying, " Madame, Closeburn was in ruins before the first stone of Drumlanrig was laid ! "

Among Colonel Bayard's many revolutionary anecdotes was one of his friend, General Muhlenburg—an old time incident and one of the most thrilling of the war. What was said of the old ballad of Chevy Chase by Sir Philip Sidney, was true of Bayard's story. It stirred up the heart blood like the sound of a trumpet. Here it is : When the struggle began Muhlenburg was the rector of a parish in Virginia. On a Sunday he administered the Communion of the Lord's Supper to his congregation, stating that in the afternoon he would preach a sermon on the duties men owe to their country. At the appointed hour the church was crowded with anxious listeners. The discourse was founded upon the text from Solomon, " There is a time for every purpose and for every work. " The sermon breathed with patriotic ardor : every sentence and intonation exhibited the speaker's deep earnestness in what he was saying. Pausing a moment at the close of his discourse, he repeated the words of his text, and then in tones of thunder exclaimed, " *The time to preach is past : THE TIME TO FIGHT HAS COME !* " and suiting the action to the words, he threw from his shoulders the episcopal robes, and stood before his excited congregation arrayed in military uniform. Drumming for recruits was commenced on the spot. Muhlenburg drew from his pocket a colonel's commission from the Continental Congress, and it is said that almost every man of suitable age enlisted forthwith. Nearly three hundred men were enrolled and immediately organized into the Eighth Virginia, or German regiment, of which Muhlenburg was the Colonel.

Colonel Bayard was, in 1790, elected Mayor of New Brunswick, and the people further showed their appreciation of his character by naming in his honor one of their thoroughfares, Bayard Street. A few years later he was appointed Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Somerset

* Closeburn and Glamis Castles are the two oldest in Scotland, both having been built for more than eight hundred years.

County. He was elected a trustee of the College of New Jersey in 1778, and continued to act as such for thirty years, rarely omitting to attend the annual meetings. At the commencement exercises of 1783, Colonel Bayard sat on the stage by the side of Washington, who in that year honored the occasion by his presence.* For nearly two score years he regularly attended, as a delegate, the meetings of the General Presbyterian Church. Dr. Alexander (1772-1851), in describing the great men in the Assembly of 1791, says: "Colonel Bayard was there and took an active part in business, receiving much deference, as he had occupied high civil offices."† Thirteen years later, writing from Philadelphia to his eldest daughter, then in Washington, Colonel Bayard says: "The General Assembly will, I expect, rise on Tuesday or Wednesday of next week, when I shall gladly return home. My time is so much occupied by attendance on the Assembly that I have as yet seen but little of our relatives here."‡

The present capital of Passaic County, New Jersey, was founded in 1791, and named in honor of Bayard's brother-in-law, Judge Paterson, by Alexander Hamilton and John Bayard, and an incorporated company formed with a capital of \$1,000,000, the object of which was to manufacture cotton cloth. The company was organized at New Brunswick and was known as "The Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures." Among Colonel Bayard's associates were William Duer, General Philip Schuyler, Elias Boudinot, Archibald Mercer, Colonel John Neilson, and Alexander Hamilton. The movement was, however, found to be premature, and was abandoned in 1796. When it began in 1791, there were ten dwellings and a small church; to-day Paterson is a busy city of sixty thousand inhabitants. Nearly one-half of that number are engaged in the manufacture of silk, so that it may be properly called the Lyons of America.

In 1803, Colonel and Mrs. Bayard spent a week with General Van Rensselaer § at Albany, being their last visit to the Manor House. During their sojourn the late Edward Ellice, known as the first Commoner of England, who was for more than half a century a member of Parliament, arrived in Albany in company with John Jacob Astor. The Patroon entertained them at dinner, inviting Governor George Clinton, Generals Schuyler and Gansevoort, Chancellor Lansing, and other distinguished citizens to meet them. The guests, when summoned to dinner, in passing through the broad hall to the dining-room, found the household servants arranged on either side of the hall, who, following the guests, took their places behind their chairs, each gentleman having a sable attendant. Colonel Bayard described the entertainment as one of the most enjoyable, and by far the finest that he had ever attended, even in the hospitable and historic Manor House now, alas, no longer occupied by the Van Rensselaer family.

Near the close of 1806, Colonel Bayard's health gradually declined, and

* On his first visit as President of the United States to Mount Vernon, there, to cast off the cares of public life and to enjoy the pleasures of the country during the recess of Congress in the summer of 1799, Washington halted at New Brunswick to dine with his old comrade, Colonel Bayard. Mrs. Boyd, the last survivor of his children, but a few years before her death in 1869, visited the house still standing in Albany Street, and pointed out the room where, on her return from school with her sister, she saw the General and her father pledging each other's health from the contents of a handsome punch-bowl, in which the other gentlemen present joined, and where she was spoken to by Washington in a kindly manner, appropriate for a schoolgirl of eleven summers. The large punch-bowl is in the possession of Bayard's great-granddaughter, Mrs. Jas. Grant Wilson, of New York.

† Life of Archibald Alexander, D.D., by his son, Dr. J. W. Alexander. New York, 1854, pp. 96.

‡ MS. letter to Mrs. Kirkpatrick, dated Philadelphia, May 22, 1804.

§ His second wife, Miss Cornelia Patterson, was the daughter of Governor Patterson and the niece of Colonel and Mrs. Bayard. The Patroon's eldest son's wife was Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of William Bayard, of New York City, whose wife, a great beauty, was painted by Gilbert Stuart. She died at the Manor House, January 17, 1854, in the ninety-second year of her age.

during his last illness he often spoke of his brother. Awakening from sleep one night, he said: "My dear brother, I shall soon be with you," and to his wife and children he remarked, "Death has no terrors for me." As he approached nearer the grave he said, while sitting up supported by two daughters: "I shall soon be at rest. I shall soon be with my God. O glorious hope! How precious are the promises of the Gospel! It is the support of my soul in my last moments." He could say no more, but his looks and arms directed toward heaven expressed everything, and the last whispered words which escaped from his dying lips were, "Lord Jesus!" On January 7, 1807, the Christian patriot passed peacefully away, in the perfect possession of all his mental faculties:

"He gave his honors to the world again,
His blessed past to heaven, and slept in peace."*

Three days later he was laid in the burial-ground of the First Presbyterian Church, of which he was for sixteen years a trustee and ruling elder, and where many of his kindred now sleep by his side under the shade of a graceful cypress planted by his son-in-law, Chief-Justice Kirkpatrick, who wrote the following truthful inscription, still to be seen on his well-preserved monument:

The tomb of
JOHN BAYARD,
Formerly a citizen of Philadelphia,
Lately of this city.
BENEVOLENT, LIBERAL, PATRIOTIC.
He was chosen by his Country to fill her first offices,
His integrity and zeal justified the choice.
Generous in his temper, sincere in his friendship,
Eminent for every social virtue,
He possessed the esteem of all who knew him.
Kind, gentle, affectionate,
As a Husband and Father.
He enjoyed the confidence and love of a numerous
Family, who erect this monument to his
Revered Memory.
Devoted to the religion of Christ,
He was long a distinguished member of the Church;
An ardent friend of youth,
He zealously promoted the interests of Learning.
Works of Piety, of Charity, and Benevolence
Were his delight and daily employment.
But his hope was in
JESUS.
Full of this hope,
He departed hence in triumph,
On the 7th day of January 1807,
In the 69th year of his age.

* The last letter received and read by Colonel Bayard, the day before his death, was the following, written by the Rev. Dr. Tennent, then residing in Montgomery County, Pa., some ten miles north of Philadelphia:

ABINGTON, January 5, 1807.

MY DEAR FRIEND AND BROTHER: We are distressed to hear of your declining health and that your much longer continuance here is a matter of anxious uncertainty to your many friends. The measure of our days is with the Lord, and beyond the appointed time we cannot continue. I trust that the Lord has given you such views of the Celestial Glory that you will be willing to obey his call whenever it shall be given. And may you, my dear friend, in your views of futurity be not only willing to go, but be desirous to be absent from the body, that you may be present with the Lord! To the disciple prepared for his great change, death is gain—happy indeed will the current year be to you if it shall waft you from this world of sin to the sinless city of God. It would give us pleasure to see you, but we cannot. We will still hope and pray for your recovery; that you may regain strength and continue longer with your friends before you go hence. But if the Lord shall take you from us before another interview, we shall try to follow after and meet you in that land where the friends of Jesus shall be forever together. Accept our love and best wishes for all good for both worlds. Present our love and sympathy to Mrs. Bayard and your children, with all other friends, and assure yourself of the unalterable friendship of

Your affectionate brother,

WILLIAM M. TENNENT.

COLONEL JOHN BAYARD.

In describing Colonel Bayard's character, the praise of which was "in all the churches," his eldest daughter writes: "The example which our parent has set us should be ever in our minds. Though engaged in the busy and tumultuous scenes of life, he never remitted his attention to religion. Neither politics, nor the pursuit of wealth and power, nor the attractions the world presented to allure, ever turned him from the principles he embraced in youth. He could not be accused either of enthusiasm on the one hand, nor melancholy or superstition on the other. He possessed a cheerful and benign temperament, which softened the trials and adversities weighing on many periods of his life. His heart, naturally tender and ardent, was thus sustained in constant equanimity. The difficult eras of his life were adorned with bright and peculiar virtue. His impetuosity of temper required strong principle to subdue, and the undeviating gentleness and forbearance that he exercised, were most admirable and worthy of imitation." *

Colonel Bayard was certainly "a patriot of singular purity of character," at once so devout and humble, so just and generous, that he was respected and beloved by all who had the happiness to know him. No man, I think, ever more completely embraced the words of Matthew Arnold, "sweetness and light," than John Bayard, whose fragrant memory is a precious legacy, to his children, and children's children. "The glory of children are their fathers." In the words—applied to another—of the greatest of living men,† who expressed to the speaker his belief that the chevalier Bayard was the most beautiful character of his age: "Over the tomb of such a man many tears might fall, but not one could be a tear of bitterness. These examples of rare intelligences, . . . with their great duties greatly done, are not lights kindled for a moment, in order then to be quenched in the blackness of darkness. While they pass elsewhere to attain their consummation, they live on here in their good deeds, in their venerated memories, in their fruitful example. . . . His exact place in the hierarchy of bygone excellence it is not for us to determine; but none can doubt that it is a privilege which, in the revolutions of the years, but rarely returns, to find such graces and such gifts of mind, heart, character, and person united in one and the same individual, . . . for the instruction and admiration of mankind."

In conclusion, I wish to say a few words concerning James Asheton Bayard, the nephew and adopted son of Colonel Bayard, and the most eminent member of the Bayard family of America. He was the second son of Dr. Bayard, who died at the early age of thirty-three, and was born in Philadelphia, July 28, 1767. His education was intrusted to a young clergyman of Picqua, in Lancaster County, but eventually he returned to his uncle's roof in Philadelphia, and pursued his studies under the direction of a private tutor, until his admission into Princeton College. He was graduated at seventeen, and from the early development of those talents and that diligence which distinguished him in after-life, he won the highest honor of the institution. He studied law in the office of his uncle's intimate friend, President Reed, and after his death, in 1785, continued his legal studies under Jared Ingersoll, afterward Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, being admitted to the bar of Delaware, where he had decided to

* *The Light of Other Days: Sketches of the Past, and other Selections from the Writings of Mrs. Jane Kirkpatrick*, edited by her daughter, Mrs. J. E. Cogswell. 1856, pp. 55.

† William Ewart Gladstone on Prince Albert, 1884.

practise, before he was of age. In 1795 he married Ann, daughter of Governor Bassett, of Delaware,* and in the following year he was elected a member of Congress, where he almost immediately won the position of the leader of the Federal party. Mr. Bayard particularly distinguished himself in conducting the impeachment of William Blount, of North Carolina, who was expelled from the Senate in 1797, for having instigated the Cherokees and Creeks to assist the British in conquering the Spanish territory in Louisiana.

Bayard's influence, combined with that of Hamilton, contributed powerfully to the election of Jefferson over Burr, in their memorable contest for the Presidency; and in the debate which preceded the repeal, in March, 1802, of the judiciary bill, he displayed consummate ability in defence of the system, which was, however, overthrown. He declined the post of Minister to France, tendered to him by John Adams when he was only thirty-three, although it had been more than intimated to him, by those who were influential in Mr. Jefferson's counsels, that if Mr. Bayard would go abroad he would not be recalled by the new administration. His letter to the President, declining the mission, *first*, because it would take the "outfit" and the "infit" of money from the Treasury without the length of service that both were intended to be applied to; and, *secondly*, because the turn he had given to events in the late Presidential election might cause his motives to be questioned, if he retained office under Jefferson, has always been a source of great pride to his family.

In 1804 Bayard was transferred to the Senate, where he remained until selected by Mr. Madison as one of the Commissioners to negotiate a peace with Great Britain, under the mediation of the Emperor Alexander of Russia. He accordingly sailed from Philadelphia, in company with Albert Gallatin, in May, 1813, arriving at St. Petersburg in July. All hope of peace through the good offices of the Emperor being abandoned, in the following January Mr. Bayard proceeded, by way of Berlin, to Holland, where, after spending several months in England, he joined the other commissioners, consisting of John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell, and Albert Gallatin, taking an active part in negotiating the treaty of peace signed in December, 1814, at Ghent, and which bears the name of that town.† Immediately after the ratification of the treaty, Bayard was

* Richard Bassett was a member of the United States Senate in 1789-93; Governor of Delaware in 1798-1801; and United States District Judge in 1801-2. He died in September, 1815.

† When Bayard and the other commissioners, on the part of the United States, and Lord Gambier, Henry Gouldburn, and William Adams, on the part of Great Britain, were endeavoring to come to an understanding on the important questions of the navigation of the Mississippi River and the fishery privileges, the British plenipotentiaries sought to alarm the Americans by informing them of the invincible army which was moving on New Orleans, supported by a powerful fleet. They dwelt on the gallantry and daring of Sir Edward Pakenham, laid much stress upon the superb character of his troops, which they truthfully declared were the flower of the British army, veterans of the victorious Peninsular campaign, and Lord Gambier gleefully remarked, "New Orleans will soon be in our possession, and the free navigation of the Mississippi assured to us." This greatly nettled Mr. Clay, who had determined never to concede the point as to the great river, which with prophetic eye he saw must one day become the grandest commercial highway on the globe, and so, with the instinct of the true Kentuckian, he at once offered to wager Lord Gambier that the British army would never capture New Orleans, and that Pakenham would be disastrously defeated. "For," said he, "I am informed that General Andrew Jackson, from Tennessee, has gone to New Orleans, and I have the most implicit faith in his ability to cope with your army." Lord Gambier joyfully accepted the wager, which he fixed at a hundred guineas. When the news of the rout of the British army at Chalmette and of the death of Pakenham was received in Europe, Lord Gambier approached Clay at a grand ball—given in honor of the success of the negotiations at Ghent—and handing him the hundred guineas, said: "Mr. Clay, I believe there are three kinds of beings under the special care and protection of Divine Providence—lunatics, drunkards, and the American people." With an acquaintance of all the American and British signers of the Treaty, and an intimate friend of Mr. Bayard, Count Pahlen, who recently died at ninety-seven, the writer passed pleasant hours at Cannes in February, 1883. Pahlen was present at the above-mentioned ball in Paris, and had previously become intimate with Bayard at Washington, where the venerable man had spent the winters of 1810-11 with his elder brother, the Russian Minister.

appointed and confirmed as Minister to Russia, but declined on the ground that he had no wish to serve the administration except when his services were required for the good of his country, at the same time expressing his willingness to co-operate in the formation of a commercial treaty with Great Britain.

Mr. Bayard left Ghent on January 7, 1815, and proceeded to Paris, designing to remain there until it should be necessary to repair to London to assist, with the other members of the mission, in negotiating the commercial treaty with which they had also been charged. Before the time arrived he was seized with an alarming illness, and returning home, accompanied by his friend Clay, reached Wilmington on the first day of August. Providence, which saw fit to remove him in the maturity of his great powers and his career of usefulness, kindly permitted him to realize the final wish of his heart, to embrace once more his wife and children, and to breathe his last in his native land. He died August 6, 1815, at the same age as the great original of his name, who was mortally wounded on the bloody field of Biagrasso. Thus cut off suddenly

“——— in the prime of honorable days,
In the full noon of reputation's blaze,”

he was eminently

“Rich in the esteem of all his fellow-men,
With love and reverence known in life's familiar ways.”

James Asheton Bayard was a tall, well-proportioned, erect man, of light complexion, light hair, of handsome face, intelligent and manly expression, and of courteous and dignified manners. His portrait was painted by Adolphe Ulric Wertmuller, a Swedish artist,* who also successfully delineated the face and figure of Washington. Bayard was one of whom, as of his uncle, it might truly be said, that nature, education, mind, heart, and habit, had combined to make a gentleman. His eloquence was lofty and commanding, and he stood second to no man in either the House or Senate. He left an enviable and unblemished reputation, and is still regarded as the glory of Delaware, as his illustrious namesake of the sixteenth century was then, and is still called, the pride and glory of France.

DESCENDANTS OF COLONEL JOHN BAYARD.

THE following list of Colonel Bayard's children and adopted children includes all those who attained to years of maturity, and who were the issue of his first marriage with Miss Margaret Hodge, and her sister's marriage with his twin brother, Dr. James Asheton Bayard. By his second wife, *née* Mary Grant, Colonel Bayard had one son who died in infancy, and by his third wife, Miss Johannah White, he had no issue. She survived her husband for many years, and died at New Brunswick, N. J., June 26, 1834.

1. JAMES ASHETON, named after his uncle, Dr. Bayard, was born May 5, 1760, married Eliza, daughter of Dr. John Rogers and Elizabeth Bayard;

* Wertmuller's portrait, now in possession of Bayard's grandson, the Secretary of State, was engraved for the "National Portrait Gallery." It is the only existing likeness except a medallion made, in 1807, by St. Meemin.

had two sons, James Asheton and Walton, and died at sea on his return from South Carolina in June, 1788.

2. ANDREW, named after his maternal grandfather, was born February 24, 1762, married a daughter of Colonel Charles Pettit, of the Revolutionary army; had Sarah, John, Elizabeth, Theodosia, James, and Charles. Andrew Bayard was an eminent merchant and for many years the President of the Commercial Bank of Philadelphia. He died in Philadelphia in 1833.

3. JOHN MURRAY, born March 11, 1766, married Margaret Carrick, of Tom's River, N. J., and removed to the estate of Weston at Millstone, Monmouth County. Had one daughter, Jane, who married A. H. Stevens, M.D., of New York. He died at Weston, April 9, 1823.

4. SAMUEL, born January 11, 1767, married Martha, daughter of Lewis Pintard and Susan Stockton, sister of the Signer, and had Lewis Pintard, Susan, Maria, Samuel John, William Marsden, Elizabeth Juliet, and Caroline Smith. At twenty-four years of age he was appointed Clerk of the United States Supreme Court. He was sent to England by Washington after the ratification of the treaty negotiated by Jay, to prosecute the claims of American citizens. On his return he filled various important offices, and he was the author of an Abstract of the Laws of the United States, Notes to Peake's Law of Evidence, Letters on the Sacrament, and a Funeral Oration on the Death of Washington. He died in Princeton, N. J., May 11, 1840.

5. JANE, named after maternal grandmother, was born July 12, 1772, married Andrew Kirkpatrick, for twenty-four years Chief-Justice of New Jersey, November 1, 1792; had Mary Ann Margaret, John Bayard, George Littleton, Jane Eudora, Elizabeth, Sarah, and Charles Martel. Mrs. Kirkpatrick was a benevolent Christian lady of many accomplishments, including fine literary culture. She died at New Brunswick, February 16, 1851.

6. NICHOLAS, an eminent physician, born October 8, 1774, married Ann Livingston, daughter of Nicholas Bayard, of New York, and his wife, Catharine Livingston; had Nicholas, Jane, and Margaret. He died at Savannah, Ga., where he practised successfully for a quarter of a century, November 21, 1821.

7. MARGARET, born February 20, 1778, married Samuel Harrison Smith; had Julia, Susan, John Bayard Harrison, and Anne. Mrs. Smith, whose husband was the editor and proprietor of the *National Intelligencer*, was like her sister, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, a highly educated lady, well known in the best society of Washington. One of her works is entitled "A Winter in Washington." She died at Washington, D. C., June 7, 1844.

8. ANNA MARIA, born March 22, 1779, married Samuel Boyd, a prominent lawyer of New York; had Bayard, Elizabeth, Anna, and Isabella. She died at the residence of her daughter Mrs. Hepburn, in Orange County, N. Y., in November, 1869, the last survivor of Colonel Bayard's children.

DR. BAYARD'S CHILDREN ADOPTED BY COLONEL BAYARD.

1. JANE, born about 1763; never married; died after passing middle age. To distinguish them, the cousins were known in Colonel Bayard's household as "Big Jane" and "Little Jane," the latter the doctor's daughter.

2. JOHN HODGE, born about 1765, settled in Cumberland, Md., and died unmarried, about 1820.

3. JAMES ASHETON, born July 28, 1767, married in 1795 Ann Bassett, daughter of Senator Bassett, of Delaware, had Richard H., who married Miss Carroll of the Signer's family; Caroline; James Asheton,* who married Miss Francis, of Philadelphia; Edward, who married Miss Johnson; Mary, and Henry M. Of these only Dr. Edward Bayard, of New York, and the youngest son survive. He died at Wilmington, August 6, 1815.

ROGERS LINEAGE.

BY REV. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT, OF CLINTON, ONEIDA CO., N. Y.

(Continued from p. 25 of this volume of the RECORD.)

THE subject which has been presented under this general title, in its various relations and connections, has taken a distinct form of its own, each time, suggested by the facts that have come to light in the investigations made. Thorough search was made vigorously at once, from first to last, for all possible facts discoverable in a wide field of inquiry, where the appearance was, at the outset, very strong, that no facts of much value were ascertainable now. Where well-nigh utter neglect, indifference, and ignorance seemed, at least, to prevail with almost unbroken sway, it has been found possible to bring into plain view a story of lineal connections and relations, which it will seem both a joy and an honor for any cultivated person to know, and to make known, concerning the better families of the land to whom it pertains. In the first article the descendants of Dr. Uriah Rogers and of Hon. Samuel Rogers, both of Norwalk, came equally into view, and were presented together with similar fulness of manifestation, side by side. The second, or January article, was occupied almost exclusively with facts pertaining to Dr. Uriah Rogers and his noted descendants. The present and concluding number contains in it, indeed, a slight addition, in spirit and substance, to the contents of the second number, and is therefore so numbered; but it is almost wholly devoted, in fact, to the descendants of Samuel Rogers, considered by themselves.

No. XII. (see p. 153), 17. iv., Jedediah Rogers, of Redding, Conn., who m. Milly Read (dau. of Hezekiah and Anna Read), had two children: Eleanor Rogers, who d. when an infant, and Eliza Read Rogers. She was b. March 8, 1818, and m., in 1845, Rev. John Cotton Terrett, b. at Stonington, Conn., July 5, 1809, grad. at Williams College in 1833, and at Union Theological Seminary, New York, in 1844. He was settled for a brief period as a Congregational clergyman at Middletown, Orange County, New York, but has resided as a permanent invalid at Sharon, Conn., for several years. Of four children that they have had, two, the eldest and the youngest, Horatio Nelson Terrett and John Nelson Terrett, died in infancy. The two surviving ones were:

* His son, the Secretary of State, who is connected with that dead and gone worthy Sir Philip Francis, the author of "Junius," has in his possession a letter addressed by Sir Philip to his American kinsman, Colonel Turbutt Francis, the Secretary's great-grand-uncle. The Englishman writes to the Philadelphia Colonel concerning some property in Maryland. "I am determined to keep a little freehold in America," he says. "At present I am bound to the Ganges, but who knows whether I may not end my days on the banks of the Ohio? It gives me great comfort to reflect that I have relatives who are honest fellows in almost every part of the world. In America the name of Francis flourishes. I don't like to think of the quantity of salt water between us. If it were claret I would drink my way to America."

1. ISABEL MOSIER TERRETT, b. June 15, 1847; resides, unmarried, in Sharon.
2. REV. WILLIAM ROGERS TERRETT, b. July 19, 1849, at New York; grad. at Williams College in 1871, and at Princeton Theological Seminary in 1874. He settled as a Presbyterian clergyman in Amenia, N. Y., and afterwards at Dalton, Mass., as a Congregational clergyman; and is now pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. He m., Nov. 20, 1878, Eleanor Merrill, of Littleton, N. H. He has two children: (1) John Rogers Terrett, b. at Sharon, Conn., Sept., 1879; (2) Mildred Terrett, b. at Dalton, Mass., Nov., 1881.

[A misconception should be corrected here, that is to be found in the October number of 1884, under head 17. iv., concerning Jedediah Rogers. The second wife, Abigail, spoken of there as his, was the second wife of Hezekiah Read, his father-in-law.]

No. XIII. Since putting the January number of the RECORD to press, Warren R. Dix, Esq., has addressed to the writer the following interesting and important letter:

"160 BROADWAY,
"NEW YORK, Feb. 27, 1885.

"REV. B. W. DWIGHT, Clinton, N. Y.:

"MY DEAR SIR: I have just been favored at last, *in securing the facts*, which, I am happy to say, substantiate the view that you have given of the Rogers Lineage. The letter of Miss Caulkins (the historian of Norwich, Conn.) is now in my hands, and fortunately introduces the reader directly to Dr. Uriah Rogers, of Norwalk, Conn. She presents him as the younger brother of my ancestor 'James,' verifying your supposition in the October, 1884, number of the RECORD (p. 151). Capt. James Rogers, b. 1675, in New London, Conn., was son of Capt. James Rogers, b. in 1652, who was son of James the Settler. 'Capt. James, b. in 1675, in New London, removed,' Miss Caulkins says, 'in the latter part of his life to *Norwalk*, and there d. July 16, 1733, leaving sons and daughters at New London, Norwalk, and elsewhere. One of the sons, *Uriah*, b. in New London in 1710, was a physician of Norwalk (see "Hall's Norwalk," p. 213.'" At this point W. R. Dix, Esq., breaks the thread of the passage quoted, and speaking for himself says to the writer: "I have not been able to examine the work referred to, but perhaps you have seen it. Miss Caulkins' letter continues about other members of the family, viz., 'James, brother of Dr. Uriah,' and three sons of James, viz.: Uriah, who removed to Norwich (*i.e.*, 'Major Uriah' see RECORD, p. 153), Edmund, and (my great-grandfather) *Jeremiah*. These are now," adds Mr. Dix, in conclusion, "the facts as we now can see them to be, by united testimony from various quarters combining in the grand total result: that Dr. Uriah Rogers and Samuel Rogers were brothers, and Jeremiah (great-grandfather of W. R. Dix, Esq.) was a son of a brother of Dr. Uriah (James); as also the four New York Rogers brothers, merchants, were sons of Samuel, and so cousins to the sons of his brothers." They are all placed together by Miss Caulkins' recently obtained letter, here quoted, in the New London Rogers family, and all made descendants in common of James Rogers, the settler, by its direct declarations, or necessary inferences, as Mr. Dix claims. He concludes by saying: "I feel very thankful that this matter is at last settled,

as it has occupied my thoughts very much, and to the exclusion of other matters which needed attention. The results gained substantiate fully the statements made in our branch of the Rogers family, at various times, by my grandmother and older relatives concerning our mutual relationship with the families of Moses, Nehemiah, and Henry Rogers, of New York, and their various connections.

Very truly yours,

"WARREN R. DIX."

This article is continued from this point onward in direct connection, from the October number, p. 159, of 1884. The contents of the January number must, in order to have at all its proper sense and significance in the reader's mind, be regarded as lying interjected, the whole of it, between the October and April numbers of the RECORD.

THIRD GENERATION.

17. ii. (p. 158). BENJAMIN WOOLSEY ROGERS (son of Moses Rogers, of New York, and Sarah Woolsey), b. May 13, 1775, m. Dec. 10, 1807, Susan Bayard (dau. of William Bayard, of New York, and Elizabeth Cornell). She d. at sea, Oct. 11, 1814; and he m. for his second wife Catharine Cecilia Elwyn, of Portsmouth, N. H., whose mother was a dau. of Governor Langdon, of New Hampshire. She d. March 14, 1833. He d. Dec. 12, 1859, aged eighty-four. He was a large importer of hardware in New York. He was for thirty-eight years a Governor of the New York Hospital, and one of the founders of The Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane, and a large landholder in Western New York (the Genesee District).

All of his children but the last were by the first marriage.

FOURTH GENERATION, CHILDREN.

27. i. WILLIAM BAYARD ROGERS, b. Oct. 27, 1808, who resides, unmarried, in New York City.
28. ii. SARAH ROGERS, b. Oct. 29, 1809, m. April 4, 1839, William Paterson Van Rensselaer, b. March 6, 1806 (son of Stephen Van Rensselaer, of Albany, "the Patroon," and Cornelia Paterson, dau. of Judge William Paterson, of Amboy, N. J.). He is a resident of New York. They have had eight children.
29. iii. ELIZA BAYARD ROGERS, b. Aug. 17, 1811, d. March 20, 1835, aged twenty-three.
30. iv. BENJAMIN WOOLSEY ROGERS, b. Oct. 31, 1813, m. Helena Hoffman (dau. of Dr. Richard Kissam Hoffman, a distinguished surgeon in New York, who d. in 1861, and Jane Benson). He d. in 1852, aged thirty-nine. He had one son, Hoffman Rogers. He was b. July 9, 1846, and m., Dec., 1872, Lucy Dix Ferdon, b. April 23, 1852 (dau. of Hon. John Ferdon, of Piermont, N. Y., and Harriet Strong, d. of Professor Theodore Strong, of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.).
31. v. THOMAS ELWYN ROGERS, b. in 1820, d. in 1837, aged seventeen.

THIRD GENERATION (p. 158, October number).

18. iii. ARCHIBALD ROGERS (named after his uncle Archibald Gracie, and son of Moses Rogers and Sarah Woolsey), b. in 1793, m., May 18, 1820, Anna Pierce Pendleton, b. in 1797 (dau. of Judge Nathaniel Pendleton, of

"Placentia," Hyde Park, N. Y., the intimate friend of Alexander Hamilton, and his second in the duel with Aaron Burr, and Susan Bard, dau. of Dr. John Bard, of New York, of Huguenot descent. Mrs. Anna Pendleton Rogers d. at Hyde Park, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1883, aged eighty-six. Archibald Rogers, Esq., d. there of apoplexy, Feb. 10, 1850, aged fifty-six.

Their son, Philip Clayton Rogers, Esq., of Staatsburgh, N. Y., writes: "A kindlier hearted, more generous man than Archibald Rogers, my father, could not be found. My mother was a woman of dauntless courage, serene, cheerful, tender, and true. If she had a fear, it was lest she should not thoroughly do her Master's will. If she had an anxiety, it was only on account of her beloved children. Through the vicissitudes of a long life, her faith and cheerfulness never wavered. Of a deeply religious nature, devoted to good works, she found herself, in her old age, surrounded with loving children and grandchildren, the object of their reverence and affection; and in the fulness of years and honor, loving and tenderly beloved by all her descendants, she fell asleep in death in her eighty-seventh year, as tranquilly as a little child."

FOURTH GENERATION, CHILDREN.

32. i. NATHANIEL PENDLETON ROGERS, b. April 29, 1822, a lawyer residing for many years in New York City, but of late years in Hyde Park, N. Y.
33. ii. JULIA ANN ROGERS, b. Feb. 12, 1824, d. at Hyde Park, Sept. 6, 1824.
34. iii. ARCHIBALD ROGERS, b. Aug. 10, 1825, d. March 30, 1831.
35. iv. EDMUND PENDLETON ROGERS, b. July 31, 1827, at New York.
36. v. PHILIP CLAYTON ROGERS, b. Aug. 13, 1829.
37. vi. ARCHIBALD ROGERS, b. Nov. 12, 1832, and d. Dec. 20, 1836.
38. vii. SUSAN BARD ROGERS, b. Nov. 4, 1834, m. Herman Thong Livingston.
32. i. NATHANIEL PENDLETON ROGERS, b. April 29, 1822, m., in 1849, Emily Moulton. He resides in Hyde Park, N. Y.

FIFTH GENERATION, CHILDREN.

39. i. HENRY PENDLETON ROGERS, b. about 1850, m. Mary Shillito, of Cincinnati, O.
40. ii. ANNA PENDLETON ROGERS, m. Charles D. Fuller, of New York.
41. iii. FRANCIS M. ROGERS, d. in 1865.
42. iv. NATHANIEL P. ROGERS, m. Catharine Wotherspoon, of New York.
43. v. JOHN BARD ROGERS, resides, unmarried, in New York City.
44. vi. ELIZABETH M. ROGERS.

FOURTH GENERATION.

35. iv. EDMUND PENDLETON ROGERS (son of Archibald Rogers and Anna Pierce Pendleton), b. July 31, 1827, m. about 1850, Virginia Dummer, of Jersey City. He has had one son:
 45. i. ARCHIBALD ROGERS, b. Feb. 22, 1851. He m. Anna, dau. of William Coleman, of Cornwall, Pa. They have had three children.

FIFTH GENERATION, CHILDREN.

- 46. i. ARCHIBALD ROGERS, b. Feb., 1880.
- 47. ii. EDMUND PENDLETON ROGERS, b. July, 1882.
- 48. iii. ROBERT COLEMAN ROGERS, b. in 1883, and d., aged eleven months.

FOURTH GENERATION.

36. v. PHILIP CLAYTON ROGERS (son of Archibald Rogers and Anna P. Pendleton), b. Aug. 13, 1829, m. Julia Kavanagh.

He resides at Staatsburgh, Dutchess County, N. Y. He obtained his early education in New York City, and took a part of the College course at Columbia College there, but spent six years in preparation at Robert Kermit's counting-room, and then became Secretary of the Second Avenue Railroad. In 1859 he went to China, and in 1861, at the beginning of the late Union War, he became Second Lieutenant in the Fifty-fifth Regiment, New York Volunteers, and afterward, Captain. He served on General Owen's staff in the Second Army Corps, and afterward on General Albion P. Howe's staff. In the battle of the Wilderness, he was taken a prisoner in battle and was held for four months in a rebel prison. On his seeking to make his escape Southward, he was retaken by hounds, but was exchanged, and arrived at last safely at his home in Dutchess County, N. Y., where he has ever since resided, as a gentleman-farmer. He takes great and honest pleasure in recalling the fact, that "the Rogers families that he has known, have moved in the best circles of society where they have lived, and have married into the old and established families of the region. The Rogers family he thus delights to honor, as an old English family of excellent repute; and many other families of like excellence in full affinity with them by marriage, of other nationalities than theirs, as the Muirsons (Scotch), the Gillespies and Bards (Huguenots), and the Pendletons, Crugers, Johnstons, Winthrops, Woolseys, Gracies, Moores (English), all, with others like them, names of high deserving, and worthy of lasting honor in the land. When not engaged in the service of their country, or in professional services, or in mercantile enterprise, they have been, as a rule, if not devoted to literary pursuits, gentlemen-farmers, enjoying the delights of refined and cultivated homes, or dispersing abroad, through the community around them, the benefits of both generous and elegant hospitality."

Blessings on such noble hearts, wherever they are found in American society.

FIFTH GENERATION, CHILDREN.

- 49. i. PHILIP CLAYTON ROGERS, b. at Troy, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1865.
- 50. ii. JULIA ANN ROGERS, b. Dec. 4, 1867.
- 51. iii. JAMES MUIRSON ROGERS, b. at Troy, Sept. 27, 1874, shot accidentally and killed by a gun-shot wound, by a young companion, May 25, 1882.
- 52. iv. JULIANA ROGERS, b. at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., April 24, 1878.
- 53. v. VIRGINIA ROGERS, b. at Pleasant Plains, N. Y., April 10, 1882.

FOURTH GENERATION.

38. vii. SUSAN BARD ROGERS (dau. of Archibald Rogers and of Anna P. Pendleton), b. Nov. 4, 1834, m., in 1853, Herman Thong Livingston.

FIFTH GENERATION, CHILDREN.

54. i. HERMAN LIVINGSTON, b. about 1854.
55. ii. EDMUND P. LIVINGSTON, b. about 1856.
56. iii. JOHN CRUGER LIVINGSTON, b. about 1858.
57. iv. ANNA PENDLETON LIVINGSTON, b. about 1863.
58. v. ARCHIBALD LIVINGSTON, b. about 1869.
59. vi. SARAH LIVINGSTON, b. about 1872.

THIRD GENERATION.

19. iv. JULIA ANN ROGERS (dau. of Moses Rogers and Sarah Woolsey), b. in 1788; m., Aug. 14, 1808, Francis Bayard Winthrop, Jr., b. March 20, 1787 (son of Francis B. Winthrop and Elsie Marston). She d. April 14, 1814, aged twenty-six. He m., for second wife, her cousin Elizabeth Woolsey, b. Oct. 6, 1794 (dau. of William Walton Woolsey and Elizabeth Dwight). See p. 158, October number.

FOURTH GENERATION, CHILDREN.

60. i. SARAH ROGERS WINTHROP, b. Aug. 28, 1810; d. Feb. 12, 1812.
61. ii. REV. EDWARD WINTHROP, of Highgate, Vt., b. Dec. 19, 1811; d. Oct. 31, 1865, aged fifty-four. He was graduated at Yale in 1831. He m., for first wife, MARIAN PENNEY, and for second wife, Elizabeth Andrus. He was Professor of Sacred Literature in the Kentucky Episcopal Theological Seminary at Lexington, Ky., and Rector of St. Paul's Church at Cincinnati, O., and afterward at Marietta, O., at Norwalk, O., and at Highgate, Vt., where he died.
62. iii. CHARLES ARCHIBALD WINTHROP, b. Jan. 25, 1813; resides in Cambridge, Mass.

SECOND GENERATION (p. 156).

4. iii. SUSANNAH ROGERS (dau. of Samuel Rogers, of Norwalk, Conn., and Elizabeth Fitch), b. about 1752; m. Dec. 17, 1769, David Lambert, of Norwalk, Conn. He was a merchant in New York City for some years, but resided as a retired merchant, in the latter part of his life, at Stamford, Conn., where his wife lived after his death until her own decease.

THIRD GENERATION, CHILDREN.

63. i. ELIZABETH LAMBERT, b. Feb. 3, 1771; d. early.
64. ii. DAVID R. (probably Rogers) LAMBERT, b. Dec. 8, 1772.
65. iii. LURANY LAMBERT, b. Jan. 22, 1778; d. early.
66. iv. ESTHER LAMBERT, b. April 14, 1780; d. early.
67. v. SUSAN LAMBERT, b. June 26, 1782; m. a Mr. Cruikshank, of Toronto, Canada. They had a daughter, Mrs. Howard, residing there recently, but said to be of late travelling in Europe (1884-5). None of the Rogers relatives seem to know how to secure any reliable facts concerning their Lambert connections, past or present. The same deplorable state of dilapidation seems, in fact, to characterize the historical foundations of the Lambert division as of the other divisions of the Rogers family.

- 68. vi. SAMUEL F. LAMBERT, b. Dec. 25, 1784; d. early.
- 69. vii. JOHN JAMES LAMBERT, b. June 18, 1787; d. early.
- 70. viii. JULIA MARIAN LAMBERT, b. April 5, 1792; d. early.

SECOND GENERATION (p. 156).

5. iv. HENRY ROGERS (son of Samuel Rogers, of Norwalk, Conn., and Elizabeth Fitch), b. April 12, 1753, was a prosperous and wealthy merchant in New York and noted for his integrity and worth. He m. Catharine Van Raust, b. in 1752, who d., aged forty, Nov. 5, 1792. He had by her two children, a son and a daughter. [A sister of his wife (first name unknown) m. Edmund Seaman, a New York merchant of that day.]

Henry Rogers m., for a second wife, Frances Moore; who was daughter of Charles Moore, who lived, in his later years, on his place called Mt. Tirzeh, near Fayetteville, N. C.; and who was, previously to the "American War" (as the British called it), in the medical department of the British Province of New York. After peace was declared he settled as a merchant at Peekskill, N. Y., and married there widow Eve Hall (previous name unknown). He afterward resided for several years at West Point, N. Y. (then the property of his brother, of whom it was bought by the United States Government). From West Point, N. Y., he removed to North Carolina, as his future place of residence.

Frances Moore was adopted in early life by her aunt, Mrs. John Smyth, of Perth Amboy, N. J., and was commonly called by her friends Miss Smyth. She was educated in England by her aunt. Mr. John Smyth was Treasurer of "The Province of New York" during the American (or Revolutionary) War. After "the declaration of peace" he was obliged to seek protection in England from annoyances of various kinds and degrees caused by his fidelity to his own native government. He d. there (when not ascertained).

THIRD GENERATION, CHILDREN (by first wife).

- 71. i. CATHARINE ROGERS, b. about 1775; d. unmarried.
- 72. ii. HENRY FITCH ROGERS, b. about 1785; m. in 1812, his cousin, Emily Sophia Rogers (dau. of Fitch Rogers and Hannah Smith). They had a daughter that d. under two years of age. He m. for a second wife a Miss Maxwell, dau. of Dr. Maxwell, a Scotch physician in New York City. He had by this marriage a son and a daughter (names unknown), who, each married, but left New York for parts unknown, and their subsequent history is unknown to their Rogers relatives. Henry Fitch Rogers d. in 1862 at the Douglass Farm, on Long Island, and was buried there.

(By second wife.)

- 73. iii. DR. JOHN SMYTH ROGERS, b. in 1795, graduated M.D. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1821, practised medicine for several years in New York. His health was poor, and he removed for the sake of improving it to Hartford, Conn., in 1829, and was for some ten years Professor of Chemistry in Trinity College (then called Washington College). He m. Augusta (dau. of Gov. Thomas L. Winthrop, of

- Boston, Mass., and sister of Robert C. Winthrop). She d. at Hartford, Dec., 1829; and he d. in New York, March 29, 1851, aged fifty-six. They had two children, viz.:
74. (1) HENRY ROGERS, who m. Mary Livingston (dau. of Anthony Livingston), then living at Tarrytown, N. Y., but residing now (1885) at New York.
 75. (2) FRANCES MOORE ROGERS, who m. William Winthrop Parkin, head of the large Chinese commission house of Oliphant & Co. They have several children. She d. of pneumonia, Feb. 3, 1885.
 76. iv. SUSAN ROGERS (dau. of Henry Rogers and Frances Moore), b. April 23, 1799, m., Oct. 26, 1819, Daniel Remsen (bro. of Peter Remsen, a prominent New York merchant). He d. in Rome, Italy, in 1822; she d. Aug., 1864. They had one son.
 77. i. SIMEON HENRY REMSEN, b. in 1820, d. in 1846. He m. a dau. of Bishop Wainwright, of New York. He d. childless, and his widow m. afterward Henry Holly Hudson, of Connecticut, and d. in 1882. (See N. Y. GEN. AND BIOG. RECORD, vol. v., July, 1874; p. 140, No. 120, I.)
 78. v. EMMA ROGERS (dau. of Henry Rogers and Frances Moore), b. March 21, 1801, m., May 23, 1826, Rev. Smith Pyne, D.D., b. in ~~Tipperary~~ ^{NEWARK} Tipperary Co., Ireland, Jan. 8, 1803. He was a student at Eton, England, grad. at Columbia College, New York in 1823, and at the Episcopal General Theological Seminary at New York, 1825. He was rector of various churches, and among them of Calvary Church, New York, and of St. John's, Washington, D. C., for twenty years (1844-1864). He was an earnest Union preacher during the late war. Secretary Stanton ordered on one occasion one thousand copies of one of his Union sermons to be printed at the expense of the Government, and to be read at the head of all the regiments of the Union Army. Admiral Dupont sent also for copies to be read publicly on board the United States vessels of war. He resigned his rectorship in 1865, on account of poor health, and removed his residence to New York, where his widow has continued to reside until this day (1885). He d. Dec. 7, 1875, aged seventy-two.

FOURTH GENERATION CHILDREN.

79. i. JOHN PYNE, Esq., b. in 1829, grad. at St. James' College, Hagerstown, Md. He was for twenty years a practising lawyer in New York, and in partnership with Stephen Cambreleng, Esq., a distinguished Chancery lawyer. He m. a daughter of Mr. Cambreleng (name not given), and d. without issue, Jan. 3, 1881.
80. ii. REV. HENRY ROGERS PYNE, b. (date not given), grad. at St. James' College, Maryland, and studied divinity at the General Theological Seminary at New York, and with Bishop Whittingham, of Maryland. He is Rector of St. Philip's Church at Wiscasset, Me. ~~MARCH~~ ^{MARCH} ~~FEB~~ ^{FEB} 1839
81. iii. REV. CHARLES ~~MARCH~~ PYNE (date of birth not given), grad. at St. James' College, Maryland. He was an officer in the

Union Army in the late war, and lost a leg at the second battle of Bull Run. He studied divinity in the Berkeley Divinity School in Middletown, Conn.—his father having been, in the early part of his ministry, for eight years Rector of Christ Church at Middletown. He is now assistant editor of *The Churchman*, and Assistant Rector of Christ Church, at Elizabeth, N. J. (1885).

82. iv. SUSAN AUGUSTA PYNE, who resides unmarried with her venerable mother in New York.

SECOND GENERATION (p. 157).

6. v. NEHEMIAH ROGERS (son of Samuel Rogers, of Norwalk, Conn., and Elizabeth Fitch), b. in 1755, married about 1781-82, Catherine Bell his cousin (dau. of Isaac Bell, of Fredericton, N. B., by his second wife, Susannah Smith; they were also the parents of Capt. Isaac Bell, Jr., a prominent New York merchant. Capt. Isaac Bell has now (1885) a son, grandson, and great-grandson, all of the same name, still residing in New York).

Nehemiah Rogers was a gentleman of thorough enterprise, integrity, honor, and benevolence, and was conspicuous among the most distinguished of the old New York merchants in the early part of this century. He d. Sept. 20, 1849, aged ninety-four. She d. Jan. 17, 1863, aged ninety-three.

THIRD GENERATION CHILDREN.

83. i. SAMUEL ROGERS, b. in New Brunswick, N. S., in 1788, d. in New York City, unmarried, Dec., 1868, aged seventy-eight. A merchant in the early part of his life.
84. ii. EDWARD NEHEMIAH ROGERS, b. in 1790, d. unmarried, Nov., 1857, aged sixty-seven.
85. iii. GEORGE ISAAC ROGERS, b. in 1800, in New York, was a commission merchant there, and d. unmarried, Feb. 1876, aged seventy-six.
86. iv. ARCHIBALD GRACIE ROGERS, b. in 1803, resides, unmarried, (1885) in New York, aged eighty-two.
87. v. HENRY ROGERS, b. in 1805, m. Matilda (dau. of John Swift Livingston, of Tivoli, N. Y.). He d. June 20, 1840. His widow still resides in this city. She has had two children:
88. (1) MATILDA ROGERS, who m. Albert Speyers, of the Duchy of Alsace, Germany. He d. at his country seat in New Jersey (when not stated).
89. (2) HENRY LIVINGSTON ROGERS. He resides unmarried in New York, and is a member of the New York Stock Exchange.
90. vi. CAROLINE ROGERS (dau. of Nehemiah Rogers and Catharine Bell), b. in 1807; m., in 1855, Rev. John Crathorne Montgomery, of Philadelphia, Pa., b. in 1797 (son of John Montgomery and Mary, dau. of Joseph Crathorne, of Philadelphia). He d. Aug. 5, 1867, aged seventy-four; he was grad. at Princeton College; he was father, by a previous marriage, of Rev. Dr. Henry Eglinton Montgomery, of Philadelphia.

Nehemiah Rogers, Esq., was one of the early mayors of the city of St. John, N. B., and a member of the first vestry of Trinity Church in that

place, in 1791, as his brother Fitch was also a warden in it, at the same time. The two brothers were among the original grantees of St. John, in 1783. Nehemiah was also a lieutenant in a loyalist corps in St. John, whose title is unknown. St. John was settled at the close of the American Revolution, and chiefly by loyalists from the New England States, and received a city charter in 1785. It has now, in 1885, at the close of a century, a growing, energetic population of some sixty thousand souls.

The old parish records of Trinity Church in St. John were burned some years ago. The first rector of that church was Rev. Mr. Byles, and his successors were, down to the present rector inclusive, in their order as follows, viz.: Revs. Messrs. Pidgeon, Williams, Gray, Gray, Hill, and Brigstocke.

It was in 1792 that Nehemiah Rogers returned to New York City to reside; and he founded there, ere long, the well-known house of Rogers & Aspinwall.

SECOND GENERATION (p. 157).

7. vi. ESTHER ROGERS (dau. of Samuel Rogers, of Norwalk, Conn., and Elizabeth Fitch), b. about 1760; m., about 1784, Archibald Gracie, a Scotch merchant in New York, of great enterprise and large wealth, and of a most generous and benevolent spirit. He was b. in Dumfries, Scotland, June 25, 1755, and d. in New York City, aged seventy-three, April 11, 1829. He was son of William Gracie,* who was b. in 1728, and d. in Dumfries, April 16, 1778. Mrs. Esther Rogers Gracie d. Nov. 5, 1833, aged about seventy-three.

THIRD GENERATION, CHILDREN.

91. i. MARGARET GRACIE, b. July 13, 1786. Her history is not known to the writer.
92. ii. WILLIAM GRACIE, b. Nov. 28, 1787. He m., without issue, Eliza Wolcott, and, for second wife, Cornelia Fleming, by whom he had a daughter:
93. i. MARY GRACIE, b. (date of birth not given); who m. Charles N. Tuckerman.
94. iii. ELIZABETH GRACIE, b. Sept. 6, 1789; who m. President Charles King, of Columbia College, New York.
95. iv. SARAH ROGERS GRACIE, b. Dec. 14, 1791; m. Hon. James Gore King.
96. v. MARY MORISON GRACIE, b. Sept. 28, 1793. Her history is unknown to the writer.
97. vi. ARCHIBALD GRACIE, JR., b. Dec. 17, 1795.
98. vii. ROBERT GRACIE, b. Aug. 13, 1799. He m. Susan Nelson, and, for a second wife, a Miss Fleming, and had a son, named—

* William Gracie, of Dumfries, Scotland, had nine children, viz.:

1. ELIZABETH GRACIE, b. Oct. 9, 1753.
2. ARCHIBALD GRACIE, b. June 25, 1755.
3. MARY GRACIE, b. May 12, 1757.
4. JANET GRACIE, b. Aug. 15, 1759.
5. ROBERT GRACIE, b. July 5, 1761.
6. WILLIAM GRACIE, b. Feb. 12, 1764; d. soon.
7. WILLIAM GRACIE, 2d. b. Oct. 12, 1766.
8. SAMUEL GRACIE, b. April 15, 1768; d. young.
9. MARGARET GRACIE, b. Jan. 15, 1773; d. young.

99. i. ARCHIBALD GRACIE, 4th, who m. a Miss Dashmond, and, for a second wife, Sarah Gibbs.

100. viii. ESTHER GRACIE, b. May 5, 1801; who m. Hon. William Beach Lawrence.

94. iii. ELIZABETH GRACIE, b. Sept. 6, 1789 (dau. of Archibald Gracie, of New York, and Esther Rogers); m., March 16, 1789, President Charles King, LL.D. (son of Hon. Rufus King, United States Minister to Great Britain), educated at Harrow School, in England, and in Paris, France, while his father was Minister to Great Britain. He served afterward in the noted banking house of Hope & Co., of Amsterdam, Holland, and entered for a time into mercantile business with his uncle, Archibald Gracie, Esq., in New York (1810-14), and served for a time (1814) in the war then pending with England. He became for several years (1823-27) part editor of *The New York American*, and for a longer term of years afterward (1827-47) sole editor of it, and President of Columbia College, New York (1849-64). He published many addresses. He d. at Frascati, Italy, Sept. 27, 1867.

FOURTH GENERATION, CHILDREN.

101. i. ELIZA KING, who m. Charles H. Halsey.

102. ii. HETTY KING, who m. James G. Martin.

103. iii. GENERAL RUFUS KING, b. Jan. 26, 1814; grad. at United States Military Academy, and was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant Engineers, July 1, 1833. This office he resigned in 1836, and was, for two years or more, Assistant Engineer on the Erie Railroad, and for four years (1839-43) Adjutant-General of the State of New York. He was also for several years associate editor of the *Albany Evening Journal* (1839-45), and afterward sole editor of the *Milwaukee Sentinel* (1845-61). He was appointed, in 1860, United States Minister to Rome, Italy; but early in 1861, on the breaking out of civil war in America, he offered his services to the United States Government; and, in May, 1861, he was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and served as such (May, 1861, to Oct., 1863), performing military duty chiefly in various parts of Virginia, and then resigning military life, resumed his services as United States Minister at Rome again. He m. Ellen Elliott, and, for second wife, her sister, Susan Elliott. He d. Oct. 13, 1876.

104. iv. WILLIAM GRACIE KING (son of President Charles King, of Columbia College), b. at Paris, France, Oct. 4, 1816. He m. Adaline McKee. His father was connected, at the time of his birth, with the American Legation at Paris. He was for some years one of the Port Wardens of New York. He was a man of large reading, and of fine literary tastes, and of superior social qualities, and extensive travel. He had, at any time, but delicate health, and was, in fact, an invalid for several years before his death, which occurred suddenly, June 8, 1882, at Elizabeth, N. J., aged sixty-five. He left surviving him a son and two daughters, viz.: (1) Rufus King, (2) Mrs. Charles Clarke, (3) Mrs. Beverley Robinson. He was buried at Jamaica, L. I.

105. v. ALICE KING (dau. of President Charles King), m. Andrew B. Paterson.
 106. vi. EMILY KING, who m. Stephen V. R. Paterson.

THIRD GENERATION.

95. iv. SARAH ROGERS GRACIE (dau. of Archibald Gracie, of New York, and Esther Rogers), b. Dec. 14, 1791, m. Hon. James Gore King, b. May 8, 1791 (son of Hon. Rufus King, LL.D., and Mary Alsop, dau. of John Alsop). He was grad. at Harvard College, in 1810, and studied law. He was a prominent New York merchant, and Member of Congress from New Jersey (1849-51). He d. at Highwood, N. J., Oct. 3, 1853, aged sixty-two. She d. at Weehawken, N. J., Nov. 3, 1878, aged eighty-six. [The father of Rufus King and grandfather of James Gore King, was Richard King, who was grad. at Harvard College, in 1777, and studied law under Theophilus Parsons at Newburyport, Me., and was a prosperous merchant in Maine. Rufus King, b. March 24, 1755, removed from Massachusetts to New York for his residence, in 1788, where, two years previously, he had married his wife Mary, and was, in 1789, elected with General Schuyler one of the first two United States Senators for New York, under the then newly established constitution. In 1796 he was appointed Minister to England by George Washington, the duties of which station he performed for eight years, and rendered services of great ability, tact, and value, for his native land, in those early and critical stages of its national history. He returned to America in 1804, and settled quietly on a farm at Jamaica, L. I., where, after being alternately in and out of several public offices of the highest importance and dignity successively, he d. full of usefulness and honor, April 29, 1827, aged seventy-two].

FOURTH GENERATION, CHILDREN.

107. i. CAROLINE KING, who m. Denning Duer (son of Hon. William Alexander Duer, Judge of the Supreme Court of New York, and President of Columbia College, New York.)
 108. ii. HARRIET KING, who m. Dr. George Wilkes.
 109. iii. JAMES GORE KING, who m. his cousin Caroline King, dau. of Governor John Alsop King, Member of Congress, of New York. These three brothers, President Charles King, Governor John Alsop King, and Hon. James Gore King, all sons of Hon. Rufus King, of Jamaica, L. I. (elected at four different times United States Senator, and twice sent as United States Minister to Great Britain, first by Washington and again by John Adams), each maintained grandly for himself the family name in high honor, and all unitedly in the civil service of their country.
 110. iv. ARCHIBALD GRACIE KING, who m. Elizabeth D. Duer.
 111. v. MARY KING, who m. Edgar H. Richards.
 112. vi. FREDERICA KING, who m. Judge J. Bancroft Davis, of Washington, D. C.
 113. vii. EDWARD KING, who m. Isabella Cochrane.
 114. viii. FANNY KING, who m. James L. McLane.

THIRD GENERATION.

97. vi. ARCHIBALD GRACIE, JR. (son of Archibald Gracie and Esther Rogers), b. Dec. 17, 1795, m. Elizabeth Bethune, and had five children.

FOURTH GENERATION, CHILDREN.

- 115. i. ARCHIBALD GRACIE, who m. a wife, Josephine (family name not given).
- 116. ii. HETTY GRACIE, who m. Dayton Ogden.
- 117. iii. JAMES K. GRACIE, who m. Anna Bullock.
- 118. iv. CHARLES GRACIE.
- 119. v. MARGARET GRACIE, who m. James Higginson.

THIRD GENERATION.

100. viii. ESTHER GRACIE (dau. of Archibald Gracie, of New York, and Esther Rogers), b. May 5, 1801, m. William Beach Lawrence, b. in New York, Oct. 23, 1800 (son of Isaac Lawrence, of New York, and Cornelia A. Beach, dau. of Rev. Abraham Beach, D.D.). He was grad. at Columbia College, New York, in 1818. He studied law in Europe, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1823. He became, in 1850, a resident of Newport, R. I., and in 1851 he became Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and afterward acting Governor of Rhode Island.

In 1872-73 he was appointed Lecturer on International Law in the Law School of Columbian College in Washington, D. C. He has published several works on law. For several years past he has been occupied as advocate in cases of international claims at Washington.

FOURTH GENERATION, CHILDREN.

- 120. i. BEACH LAWRENCE, who d. unmarried.
- 121. ii. ISAAC LAWRENCE.
- 122. iii. HETTY LAWRENCE.
- 123. iv. GRACIE LAWRENCE, who d. unmarried.
- 124. v. GALLATIN LAWRENCE.
- 125. vi. CORNELIA LAWRENCE.
- 126. vii. JAMES GORE KING LAWRENCE.

The name Uriah Rogers, would be an odd combination, wherever found in a family history; and would be quite sure to attract the attention of an expert in genealogical matters, and would seem well worthy to him to be watched for a directive significance of its own in any lines of local development where it might show itself. The more odd, and uncouth, and even barbarous, sometimes, combinations of names are, the more sure they are often to possess a tenacity of life that nothing can disturb. They are cherished as special remembrancers of the family, at special times and places of its manifestation in days gone by; and the more odd, uncouth, and harsh the sound, or sense, or fancy reached in the combination adopted, the more certain it is to live with cherished fervor of enthusiasm, or repetitious zeal for its adoption, as a sort of family ensign. Very small but sure proofs of identity of origin in family names and family relationship will often float with certainty, and in a marvellous way, from place to place, and from one family to another, and for long periods of time. How effectually and of how many persons is an affinity of some sort in the past, somewhere, with Archibald Gracie, evidenced by their Christian name Archibald—Gracies, Rogerses, Winthrops, Kings!

The model of the articles here furnished on "The Rogers Lineage" was fashioned, necessarily, from the outset, very much like that of a ship,

to be carried on; continuously, from a very rude beginning in as complete a form as possible to the finished end. The keel must be laid and the hull built, piece by piece, and joint by joint, and all the parts, however, of any vital import in their relations rivetted firmly together, and made into one compact whole, day by day, and month by month, and year by year, for two or three years' time of consecutive thought. Often, under a long period of attention to its claims, little progress would, after all, be made. Contradictory evidences, aspects, or statements would appear; readjustments must be made of ideas and traditions and supposed facts that could be brought into harmony with each other, on some adequate basis of truth and knowledge. The result of the writer's best efforts to obtain the greatest amount of real facts procurable in this interesting field of research, and at no one's cost but his own, is here freely presented to any one who desires to partake of the results obtained either for his advantage or his gratification.

It is a striking manifestation of the fact, how completely a family, once conspicuous in a given community, for its local forms and features of notability can lose, from its own consciousness and from the public eye, every distinguishing characteristic of its once easily recognized and universally acknowledged greatness of social estimation. The writer has tried, at different times, vigorously but in vain, to find some all-revealing clew, from the living to the dead of other days, and from the ever-busy present to the great, silent, storied past, in which we all want to find so much light that we yet fail to obtain—and especially concerning the once famous Fitch family of Norwalk, Conn. He wrote recently to the last relic of the ancient family of that name, whose address was given him, as belonging to that renowned stock and well stricken in years and resident still in Norwalk, and able, if any one could do so, to answer questions on points desired concerning its early history. And behold the answer!

“NORWALK, CONN., Feb. 3, 1885.

“REV. B. W. DWIGHT :

“DEAR SIR: Your letter, written to Mr. Daniel Fitch, of Norwalk, some time since, was received, and should have been answered sooner; but he has been waiting, thinking that he might possibly gain some information that would be of service to you. Mr. Fitch has outlived most of his early associates; and those who could once have answered his questions are now gone from earth. In Dr. Hall's 'History of Norwalk' we find that Mr. Thomas Fitch had a wife Hannah; but no surname is given, or date of marriage. In the cemetery, near where he is buried, we find, on old tombstones, the names of Giles Fitch, son of Thomas and Hannah Fitch, who d. April, 1747, aged two years; and of Hannah, their daughter, who d. Aug. 24, 1744, aged seventeen. We read, also, on other stones, that 'Thomas Fitch, Esq., d. Jan. 16, 1798, aged seventy; and that Sarah, wife of Thomas Fitch, d. Jan. 24, 1795, aged sixty-one.' From Dr. Hall's work we suppose this to have been the son of Governor Fitch, with his wife. On the same row of stones we read that 'Esther Fitch d. March 12, 1771, aged eighty,' and that 'Ebenezer Fitch d. Feb. 23, 1769, aged eighty-three.' Mrs. Hannah Fitch, it is said, 'd. Aug. 1, 1769, aged twenty-five.' It is not stated whose wife she was, but the dates given show that she could not have been the wife of Governor Fitch, or the mother of Giles and Hannah Fitch.

"This information may be of little service to you ; but *it is the best that we can give* ; and we know not where else to point you to any one, who can give you information that is not in our possession, concerning the Fitch family of other days.

"MRS. A. N. FITCH,
"for DANIEL FITCH,"

"*Sic transit gloria mundi.*" So soon pass out of human sight all traces of family greatness in the very places where those, who bore its honors highest, carved their names the deepest.

RECORDS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCHES OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—MARRIAGES.
1756 TO —.

(Continued from Vol. XVI., p. 47, of THE RECORD.)

1811.

Oct ^r	2.	Townsend Cock to Eliza Cock.	
Oct ^r	9.	Daniel Duncan to Margaret Skinner.	
Oct ^r	10.	Johan Anderson to Catharine Harriot.	
Oct ^r	17.	Matthew Cunningham to Eliza Bertrand.	(44)
Oct ^r	23.	Robert Nesbit to Elizabeth Webb.	
Oct ^r	26.	Ritter Longley to Catharine Ann Fisher.	
Nov ^r	2.	Etiene Sance to Mary Joseph Le Roy.	
Nov ^r	2.	Thomas Toole to Mary Swan.	
Nov ^r	3.	Joseph Hamilton to Elizabeth Dyer (widow Jerome).	
Nov ^r	5.	Jeremiah Cooper to Sarah Brant.	
Nov ^r	8.	Samuel Potter to Ann Kiggan.	
Nov ^r	12.	Isaac B. Strong to Mary Oakley.	
Nov ^r	13.	David Auchinvole to Margaret McDonald.	
Nov ^r	16.	Benjamin Parshall to Mary Hotts.	
Nov ^r	21.	James Honeywell to Eliza McCoy.	
Dec ^r	8.	Peter Sartain to Lucretia Redett Leydick.	
Dec ^r	13.	Alexander Burns to Ann Derby.	

1812.

Jan ^y	23.	John Sheperd Tynan to Mary Sheperd Latimore.	(45)
Jan ^y	23.	John Lawson to Christiana Wilson (widow Dick).	
Feb ^y	15.	Samuel Brewer to Elizabeth Titus.	
March	26.	John Forsdick to Ruth Youngs Wheeler.	
April	23.	John Steen to Lucinda Mack.	
May	3.	Duncan Strong to Mary Harris.	
May	7.	Benjamin Richardson to Catharine Hurlbutt.	
June	18.	Thomas Burnside to Sarah McCulloch (widow Davidson).	
July	26.	John Ritchie to Gitty Hoagland.	
Oct ^r	13.	John Jones to Ann Houston.	
Oct ^r	24.	Edward Copeland to Mary Thompson.	
Nov ^r	1.	William E. Lee to Susan Smith.	
Nov ^r	29.	Jesse Crary to Catharine Burrows.	
Dec ^r	1.	John Covert to Sarah Fairchild.	
Dec ^r	14.	Gardiner G. Howland to Louisa Edgar.	
Dec ^r	26.	John Moffitt to Jane Leonard (widow Martine).	

RECORDS OF THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH IN THE
CITY OF NEW YORK.—BAPTISMS.

(Continued from Vol. XVI., p. 39, of THE RECORD.)

A. 1708.	OUDEURS.	KINDERS.	GETUYGEN.
[312]			
Februáry 10.	Hendricús Koerte, Christina. Elizabeth de Riemen.	Abraham Keteltas, Chris- tina Wessels.	
dito 15.	Frans Garbrantze, Loúwerens. Elizabeth Wes- selse.	Adriaan Hooglant, Anna- tje Bývank, s. h. vrou.	
	Jan Cúre, Gerretje Belitje. Cozýn.	Edúard Klerk, Annetje Jans.	
dito 18.	Abrahám Mezier, Eli-Elizabeth. zabeth Couwenho- ve.	Johannes Kouwenhove, Annatje Kouwenhove, h. v. van Jacob Kou- wenhove.	
	Elias Brevoort, Margrietje. Grietje Hamman.	Hendrik Brevoort Janne- tje Shamman.	
dito 25.	Petrús Beýard, Rachel Hendrikús. Van Baal.	Dom: Gúaltherús Dúbois en Isaak de Peister, Helena Van Baal, h. v. van D ^e Dúbois.	
	Hendrik Kordes, Iza- Hendrikús. bel Gent.	Jacob Kip, Antje Cou- wenhove.	
dito 29.	Johannis Rykman, Maria. Catharina Kip.	Dirk Hooglant, Harma- nús Rykman, Maria Hooglant.	
	Gerret de Boog, Eli- Jan. zabeth Stilheer.	Jan Van der Meúle, Fra- neyntje Stilheer.	
	Isaak Góuverneur, Samúel. Sara Staats.	Barent Reinders, Mar- grêta Selynes.	
Maert 5.	Adriaan Provoost, Adriaan. Antje Asweres.	Aswerús Hendrikse, Eli- zabeth Kierstede.	
dito 7.	Gerret Harsing, En- Aaltje. geltje Búrgers.	Jacob Harsing, Elizabeth Búrgers.	
	Willem Egt, Marretje Immetje. van Dyk.	Andries Marschalk, Im- metje de Vries.	
	Gerret Ónkel bag, Elizabeth. Elizabeth Van Schaik.	Pieter de Groot, en Be- litje s. h. vrou.	
dito 10.	Frans Reierse, Janne- Marte. tje Dý.	Jores Reierse, Marretje Túrk.	
	Samúel Philipz, Aal- Richard. tje Dame.	Nicolaas Dayley Martha Simson.	
	Wessel Van Norden, Maria. Jaquémyntje Kou- wenhove.	Pieter Kouwenhove, An- tje Van Vorst.	
	*den Slave van Capt. Willem. Davidt Provoost.	Op belydenisse des ge- loofs.	
dito 21.	Willem Hammon, Magdalena. Maritje Walgraaf.	Mathýs Beckholt, Mag- dalena, s. h. vrouw.	

* The slave of Capt. David Provoost.

A° 1708.	OULDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUÛGEN.
	Cornelús Jooste, Kristina. Catharina de Hart.		Isaac de Mill, Júdith & Wey, húys v. van Jo ^{or} . Jooste.
	Abraham Van Dýk, Wilhelmús. Elizabeth Húyke.		Cornelús Van Dúyn, An- netje Húyke.
[313] Maart 24.	Arie Koning, Rachel Johannes. Peek.		Jan Peek, Sen ^r , Marretje Koning, Wed ^e .
	Jacob Ten Yk, Neel. Aafie. tje Hartenberg.		Dirk Ten Yk, Aefje Boele, s. h. vrou.
dito 28.	I. de Myer, Annatje Anna. Ravestein.		Evert Dúyking, Antje Sebring.
	Evert Pels, Grietje Abraham. Melcherts.		Abraham Aalsteýn, Tryn- tje Aalsteýn.
April 11.	Frans Langet, Mari- Rachel. tje Van Schaak.		Abram Boke, Antje Cros.
	D ^o Gúaltherús Dú- Johannes. bois, Helena Van Baal.		Isaak de Peister, Clos Teller, Rachel Van Baal, h. v. van Petrús Béiard.
	Theophilús Elze- Nicolaas. warth, Sara Mariús.		Joris Elzewarth, Ariaan- tje, s. h. vrou.
	Francois Dúfenne, Súsanna. Anna Margreta Blank.		Harme Bensen, Aeltje, s. h. vrou.
dito 18.	Jan Van der Meer, Elizabeth. Elizabeth Holst.		Cornelús Van der Meer, Sara Hibon.
	John Visieú, Anna Anna. Resen.		Jannetje Revard, Wed.
	Albartús Coenradús Joseph. Bosch, Maria Jeets.		Gerret Van Hoorn, Gees- ken Anna Brúýns, húys v. van Jurian Bosch.
May 2.	Jacob Salomonse, Samúel. Elizabeth Dee.		Barnardús Janse, Teúntje Janse.
	Harmanús Rúthgers, Harman. Catharina Myers.		Abraham Provoost, Elsje Rútggers, h. v. van Da Schúyler.
	Pieter Jacobse, Re- Annatje. becka Jans.		Evert Van Hoek, Neeltje Jacobz, s. h. v.
dito 9.	Jesse Kip, Maria Ste- Jesse, gebo- vens. ren 30 Jan- uary.		Dirk Hooglant, Maria Kip, s. h. v.
dito 13.	Thomas Sanderse, Maritje. Aaltje Santvoort.		Abraham Zantvoort, Ma- rytje Sanders.
	Theúnis Tiboút, Ma- Albartús. ritje Van de Water.		Johannis Van de Water, Jannetje Oblines.
dito 16.	Jan Alderon, Corne- Willem. lia Van Tienhoven.		Adriaan Man, Hester, s. húys vrou.
	Francois Ravo, Ma- Margreta. ria Húýbart.		Daniel Ravo, Hester Gal- lard.

A° 1708.	ouders.	kinders.	getuügen.
	Andries Marschalk, Isaac. Elizabeth Van Gelder.		Johannis Van Gelder, Hester Romen.
	Mathys Low, Janne- Abraham. tje Van Heinigen.		Johannes Van Heinigen, Margrietje Low, h. v. van Cornelis Low.
dito 30.	Wynant Van Zant, Pieterpra. Marýtje Praa.		Pieter Pra, Marýtje, s. h. vrou.
[314] May 30.	Cornelus Kloppe, Margrietje. Aefje Luykas. Samúel Kip, Mar- Albartús. grietje Rykman.		Jacobús Goelet, Elizabeth Berrie. Abrah: Kip, & Pieter Rykman, Neeltje, de h. v. van Albert Rykman.
Júny 4.	Jacob Franse, Antje Frans. Tomhaal.		Frans Franse, Súsanna Franse.
dito 20.	Meindert Bürger, Sa- Jannetje. ra Yedese. Isaak de Riemer, An- Isaac. tje Woertman. Abraham Vreden- Abraham. búrg, Jezabel Per- sel.		Theúnis Yedesse & Abrah. Mol, Senior, Theúntje Van Gelder. Capl. Isaac de Riemer, Maria Góuverneur. Johannes Montanje, An- natje Vredenbúrg.
Júly 4.	Frans Van Dýk, Aal- Elizabeth. tje Kermer.		Samsen Bensen, Helena Búrgers.
dito 11.	Jacobús Beiard, Hil- Helena. legond de Kay. Jústes Bosch, Anne- Anneke. tje Smith.		Abraham Wendel, Helena de Kay, Wed ^e . Kasparús Bosch, Marica Santvoort, h. v. v. Will. Walton.
dito 18.	Fredrik Willemsse, Jan. Maritje Waldron. Johannes Beekman, Rachel. Aaltje Thomas. Johannes de Lamon- Sara. tanje Sara Parsel.		Jozeph Waldron, Eliza- beth Montanje. Christoffel Beekman, Ra- chel Thomasse & Ma- rytje Lanoý.
dito 21.	Gerret Hyer, Sara Catharina. Bos.		Jan de Lamontanje, An- netje de Lamontanje. Pieter Bos, Dorathe Hyer.
dito 25.	Barent Hibon, Sara Catharina. Ennes.		Jan Hibon, Jong ^m ., & Coenraat ten Yk, Senr. Rachel Hibon, Jong ^{dr} .
dito 28.	Cathalina Yedesse. Jan Peek. Abraham Van Gelder, Isaac. Catlyntje Post. Daniel Oderde, Jan. Martha Jouffray.		Abraham de Lammontan- je & Theúnis Ydesse, Maritje Hennejon. Lodewýk Post & Andries Marschalk, Ammarenc- cia Van Gelder. Pieter Rolang, Margreta Peldúye

A° 1708.	OUDEURS.	KINDERS.	GETUÛGEN,
Augústús 1.	Samúel Th a h a a n, Samúel. Neeltje Gerrets.		Jacobús Cozÿnse, Marica Schoúte.
dito 4.	Pieter Lúykasse, Ma- ria Willemse. Jan Tavoú, Maria Maria. Dúblett. Johannes de Freest, Elizabeth. Tryntje Rave- stein.	Súsanna. Elizabeth. Elizabeth. Elizabeth.	Jacob Franse, Margriet Franse. Elizabeth Garúje. Johannes Van der Spiegel, Tryntje Van Rollegom.
dito.	Isaac Stoútenbúrg, Hanna. Neeltje Újtenbo- gert.		Samúel Staats, Catharina Van Bragh.
[315]			
Augústús 8.	Johannes Hooglant, Sara. Jannetje Andriese.		Charles Cronlÿn Annatje Hooglant.
dito 11.	Cornélús Louw, Mar- gretje Van Bossen. Daniel Lourence, Elizabeth. Geesie Ydesse. Pieter Ament, Eliza- beth Van Thienho- ven.	Abraham. Elizabeth. Elizabeth. Elizabeth.	Adolf de Groef, Grietje Van Thúyl, Wed. Willem Walton, Theúntje Van Gelder. Joost Soÿ, & Sara, s. húys vrou.
22.	Nicolaas Dayley, Eli- zabeth Cregiers.	Anna.	Nathan Dayley, Súsanna Koek.
25.	Jacobús Kip, Catha- lina de Hart. Súsanna Van Thienho- ven. Abraham Messelaar, Geertrúÿ. Angenietje Staats.	Jacobús. Jan. Jan.	Abraham Kip, Maria Kip. Joost Soij, Cornelia Van Thienhove. Jan Staats, Neeltje Bou- man.
29.	Jan Lorang, Maria Jan. Onoro. Sÿmon Klaase, Tryn- tje Gerrets. Pieter Chaegneau, Pieter. Aaltje Smith. Thomas Van Steen- berg, Mary Salo- moni Messelaar.	Jan. Aefje. Johanna.	Andere Lorang, Jannetje Kintor. Jan Van der Meer, Anne- tje Hendriks. Jústús Bosch, Hanna Van Hoek. Cornélús Van Exveen, Sara Hardenbroek.
Septemb. 3.	Theophilús Pels, Eli- zabeth Blaúvelt.	Bregje.	Abraham Aalsteÿn, Anne- tje Langestraat.
5.	Jozeph Oldfield, Hester, Martha Gracet.	ge- A° 1707, den 9 Oct ^r .	Augústús Gresset, Hester Renaúd.
	Jan Pouwelse, Antje Húysman. Johannes Van Heini- ge, Marytje Elles. Louwerens Künne, Adriaan. Catharina Hen- driks.	Annatje. Jenneke. Elles. Adriaan. Hen- driks.	Nathan Bayley, Marytje Húysman. Jacob Cornelisse, Sara Paers. Bürger Hendrikse, Engel- tje Hendriks.

A° 1708.	ouders.	kinders.	getuügen.
	Loúvies Anthony Nie- wenhúyse, Aefje Van Bossen.	Marýtje.	Willem Krom, Femmetje Mildrom.
12.	Jan Berres, Jannetje Johannes. Nessepat.		Pieter Bürger & Catha- rina, s: hùys vrou.
	Johannes Van Brúg, Davidt. Margrita Provoost.		Hendrik Renselaar, Catharina Van de Wa- ter.
15.	Johannes Slegt, Jacob. Catharina Berge.		Hans Berge, Sara Berge.
	Gerret Van Laar, Gerardús. Jannetje Streddels.		Jan Breestede, Anna Ma- rýtje Brestede.
[316] Septemb: 19.	Cornelús Janse, Met- tje de voor.	Mettje.	Jan Van der Meer, Mar- greta de Voor.
22.	Theúnis Van Vegte, Egbert. Annetje Heermans.		Nicolaas Somerendyk, Elsje Heermans, Wed ^e .
26.	Hendrik Claase, Kúy- per, Jannetje Ver- kerk.	Claas.	Cornelús Claase, Annetje Cornelús, h: v: v: Jo- hannes Túrck.
	Michiel de Grae, Charel. Catharina Laforse.		Jan Meserol, Barber Me- serol, J ^e . dochter.
29.	Filip Menthorne, Hil- legondt Webbers.	Sara.	Johannes Vander Spiegel, & Marritje, s. h. vrou.
Oktob: 3.	Daniel Liewis, Geesje Hendrikús. Bajon.		John Tibbles, Súsanna Bedlo.
Oktob: 10.	Jacobús Qúik, Mari- tje Smith.	Abigail.	Theúnis Qúik, Jannetje Marshall.
	Johannes Triphage, Alida. Aagje Winne.		Willem Triphage, Helena Búr hans, J ^e . dochter.
	Deneys Woertman, Antje. Margrietje Beek- man.	Antje.	Jaqués Fontein, Antje Riemer.
17.	Hendrikús ten Broek, Jannetje. Tryntje Rommen.		Cornelús Romme, Maritje Romme, sijn moeder.
20.	Jasper Hoed, Tryntje Lúykas. Lúykas.		Cornelus Kloppe & Aaf- je, s: h: vrou.
	Abr. Gaasbeek Cham- mers, Zara Beiard.	Anna Maria.	Coll: Nicolaas Beiard, Catharina Kip.
24.	Walter Hyer, Annatje Arent. Blom.		Gerret de Graw, Aaltje Blom, h. v. van Jan Faster.
27.	Anthony Rúthgers, Catharina. Hendrikje Van de Water.		Davidt Schúyler, Catha- rina Rúthgers.
	Sýbrant Brouwer, Sa- ra Webber.	Aarnoút.	Willem Brouwer, Rachel Webber.
	Johannes Pouwelse, Isaac. Elizabeth Van de Wa- ter.	Jacobús.	Jozeph Waldrom, Baefje Sippe, Jan Danielse, Aefje Ringo.
31.	Jaqués Fontein, An- neke Webbers.	Catharina.	Jacobús Van der Spiegel & Annatje S. h. vrou.

A° 1708.	OUDEURS.	KINDERS.	GETUYGEN.
dit ook den 27 dito be- hoorden 1 lyn hoger.*	Abram Van Deurse, Lucrétia Bogardús.	Anneke.	Everardús Bogardús, Catharina Tiele, Wed ^e .
31.	Jan Van Hoorn, Abraham. Catharina Myer. Barent Reinders, Hes- ter Leislaar.	Ester.	Abraham Van Hoorn, Vroúwtje Santvoort. Abraham Gouvéneur, Súsanna de Kleyn.
Novemb: 3. [317]	Joost Palding, Catha- rina Dúyts.	Joost.	Johannes Hardenbroek, Annetje Bos, s. h. vroúw.
dito.	Gloüd Bissonet, Jan- netje Jodong.	Daniel Jo- dong.	Daniel Ravow, Elizabeth Lamoreu.
7.	James Perot, Maria Cotsson.	Philip, gebo- ren den 20 Oct ^r .	Maria Perot.
	Hendrey de Money, Maria. Marianna Grosset. Abraham Van Hoorn, Janneke. Maria Provoost. Leonard Leúwis, Eli- zabeth Hartenberg.		Augústús Grosset, Maria Súsanna Thavet. Abraham Santvoort, Vroúwtje, s. h. vroúw. Jan Waldron, & Geesje Leúwis, Jon ^d dochter.
17.	Harme Van Hoesse, Maritje. Geesje Heermans.		Gysbert Wýnantze, Antje Heermans.
21.	Josúa Bosch, Willem- pie de Groot.	Elizabeth.	Abram Brajor, Elizabeth, s. h. vroúw.
24.	Joseph Waldron, An- netje Woedert. Jan Willeks, Margreta Dow.	Joseph. Maritje.	Jan Waldron, Annatje Dorpett. Johannes Doúw, Sara de Freest.
	Robbert Bensen, Cor- nelia Roos.	Elizabeth.	Gerret Roos, Elizabeth Bensen.
28.	Stefanús Boekenhove, Stefanús. Hanna Holst.		Jan Van der Meer, Neel- tje Van Hoek.
Decemb: 1.	Johannes Van Nor- den, Hendrikje ten Yk.	Josýntje.	Gerred Dúyken, Antje Van Norde, h. v. van Dirk Slyk.
	Wander Didrikz, Aal- tje Gerrets.	Jacob.	Gerret Stýmes, Catlyn Helmech.
	Jan Sip, Johanna Van Vorst.	Lena.	Evert Dúyken, Antje Myer.
5.	Elias Ellessen, Sara Peers.	Jenneke.	Jan Willemse Romen, Janneke Peers.
	Klaas Bogert, Grietje Concelje.	Belitje.	Hendrik Van Schaik, Jo- hannes Bogert, Neeltje Cornelis, h. v. van H nd . v: Schaik & Annetje Stille.
	Hendrikús Kermer, Anna. Jaquémýntje Rave- stein.		Davidt Kermer, Marytje Van Rollegom.

* This should be entered on the 27th, one line higher.

A° 1708.	ouders.	kinders.	getuygen.
12.	Jacobús Resaúx, Maria Coúntes.	Jacobús.	Josúa Soulees, Anna Vessie.
15.	Samúel Beiard, Margreta Van Kortlant.	Margreta.	Philip Van Cortlant, Geertrúy Van Cortlant. Jo. dochter.
	Frans Van Dýk, Týtje Marýtje. Dir.		Jacobús Moene, Marretje Van Dýk, h. v. van Willem Egt.
19.	Andries Doúwe, Catharina Ariaantje Reiniérs.		Willem Appel, Catharina Dow, Wede.
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Decemb: 25.	Nathan Dalý, Sara Ariaantje. Húysman.		Filip Dalý, Cornelia, s. h. vrou.
26.	Jacobús Van der Spie. Johannes. gel, Obýt Annatje. Zanders.		Rip Van Dam, Elsje Rhee.
	Johannes Myer, Sara Vroúwtje. de Freest.		Johannes de Feest, Elsje Dúyking.
A° 1709.			
January 5.	Robberd Ling, Abigail Mas.	Robberdt.	Potwelús Moúwritz & Jacobús Moúwritz, Janetje de Hart.
	Benjamin Eldes, Aal- Marýtje. tje Schars.		Frans Gerbrantse, Hester Blank.
	Davidt Kermer, De- Annatje. bora Berrie.		Hendrik Kermer, Elizabeth Berrie.
9.	Steve Brakele, Dina Reintje. Kloppers.		Samúel Filipz, Marýtje Berries.
	Matheús Bensen, Jonathan. Catharina Provoost.		Harmanús Bensen, Margrietje Kerfbyl.
	Willem Dee, Súsanna Súsanna. Salomonse.		Jacob Salomonse, Elizabeth De.
16.	Benjamin Quakken- Aarnouwt. bos, Claasje Webbers.		Johannes Low, Claasje, s. h. vrouw.
23.	Hendrik Vonk, Magdalena. Catharina Hege- mans.		Henry Filkens, Magdalena Van Dýk.
30.	Jan Cannon, Maria Maria. Legrau.		Gerret de Wendel, Súsanna Koek.
	Jacob Koning, Grietje Johannes. Pieters.		Arie Koning, Marretje Koning, Wed.
February 2.	Jacob Brat, Aefje Barent. Wessels.		Abraham Splinter, & Geertje, s. h's vrou.
	Andries Meyer, Jn', Andries. Geertje Wessels.		Andries Meyer, Zen', Aal- tje Wessels.
	Jan Van der Meule, Dirk. Catlyntje Bensing.		Davidt Provoost, Jonathans Soon, Tysje Bensing.

A° 1709.	ouders.	KINDERS.	GETÜYGEN.
6.	Barent de freest, Cat-lyntje Cerleÿ.	Femmetje.	Hendrikús de Freest, Elizabeth Pels.
9.	Johannes Koŭwen- hove, Rachel Ben- sing.	Sara.	Jacob Koŭwenhoven, Elizabeth Mesier.
	Samúel Dee, Celitje Samúel Salomons.		Isaac Salomonse, Elizabeth Franse.
13.	John Wood, Súsanna Thomas. Chûrchel.		Abraham Bajor, Ariaan- tje Warner.
	Gysbert Van Inbúrg, Gÿsbert. Jannetje Mesier.		Pieter Van Inburg, Mar- greta Kloppers, Wed.
	Andries Stúbeÿ, Ma- ria Broússard.	Elias.	Elias Bodinot, Súsanna d'Aval.
[319] febrúarÿ 13.	Johannes Benjon, Pieter. Margareta Balÿ.		Pieter Bürger, Sara Pro- voost.
16.	Theophilús Elze- waart, Blandina Bo- gardús.	Anna Maria.	Cornelús Kierstede, en Zara sÿn hûÿs vrouw.
	Pieter Van Koŭwen- hove, Wyntje Ten Yk.	Marretje.	Abraham Mesier, Mary- tje Ten Yk, hûÿs vrou, van Wessel Wesselse.
20.	Josúa Soulica, Maria Maria. Valow.		Elias Chardaúoijne, Sara Valow.
	Johannes Thomasse, Abraham. Maritje Van Deúr- se.	Abraham.	Gerret Júrianse, Grietje Pels.
	Richard Rhee, Elsje Sanders.	Elsje.	Pieter Kraford, Wyntje Myer.
23.	Abraham Brookz, Abraham. Hanna Oglesbeÿ.	Abraham.	Jan Greegs, Maria Aartze.
	Gerret Viele, Janne- tje Van Veúrde.	Elizabeth.	Hendrik Verdúÿn, Maria Verdúÿn, s. Súster.
27.	Húÿbert Van den Berg, Marÿtje Lan- cing.	Marÿtje.	Samúel, Staats, Geertrúÿ Staats, J°. dochter.
	Willem Walton, Maria Jacobús. Zantvoort.		Abraham Van Vlek, Vroúwtje Santvoort.
Maart 6.	Anthony Lynch, Sara Anthony. Van Dam.		Rip Van Dam, Gúalther Thang, Sara Van Dam.
	Jacob Van Deúrse, Aaltje. Aaltje Uytdeboo- gert.	Aaltje.	Samson Bensen, Neeltje Stoútenbúrg.
	Thomas Sikkels, Jan- netje Brevoort.	Thomas.	Elias Brevoort, Grietje Amman.
9.	Jan Brestede, Anna Anna Maria. Marÿtje Elze- waarth.	Anna Maria.	Clement Elzewarth, Jan- netje Brestede.
13.	Nicolaas Theúnisse, Annetje. Grietje Heermans.	Annetje.	Theúnis Cornelisse, An- netje Claas, s. h. vrou.
	Frans Rÿerse, Jan- netje Dÿ.	Theúnis.	Dirk Dÿ & Annetje Dirks, h. v. v: Joris Reÿerse.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

GRACIE, GESNER, SMIT OR SMYTHE, MANN.—The undersigned desires information in regard to the above-named families.

Rachel Gracie married Abraham Post. She had a brother living at Jamaica, L. I., and one at or near Derby, Conn.—supposed Daniel; had something to do with vessels about 1770.

John Hendrik Gesner (or Gessinger) came to this country from Germany in 1709, married Elizabeth Smit or Smythe; had a daughter born a few weeks before they emigrated, and named her Elizabeth. Wanted the early history and also information of this child Elizabeth, supposed married a Valentine about or at New York; as John Heard-riks lived there and at Yonkers some years. The Gesner, sometimes spelled Gasner, or Gosner, came originally from Munich, or Ober Geesing, River Rhone.

Information is also desired of the *Mann* family previous to 1733. Widow and children came to this country about 1760. George settled at Rockland, west side of Hudson River; Michael settled on the east bank of the Hudson, near the present Irvington; David and Matthias in or near New York.

W. N. GESNER.

P. O. Box 330, New Haven, Conn.

MANDEVILLE FAMILY DATA.—William Mandevill, described as "Merchant of N.Y. City," died at "Seatacott in the N. E. Riding of Yorkshire on Long Island," and October 30, 1679, his widow Elizabeth was granted administration on his estate, the greater part of which was said to be in the town of Seatacott. (N. Y. Wills, Liber 1, p. 371.)

Jellis Mandeville.—His will dated September 15, 1696, describes him as of "Greenwich in the County of New York;" mentions: wife Elsie Mandeville, sons Hendrick, who gets farm in Queen's County, Nassau Island; David, daughters, Tryntie, wife of Cornelius Jansen De Seem (3), Kettie, now wife of Lawrence Johnson, Gerrtie, wife of Peter Mott, Gerittie, now wife of John Mott. Authorizes sale of his farm at Greenwich, on N. Y. Island, and makes wife Elsie and sons Hendrick and David Executors. May 22, 1701, wife Elsie took oath as Executrix. (N. Y. Wills, Liber 2, p. 109.)

Cornelius Mandeville.—Will, dated March 24, 1768, describes him as "of the Manor of Courtlandt in the County of Westchester, Province of N. Y.," and mentions: wife Rachel, sons David, John, Nathan, and James; daughters Martha, Anne, Hannah; cousins, Joshua, Nelson, and Daniel Birdsall.

Note.—Mr. Mandeville's wife was Rachel Horton, and is said, by tradition, to have come from Long Island. The daughter Anne married the Hon. Abraham Odell, of Greenburgh, Westchester County, N. Y. (see Odell Pedigree, Bolton's "History of Westchester County").

RUFUS KING.

Yonkers, N. Y.

ROBINSON.—Correction—The name of the third child of Henry B. Robinson given on page 6 of the January number of the RECORD as "Candace Alice" should have been Caroline Alice.

SEAMAN-POWELL.—I have ascertained, since the publication of the record of the "Willis Family," that I made an error on page 175, of Vol. XV. of THE RECORD.

127. Jacob Seaman, son of Nathaniel and Rachel Seaman, m. Mary Powell, b. March 18, 1697, dau. of Thomas and Mary Powell. Should read, "dau. of Thomas and Elizabeth Powell." Her maiden name was Elizabeth Phillips.

BENJ. D. HICKS.

SEAMAN FAMILY.—A subscriber sends the following reply to query, Vol. XV., p. 140.—CAPT. JOHN SEAMAN, 1644 to 1692, had children, John, Jonathan, Benjamin, Solomon, and Elizabeth, born of the first wife, who was a daughter of John Strickland.

Benjamin¹, the third son, born about 1650, married Martha, dau. of Edmund Titus, of Westbury, L. I., whose wife was Martha, dau. of Wm. and Mary Washburn. Children: Benjamin, born 1685; Jane, m. Joseph Clements; Martha, m. Jonathan Rowland; Jacob, m. Mary, and James, m. Martha, daughters of Saml. Seaman; Phebe, m. Jacob Townsend; Elizabeth, m. 1, James Wordes, 2, Thomas Rushmore; Temperance, m. 1, Joseph Wright, and 2, Wm. Kirby; Solomon, m. Hannah, d. of Thomas Seaman.

Benjamin², m. Jane Mott, of Staten Island, and had ten children; 1, Elizabeth, b. July 3, 1710, m. Amos Underhill; 2, Martha, b. Dec. 17, 1711, m. Wm. Seaman; 3, Jane, b. Dec. 14, 1713, m. John Robbins; 4, Miriam, b. March 24, 1716, d. April 30, 1729; 5, Hannah; 6, Benjamin; 7, Ann; 8, Phebe; 9, Mary; 10, Edmund, all five of whom, except Benjamin, died young.

Benjamin³, born Dec. 11, 1719, md. a d. of Adam Mott, of Staten Island, and had five children: 1, Edmund; 2, Benjamin; 3, William; 4, John; 5, Henry, m. Sarah Billot.

Edmund ⁴, m. ———; died 1828, and left 1, Catharine, m. first, Capt. John Kortright, and, second, H. B. Livingston; 2, Robert; 3, John. E. H. S.

NOTES ON BOOKS.

HISTORY OF THE ANCIENT RYEDALES and their Descendants in Normandy, Great Britain, Ireland, and America, from 860 to 1884. Comprising the Genealogy and Biography, for about One Thousand Years, of the families of *Riddell, Riddle, Ridlon, Ridley*, etc. Fully illustrated with Engravings of Portraits, Residences, Monuments, Coats of Arms, and Autographs on Stone, Steel, and Wood. By G. T. RIDLON, Manchester, N. H. Published by the author, 1884. Svo, pp. x., 786.

This substantial volume is a marvel of industrious labor and research; and to genealogists no portion will be of more interest than the "Introduction and Compendium," wherein the author gives the "history of the work," with a fervor of pride and circumstantiality which will recall to many a worker in similar fields the difficulties, defeats, and triumphs which they themselves have encountered. Mr. Ridlon has gone very extensively into the trans-atlantic history, and present British connection of the family; and the *heraldic* portion of the volume is very fully treated and splendidly embellished with twenty coats of arms, printed in colors and tints; besides some fifteen (steel engraved) portraits of contemporary British Riddleys, Ridlons, etc. Eighteen, also, of the twenty full-page views of family residences, printed in tinted lithograph, are views connected with the families in England and Scotland. The biographies of this volume are carefully worked up; and no pains left untaken to present to the Riddleys, Ridlons, and Riddells of each hemisphere a book in which they can glean each a knowledge of the other, and in which also they can "see themselves as others see them." The system of genealogical notation employed in this book, though passably clear, is not, in our judgment, the best which could have been adopted. It disconnects (unnecessarily) the parents from their children. In our opinion the individual family record should be homogeneous, from the marriage of the parents to and including the birth of their youngest child. The plan of notation adopted by the New England Historical Genealogical Society has been so long before the genealogical public that ignorance of its systematic, coherent, and perfect method can no longer be pleaded in extenuation of less perfect methods; and it is very desirable that all American genealogies should be conformed, as far as possible, to one uniform system of notation.

But even this (to our eyes) blemish cannot deduct largely from the merits which this work possesses. Mr. Ridlon is already well known by his "Early Settlers of Harrison, Me.," "Hamblins of Beech Hill," "Burbank Genealogy," and other historical and genealogical writings; and, if his portrait in this volume is a fair presentment, he is yet "good" for much similar work in the future. H. R. S.

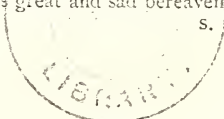
MAINE HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL RECORDER. Vol. I. Portland: S. M. WATSON, publisher. 1884.

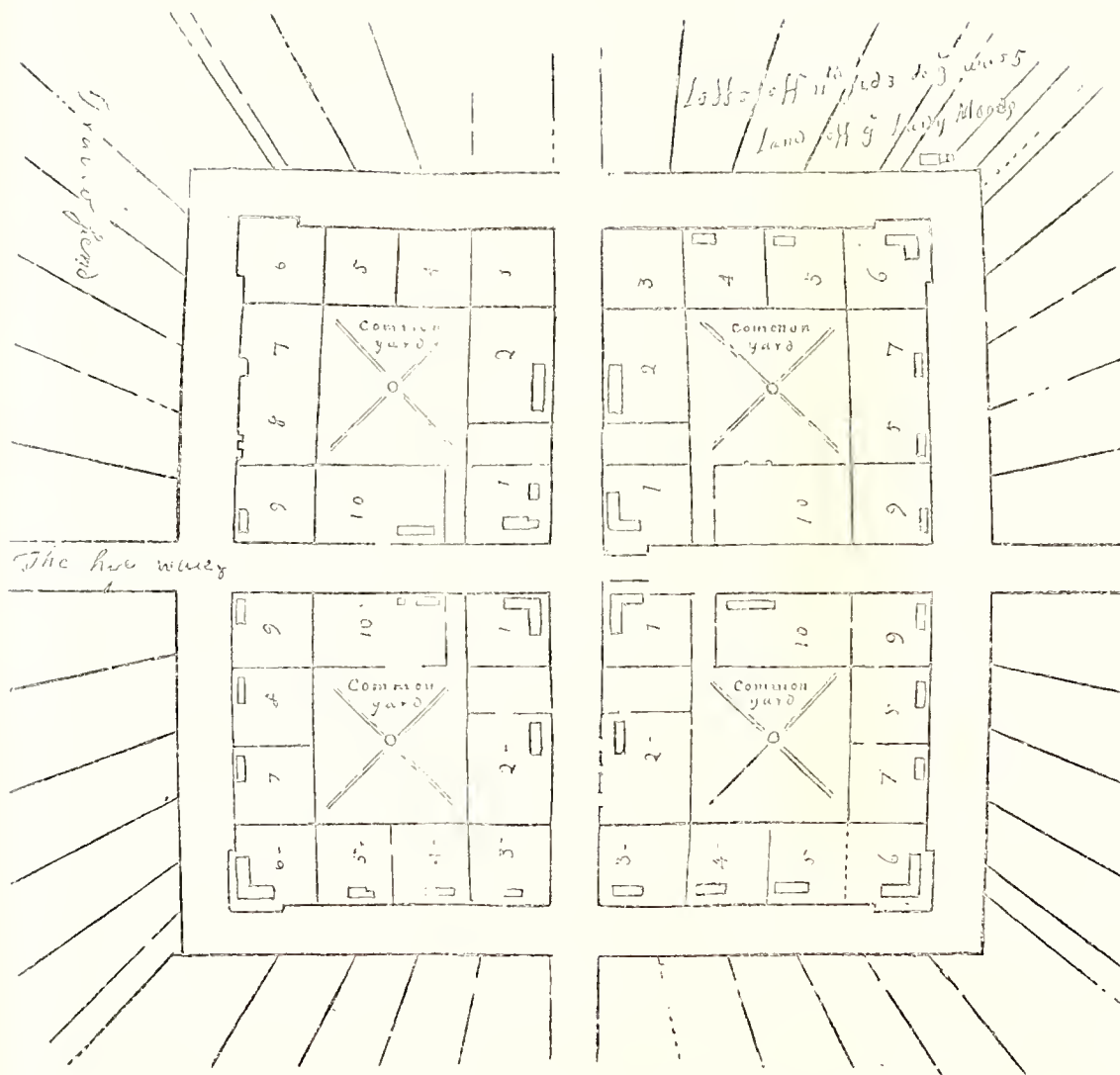
We are glad to welcome this new effort in aid of local and general history. It gives us the biography and genealogy of our own noted citizen, the Senator Rufus King, and his half brother William, the first Governor of Maine, and of the Fogg family, and several others. It copies some of the early records of Scarborough, Kittery, and later from other places. To us the brief sketches of early settlers, called the "Founders of Maine," are among the most useful and desirable. Many of the descendants of the early and hardy settlers of Maine are scattered over our country. C. B. M.

OBITUARY.

DWIGHT.—Francis Edwin Dwight, M.D., only son of Rev. Benjamin W. Dwight, D.D., of Clinton, Oneida Co., N. Y., died in New York, February 2, 1885. He was born in Clinton, N. Y., December 11, 1856, and graduated A.B. at Hamilton College, in 1878, and after due study graduated Doctor in Medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia College, New York, in 1882. His attainments were of a very high order, and brilliant prospects awaited him in the profession of his choice. In 1884 he was House Physician of New York Hospital. He died of phthisis pulmonalis. We deeply sympathize with our generous contributor in this his great and sad bereavement.

S. S. P.





THE ANCIENT PLOT OF THE TOWN OF GRAVESEND, 1645.

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THE NEW YORK Genealogical and Biographical Record.

VOL. XVI.

NEW YORK, JULY, 1885.

GRAVESEND, L. I., OLD AND NEW.

BY REV. A. P. STOCKWELL.

(Read before the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, April 10, 1885.)

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

Knowing your interest in every department of antiquarian research, and believing, also, that you will listen with patience and courtesy to even the feeblest attempt in this direction, I have the more cheerfully undertaken the task before me. And in presenting to you to-night this simple paper, permit me to say that I do not presume to offer anything which has special claim upon the attention and consideration of your learned Body ; but simply hope to interest you, in some degree at least, for a little time, by a plain narration of historical facts concerning one of the oldest towns within the borders of the Empire State. Nor is it my purpose, in the brief time I am permitted to occupy your attention, to attempt anything like an exhaustive history ; but I shall endeavor to present simply an outline, enlarging only, and briefly, upon those points which seem to me of the most interest and importance.

I think we may justly claim for Gravesend the honor of being the first spot in the State trodden by the foot of the white man. The Italian navigator, Verazzano, commissioned by the King of France, was doubtless the first to look upon its white, sandy beach, and its thickly-wooded inland as early as 1524, when he explored what he afterwards called "The Beautiful Bay ;" and who, doubtless, at this time held some sort of communication with the aboriginal inhabitants. For while some doubt has been cast by certain historians upon the truth of this assertion, yet more recently discovered documentary evidence would seem to establish beyond doubt the credibility of his official report. Be this as it may, we have more than tradition to support the assertion that eighty-five years after the departure of Verazzano, Hendrick Hudson, in 1609, anchored the Half Moon off the shore of Coney Island, landed upon our beach, and held several interviews with the native Indians.

How many generations of the savage tribes before this had roamed at will through the unbroken forests, and finally passed away to their happy hunting-grounds, the pen of history can never record. That they were here before us we know ; that they have all passed away is equally true. But to this generation it seems like a story of ancient mythology, that such

a race ever lived, and actually possessed the land which now we see like a smiling garden before us ; or that the wigwam of the savage ever stood where now are the peaceful homes of an industrious and happy people. Such mighty changes the hand of time has wrought.

Gravesend, Old and New, or Gravesend in its early and in its more recent history, presents a contrast as marked as could well be imagined. For 230 years from its first settlement the growth of the town, in numbers and material advancement, was exceedingly slow. It required decades, instead of years, to note any essential change in the line of general progress. During all these years the old town, to every appearance, had fallen into an almost dreamless sleep. Every generation, following in the footsteps of its predecessor, had settled down to a life of plodding contentment. They had neither time nor patience to waste upon experiments, which promised only a possibility of future good. They cared little for the great world of life and thought beyond their limits ; and deemed it almost presumptuous to be better or wiser than their fathers. In their domestic relations they were generally satisfied and happy. He was an adventurous youth who sought a wife beyond the boundaries of his own town ; and it was a rare thing for a maiden to marry and settle beyond sight of the paternal roof. So, from the start, they have married and intermarried, and have thus preserved among themselves their accumulated wealth, and have formed a perfect network of relationship which would require a decade for a stranger to unravel. Thus, for generations, honest, industrious, and frugal, they pursued the even tenor of their ways ; and craving no social or domestic alliances with the outside world, they were content to live and die within themselves. But at length a mighty change came over their whole experience. The old town was rudely shaken out of her two hundred years and more of quiet slumber, and made to feel the pressure of a power she could not resist. Within the last ten years, the keen-eyed capitalist saw in the improvement and development of her five miles of ocean frontage a mine of vast wealth. To secure this end, therefore, all the push and enterprise necessary were called into active operation, with results far exceeding the highest expectations. Hence, to-day we see the town of Gravesend compelled, by the very force of circumstances, to take her place in the march of progress. Her venerable age, and her recent rapid growth, commend her history to our favorable attention.

I am confident I speak within the bounds of truth when I say that no town within the United States, all things considered, can boast of a situation more important, or climate more healthful, or soil more productive, or surroundings which offer greater attractions for the home-life and comfort of its inhabitants, than Gravesend.

The boundaries of the town present a somewhat peculiar outline, being triangular in form, with the apex reaching near the city of Brooklyn on the north, and its broad base washed by the waters of the Atlantic Ocean on the south. Thus it stands, between the city and the sea, within walking distance of both, a literal garden spot, whose annual product forms no insignificant part of the daily supply of the great metropolis of the nation.

The soil, though somewhat light and sandy, is yet productive, and yields to the farmer a handsome profit for all the care and labor he bestows upon it. But even now the land is becoming far too valuable for farming purposes ; and at no distant day it must yield to the demand for homes for the fast-increasing population.

The water is unexcelled in quality, and its supply is apparently inexhaustible. In an hour's time, almost anywhere under skilful hands, a well may be driven through the soil without difficulty, until it strikes a vein of pure, soft water, which, judging from past experience, will never fail. Under these favorable circumstances, with a beautiful climate and congenial surroundings, the inhabitants have rarely been exposed to any dangerous epidemic, but in the midst of peace and plenty have lived to a good old age.

THE EARLY SETTLEMENT.—Let us now turn back in imagination two hundred and fifty years and visit the location we are attempting to describe.

We shall find the upland of this portion of the island for the most part covered with the primeval forest. Hitherto the Canarsie Indians, including the Nyack tribe, had claimed title to all that region from the "Narrows" to Canarsie Bay, and from the East River to the Atlantic Ocean. No white man had yet ventured to invade this part of the Indian domain with a view to permanent settlement.

The only dwellings were the rude wigwams; and the only roads the Indian trails. But soon the adventurous Hollanders, tempted by the richness of the soil, and the glowing vision of accumulating guilders, dared to push a little distance beyond the limits of New Amsterdam, and built their humble homes, here and there, upon the level and fertile lands near Amersfort (Flatlands).

The attempts, however, of the pioneer settlers to establish homes and lay out farms for themselves, seem, for the most part, to have been made along the shore of the "Narrows," and following southward, until they came to the more open waters of Gravesend Bay. The reason for this doubtless was that they found easier access to the Fort by a shore road, and an open highway upon the water to carry their farm produce to their only market. But venturing farther and farther inland, as they became more accustomed to their new surroundings, we find, about the year 1642, that three families had settled within what afterward became the town limits of Gravesend.

These three, whose names we find upon the town records, were Antony Jansen, Guisbert Op Dyck, and Robert Pennoyer. These men afterward obtained individual patents for their "boweries" or farms, as we shall hereafter see. The proper settlement of the town, however, must date from the year 1643. In this year Lady Deborah Moody came from Massachusetts, and with some of her English associates, began here what she evidently regarded as a most important and promising settlement.

It may be well just here to give a brief outline of the life and character of the woman whose name is so closely interwoven with the early annals of the town, and whose courage and intelligent management gave shape and final success to this important enterprise.

Lady Moody was the daughter of Walter Dunch, from Garsden, in Wiltshire, Eng. She became the wife of Sir Henry Moody, who was created a baronet by King James, in 1622. Her father was a member of Parliament in the reign of Queen

Henry Moody

Elizabeth, and her uncle also, at a later period. Both in and out of Parliament, her father's family had been the open and avowed champions of popular liberty and constitutional rights. Thus she herself, very early in life, became thoroughly imbued with the spirit of her father. Her sympathies were enlisted for the down-trodden and oppressed of every name, while she had only contempt and hatred for every form of tyranny, whether in Church or State. Born of noble blood, and honorably connected by marriage, her influence was thus keenly felt against every infringement of popular rights.

Her husband, Sir Henry, died in 1632. Three years later, in 1635, we are told that in leaving her country home for a short residence in London, she violated a penal statute which forbade anyone residing for a specified time from his own home.

This offence, perhaps unwittingly committed, provoked from the Court of Star Chamber a special decree that "Dame Deborah Moody and others should return to their hereditaments in forty days in the good example necessary to the poorer classes." Chafing under such unjust restraints of a civil and ecclesiastical despotism, we cannot wonder that she longed to flee to the new world, to find a home in a land and among a people where the inalienable rights of humanity were held sacred and secure. Accordingly, in 1640, she emigrated to Massachusetts, and settled for the time being in Salem. Being a woman of strong religious feeling, she immediately, on the 5th of April, connected herself with the church at Salem.

On May 13th of the same year the General Court granted five hundred acres of land for a plantation, and the following year she purchased the farm of Deputy-Governor John Humfry, called Swamscott, near Lynn, for which she paid £1,100. This would indicate that she was a woman of considerable wealth, as well as high standing in the community. But her dreams of quiet repose and religious toleration among her Puritan neighbors proved delusive. Within two years after her settlement she was openly accused of heresy in adopting the peculiar views of Roger Williams with regard to infant baptism; and on this account she was speedily admonished by the Church, and refusing to change her religious sentiment at the bidding of men, she was forthwith suspended, and finally excommunicated. But not content with visiting upon her ecclesiastical discipline, the over-zealous fathers of the Church verily thought they were doing God service by bringing her before the Quarterly Court charged with the grave offence of daring to hold religious convictions not in strict harmony with the orthodox faith.

These petty persecutions, therefore, decided her to seek for the second time, if it were possible, an asylum where she could enjoy unrestrained liberty in matters of religious opinion, with none to molest or make her afraid. Hence, in the early part of 1643, with her son, Sir Henry, John Tilton and wife, and a few other friends of like faith, she turned her back upon the sorrows and disappointments of her Salem home, and sought refuge and peace among the more tolerant Dutch settlers of New Amsterdam.

Governor Winthrop, of Massachusetts, in speaking of her afterward in his journal, indicates the regard in which she was still held by those most competent to judge of her real character, although "disfellowshipped" by her own Church. He says: "The Lady Moody, a wise and anciently religious woman, being taken with the error of denying baptism to infants, was dealt with by the Elders and others, and admonished by the Church of

Salem (whereof she was a member), but persisting still and to avoid further trouble, she removed to the Dutch against the advice of her friends."

She is said to have found at New Amsterdam a number of her own countrymen who had fled to the fort for protection against the Indian hostilities, which the unjust policy of the Director-General, Kieft, had precipitated upon the colonists. Among the latter was Nicholas Stillwell, or Nicholas "the tobacco planter," as he is sometimes called in the old town records. He seems to have been the leading spirit in a small settlement of English residents which early sprang up in the upper part of Manhattan Island, from which they had now fled through fear of the Indians.

These two parties, naturally one in sympathy and bound together by their common relationship to the mother country, most readily now united their present interest; and upon the invitation of Governor Kieft, they selected from the unappropriated lands of the West India Company the present site of Gravesend for their future home. Lady Moody still retained her prominent position and exerted a controlling influence over the united colony.

Thus began the settlement of the town, under the leadership of a woman of education and refinement, whose force of character, combined with her uprightness of life, made her a power for good wherever she was known. Both by nature and grace she was fitted to be a pioneer in such an enterprise. For sixteen years she went in and out among the people, prominent in their councils, and often intrusted with important public responsibilities, which prove the respect and confidence of her associates. She seems also to have enjoyed the friendship of Governor Stuyvesant, who several times sought her advice in matters of great public importance. Even the nomination of the three town magistrates was, on one or two occasions, intrusted by the Director-General to her good judgment. He also availed himself of her kind offices, on another occasion, in quelling an incipient rebellion raised by some of her English associates against the Dutch authority.

The town, by special grant, gave her a "bowery," or farm, which contained 30 morgen or sixty acres of upland, with meadow land sufficient for pasturage. Here she spent the closing years of her busy and eventful life; and even to the very last, as the old records abundantly show, made herself useful to her associates in the faithful discharge of important public trusts. We are able, from the data at hand, to fix the time of her death as occurring in the early part of the year 1659. Thus, after a life and experience so remarkable, she passed to her reward, leaving a name that is held to-day in most affectionate remembrance by the inhabitants of the town which she founded, and of whose early history she formed so great a part.

But having founded an infant settlement, the next thing was to give it a name. Just why they should select "*Gravesend*," rather than a name more poetical and less suggestive, it would be impossible at this remote day precisely to determine. No record is left to tell what influence led them to their final decision. Two theories, however, have been advanced. The first, and perhaps the most reasonable, is that the name was taken from the flourishing, commercial town of Gravesend, in England, from which they are supposed to have sailed on their departure for America. If they did, as a matter of fact, make Gravesend the point of departure for this country, they would naturally desire to commemorate the event by giving the name to the new town they had just founded on this side of the

ocean. But we can find no evidence that this was the case; and certainly it was not the former home of the leading spirits in the enterprise. The other theory is that Governor Kieft, when granting permission to settle here, or later, when he issued the patent, suggested the name from the old Dutch town of "*Gravesende*," in Holland, which may have been the birthplace or home of the Governor. The word means "the Count's Beach," a name highly appropriate for the new town.

PIONEER SETTLERS.—We have already seen that there were three men who obtained individual patents for certain parcels of land before the town proper was settled. The first was Antony Jansen, whose patent was dated May 27, 1643, and was for 100 morgen (200 acres) lying southwest of the village, partly in what afterward was Gravesend, and partly in New Utrecht, covered now by the village of Unionville. The next in order of time was that of Guisbert Op Dyck, for Guisbert's Island, now a part of Coney Island, dated in 1644, and was for 44 morgen (88 acres). This land was afterward claimed by the town as included in the patent of Gravesend. The next was the patent of Robert Pennoyer, dated November 29, 1645, for 89 morgen. This patent was given upon the express condition that he should take the oath of allegiance to the States-General, and promise obedience to their Director and Council.

The first town patent was granted by Governor Kieft, December 19, 1645. It is remarkable as being probably the only one of its kind where a woman heads the list of patentees. It was granted to "Lady Deborah Moody, Sir Henry Moody, John Tilton, Sergeant James Hubbard, Lieut. George Baxter, and their associates," supposed to be thirty-nine in all, as we judge from the subsequent divisions of land into thirty-nine parts. The other names, mentioned as their "associates," are as follows: Samuel Holmes, John Lake, William Compton, Samuel Spicer, John Bown, Thomas Delaval, John Cook, Nicholas Stillwell, Peter Symson, Richard Stillwell, John Grigg, Barent Juriansen, Obadiah Wilkins, William Wilkins, Ralph Cardell, Charles Bridges, William Williamson, John Emens, John Poland, Ambrose Loudon, John Applegate, William Goulding, Thomas Cornwell, John Buckman, Michael Jure, John Morris, Richard Stout, and Nathaniel Brittain, and perhaps one or two others.

The patent granted them what must have been especially pleasing to Lady Moody, viz., "freedom of worship without magisterial or ministerial interference." This first patent of 1645 was confirmed by Governor Lovelace, in 1670, by the issue of another which more clearly defined the town boundaries, which had long been a matter of dispute because of the vagueness with which they had been expressed in the first general patent. Later still another confirmatory patent was issued by Governor Dongan, in 1686, by which the town lines were somewhat extended and made more definite and permanent. This patent also changed the quit-rent to be paid His Majesty from one-tenth the product of the soil to six bushels of good, merchantable winter wheat, to be paid on the "5 and 20th day of March forever." This quit-rent continued to be paid until 1786, when a law was passed giving the towns the privilege of commuting the quit-rent by the payment of all arrearages (less the eight years of the war) and a sum equal to fourteen years additional, when they should be forever exempt from all further payments.

That Gravesend met her obligation fully in this matter, the receipt of the State Treasurer, for £31 19s. in full, is ample evidence.

These three original town patents, written upon parchment, are to be found well preserved in the Town Clerk's office at Gravesend.

LAYING OUT THE TOWN.—Thus furnished with the requisite authority, Lady Moody and her associates began in earnest the work before them. Selecting a site near the centre of the town, they measured off a square containing about sixteen acres, and opened a street around it. This square they afterward divided into four equal squares, by running two streets at right angles through the centre. The whole was then surrounded by a palisade fence for protection against hostile Indians and against wolves, which were then numerous upon the Island. This fence consisted of trees cut in lengths of nine or ten feet, and planted three or four feet in the ground in close order, thus forming a fair defence in case of sudden attack. The village plan as originally laid out is still the same to-day, as we readily see by comparing it with the original map made at the time of settlement.

From this we learn that each of the four squares was divided into sections, laid off around the outside of each square facing the outer street, and numbered from one to ten in each square. This gave forty sections, one for each of the thirty-nine patentees, and one for public use. By this division each family could live in the village and share alike the palisade defence. In the centre of each square was reserved a large public yard, as it was called, where the cattle were herded for the night for their better protection. While the general plan remains to-day after nearly two hundred and fifty years, yet the public yards have become absorbed in the surrounding property.

THE "PLANTERS' LOTS," as they were then called, containing about fifty acres, were laid out in triangular form, the apex being at the town square, and the boundary lines diverging therefrom like the radii of a circle, thus enabling every man to go from his home within the village defence to his farm with least trouble and exposure to himself. Several of the town farms have retained to this day the same peculiarity of outline. By reference to this old map above referred to, we can easily locate the "bowery" of Lady Moody, which extended from the northeast corner of the town square, and is distinctly marked upon the map.

LAND DIVISIONS.—From time to time different allotments of land were made to the inhabitants as they needed, or were able to clear and cultivate. In the year 1657, one thousand acres were thus divided, supposed to be that lying adjacent to the town lots. The north quarter, as it was called, was divided into twelve-, and the west quarter into twenty-acre lots. The eastern part of the town known as the "general cornfield," was allotted in 1668-69; and the north quarter, called the "North Woods," in 1684. So that within forty years after its first settlement, the most valuable part of the town was thus divided. But in order to prevent this land from falling into the hands of mere speculators instead of permanent citizens, which was the end desired, it was voted at a public meeting, held September 7, 1646, that every man holding a lot should, within six months, build a habitable house upon it, or if found in default should forfeit his lot to the town.

Their aim in all their public transactions seems to have been to lay a right foundation and build upon it a permanent and prosperous settlement. To this end, in the very beginning, they fortified the title derived from their patent by repeated Indian purchases, both by the town and by the Governor. Their evident desire was to leave no just ground for hostility on the part of the original owners of the land.

This honorable dealing at first secured to the people the good-will and friendship of their Indian neighbors. But when at length the ill-advised policy of Governor Kieft brought upon the colonies the Indian war of 1643-44, Gravesend received her full share of suffering therefrom. During these perilous times, the people, poorly prepared for such hostilities, were made to feel the force of frequent and severe Indian raids. In order to put themselves in the best possible condition of defence, each man was compelled, by a town ordinance, to do his share of building and keeping in repair the palisade defences; and also to keep constantly on hand one gun and a quantity of powder and lead, to be prepared for any sudden emergency. For some reason, the house of Lady Moody, according to Governor Winthrop, seems to have been the principal point of attack by the Indians. On one occasion her house was ably defended by forty men (probably all the able-bodied men in the settlement), some of whom, the old records say, were expert Indian fighters. Nicholas Stillwell was the leader of the brave band. On another occasion, being greatly outnumbered by the enemy, the inhabitants were obliged to flee to Amersfort (Flatlands) for protection, where they remained till the danger was past. But a treaty of peace was soon formed with Pennowits, the crafty chief of the Canarsies, which ended for the time all open hostilities. Ten years later, however, occurred the fiercest attack from the Northern Indians that the town had yet sustained.

Dr. Strong relates that, in 1655, a large body of Indians from the north, following the course of the Hudson River toward the south, left death and desolation in their track along the Jersey shore; then crossed over to Staten Island and here killed sixty seven white settlers, beside destroying much property; they then crossed the Narrows and made a fierce attack upon Gravesend. The inhabitants were unable to drive away the invaders, but bravely stood their ground until relieved by a detachment of soldiers sent from Fort Amsterdam. This seems to have ended the Indian troubles in which the people of Gravesend were concerned.

TOWN ORGANIZATION.—The first patent of the town granted to the people the privilege to elect a "body politique and civil combination," and also to "nominate, elect and choose three of the ablest, approved honest men," to act as Justices in the town court. These nominations, however, were to be subject to the approval of the Director-General.

In 1646 the people availed themselves of this privilege, and thus effected a town organization.

The three men first elected and so confirmed were Lieut. Geo. Baxter, Edward Brown, and William Wilkins. Sergeant James Hubbard was chosen "schout," and John Tilton "town clerk," with a salary of one guilder (forty cents) from each inhabitant of the town. Thus early were they organized, and fully equipped for any public business that might come before them.

The first town meetings were held monthly in some private house, and the people were called together by the beat of the drum, as the following town order will indicate: "May 3, 1652, voted to hold regular town meetings the last Saturday of every month at y^e house of James Hubbard, at 12 M., and y^e drum to beat an hour before y^e time." A "speaker" was also chosen at every meeting, "for their more orderly proceedings, peace, and credit."

A fine of 5 guilders (\$2.00) was also imposed upon all persons who

should be absent without excuse. At a later date town meetings to meet special emergencies were assembled by the beating of the drum, and meetings for regular town business by the blowing of the horn. It was also agreed at this time that six men should form a quorum for the transaction of all town business.

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.—Very early in their history they manifested a commendable interest in the careful keeping and preservation of their records, not only for their own, but also for the benefit of future generations.

A Bureau of Vital Statistics was established as early as 1650. The authority for its organization was a town order of that year which runs as follows: "It was also agreed unto that all burials and marriages, and for all that shall be born, notice should be taken thereof and recorded." The first entry was dated August 2d, and records the marriage of Peter Simson, "by public authority." For the first fifty years marriages were performed by a magistrate. But those intending marriage, whether by magistrate or minister, must first have the banns published from the nearest church as prescribed by law.

The ordinary proprieties of life were sometimes overlooked in these early times, as the following case would indicate. Under the record of deaths and marriages we find the following: "September 9, 1650, Thomas Cornwell deceased and was buried." The very next entry and bearing precisely the same date, records the speedy consolation of the widow by her remarriage to John Morris. There may be a mistake in the date of the record, but if not they must certainly have waived the legal formality of publishing the banns.

We find also from their history that they were not entirely free from the follies and vices that are common to these later days. But they made an heroic struggle to establish an honorable reputation, and preserve the peace and good order of the settlement. Intemperance, slander, and Sabbath desecration were among the things that called for early and special legislation. A license law was passed providing that not more than one pint of liquor should be sold to any white person at one time; and a stringent prohibitory law preventing its sale to the Indians under the penalty of fifty guilders for the first offence and one hundred for the second.

The Sunday law, dated in 1675, seems to be a declaration against Sabbath-breaking by the Governor, and is, like the license law, decisive upon the point at issue. It shows the Puritan strictness with which they guarded the sanctity of the Sabbath. The law reads as follows: "*Whereas*, There is a prohibition express by an order from the Governor of all such exercises upon y^e first day of y^e week as gunning, horse racing, ball playing, nine pins, excessive drinking, ryotting, with other y^e like which greatly tends to y^e dishonor of God, the hindrance of many from and in religious duties to y^e reproach of y^e Government, and y^e shame of y^e place, for the preventing of which the officers of the town according to their dutye have given due notice that what person soever shall in the like transgress, shall pay 10 shillings and answer it before the Governor. This act proclaimed the 13 of 8 month, 1675."

Does the present condition of things with regard to the Sabbath indicate any advancement from the religious carefulness of those early days? Prosecutions for the violation of these laws were not uncommon, as, for example, Thomas Whitlock and John Gregg were presented before the Town

Court for buying and selling land on the first day of the week. The defendants failed to remember the transaction; nevertheless the Court ordered the sale declared void, and fined each ten shillings and cost of court.

Perhaps, however, the most common offence with which the Town Court was called upon to deal was slander. It would be unjust to suppose that the offenders formed any large portion of the little colony; for only a few names appear, and these repeatedly, as guilty of this vice. Sometimes sentence was severe in aggravated cases; and again was settled by a simple apology from the defendant. The law allowed no trifling with a man's private affairs. In 1650 Nicholas Stillwell brought an action against Thomas Applegate for saying, "if plaintiff's debts were paid he would have little left." As he had nothing to say to the grave charge, the Court admonished him and fined him twelve guilders and costs. Judgment, too, was pronounced without respect of person, and female gossips received no better treatment at the hands of the law than their male companions. In the case of Ann Goulder, evidently an old offender, found guilty of slander, she was sentenced to "stand in irons half an hour with a paper on her breast declaring her to be a public disturber of the peace, and if she give any further trouble, she to be put out of y^e town."

But these are some of the minor offences that occupied the attention and tried the patience of the Court, and the cases might be almost indefinitely multiplied. Here, however, is a more serious charge. Thomas Applegate, so often in trouble, was charged with slandering Governor Stuyvesant, by saying that he "took bribes." He was brought before the Town Court in 1650, found guilty, and the following is the sentence: "The Court, convinced by the evidence, that he has spoken the said words, which are so contrary to all rules and laws divine and human, to scandalize and speak evil, especially of the Governor, do adjudge that the said Applegate do deserve to have his tongue bored through with a red-hot iron, and to make public acknowledge of his great transgression therein, and never to have credit or belief in any testimony or relation he shall make either in court or country, and for the execution of the said sentence do refer him to the mercy of the Governor." Upon sentence being pronounced the culprit confessed his guilt, asked forgiveness of the Governor, and begged the Court to intercede for him. We have every reason to believe, that through the kindness of the tender-hearted Dutch Governor, the tongue of the slanderer (?) escaped the judicial perforation, and that the remainder of the sentence was also remitted.

The Court of Sessions was removed from Flatbush to Gravesend in 1668, where it remained for seventeen years, when in 1685, by act of the second Colonial Assembly, it was removed again to Flatbush, as being more central and convenient for the transaction of county business. The old record-book of this Court while in Gravesend is now carefully preserved in the Register's Office in Brooklyn.

But for lack of time, and lest I weary your patience, I must pass over many interesting items of history during the eighteenth century, and only mention one or two revolutionary incidents which may bear repeating.

The landing of the British forces, August 22, 1776, before the battle of Long Island, was made at Gravesend Bay, within a mile of the village, through which the army, under command of Lord Cornwallis, passed on its way to Flatbush. A detachment of British soldiers made an encamp-

ment for some time in the large farm-yard of Joost Stillwell, which is now owned by his grandson, Nicholas R. Stillwell. The old homestead of that day is still standing, and in excellent preservation. The old barn has upon its sides to-day the identical shingles which covered it when the British encamped before it.

During the Revolution the freebooters Heyler and Marriner were a terror to the tories in the neighborhood of New York, and no doubt, in their questionable way, materially aided the American cause. Heyler's most brilliant exploit was the capture of a British sloop of war of twenty tons, off Coney Island. He surprised the captain and crew, while they were off their guard, and took them all prisoners without resistance. A few articles were removed, and the ship fired. There were on board \$40,000, and other valuable articles, all of which were lost. It is said that the Captain, while being conveyed to the American headquarters, loudly lamented his folly and carelessness.

In the war of 1812 Gravesend furnished some fifteen or twenty men, who did good service for their country; the last one, Evert Stellenwerf, died in March, 1883, having reached the ripe age of ninety-seven years.

The following is a partial list of those who served: Richard Stillwell, Nicholas Stillwell, Rutger Stillwell, Rutger Stillwell, 2d, Garret Williamson, Isaac Van Dyck, Henry Van Dyck, John Donly, Rem. Van Cleef, Coert Lake, Hendrick Van Cleef, Evert Stellenwerf, and Stephen Ryder.

Some amusing anecdotes are told of their camp-life in Brooklyn. The following I received from a lineal descendant of one of the participants: The soldiers had looked with envious eyes, for a long time, upon a flock of geese that were wont to pasture near the camp; and they longed for a change of diet from the common soldier's fare. In order to accomplish this end, therefore, a man named Conklin, full of fun and as fruitful in expedients, procured a fish-hook and line, and, having baited his hook, sallied forth among the flock, trailing it behind him. The old gander of the flock, seeing the rare opportunity for a relish, embraced it without unnecessary delay. His object accomplished, Conklin started upon a run for the camp, the gander following with outspread wings and at an equal pace. The old lady who owned the geese, seeing the man running and the goose in full chase, but not observing the strong attractive power that compelled the following, cried after him: "Don't be afraid, my good man, he won't hurt you." Although thus kindly assured, the soldier continued to flee and the goose to pursue, till both were lost in the camp.

In the first two hundred and twenty-five years, as we have seen, the numerical growth of the town was exceedingly slow. It would be interesting to show this by the census at different periods if time would permit. But we will only state two or three facts in this connection. From 1700 to 1738 there was an increase of only 64 persons, including both whites and blacks. For the next hundred years there was a gain of only 427. In 1864 there were only 99 voters; this present year (1885) we have over 1,000, a gain of over 900 in twenty years. We can see now how, for more than two hundred years, the town seemed to sleep, having just vitality enough to live, but none to grow. The modern Gravesend dates its birth within the last ten or twelve years.

How a place so near the centre of our nation's social and commercial life, with the endless music of old Ocean's roar within constant hearing,

and the refreshing sea-breeze bringing health and long life to its inhabitants, could remain so long undeveloped, is among the mysteries. But the wonder to-day is at the position of importance and influence which the old town has reached almost at one mighty stride. The superior advantages for health, rest, and recreation offered by Coney Island; her excellent sea-bathing and fine hotels, have made this resort deservedly popular with the toiling multitudes of the neighboring cities, who find here just the needed breathing-place to afford relief from the wearing confinement of city life. Six railroads and several steamboat lines are, in summer time, taxed to their utmost to carry the crowds who seek to forget the heat and burden of the day in the cool breeze of the ocean, and the amusements there furnished.

Beautiful cottages are springing up in every available place near the water; and many excellent families from the city are making here not only their summer residence, but their permanent home.

Land has rapidly increased in value, and the demand is much greater than the supply now in market. But another and very strong inducement to permanent settlement is the low rate of taxation. Gravesend is doubtless to-day one of the richest towns in the United States.

The recent sales of her public lands at Coney Island (only a few years ago considered almost worthless sand-hills) have brought to her credit almost \$700,000. Using the income of this vast amount to defray the regular town expenses makes the taxes merely nominal; and thus affords large inducement for men of means to go up and possess the land. Broad avenues have also been opened from the city to the ocean, the most noted of which is Ocean Parkway, a continuation of Prospect Park, five and a half miles to the sea, affording one of the finest drives the country can produce.

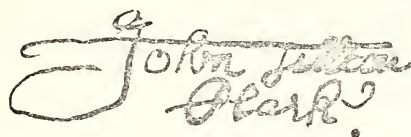
But with all these advantages, we do not claim a perfect community where law and order reign without interruption. It cannot be expected that, where so many thousands gather daily, everything detrimental to the peace and good order of the community can be rigidly excluded. Wherever people congregate in such large numbers there are sure to be influences at work more or less demoralizing. But I have no doubt that in time such police and sanitary regulations will be inaugurated as will make Coney Island one of the most reputable and desirable, as it is now the most popular, sea-side resort in the country.

Although Gravesend was originally settled by the English, as we have seen, yet being surrounded by Dutch settlers, the latter naturally crowded in upon them, until at length, perhaps within a hundred years, the town became more Dutch than English. The principal church in town is the Reformed (Dutch) Church, whose history would be exceedingly interesting had we time and space to give it.

Of all the early settlers who came with Lady Moody, but few have left in town any descendants to perpetuate their names. The following facts concerning the more prominent ones we have found, for the most part, among the old town records; for some items, however, we are indebted to the late Tunis G. Bergen.

Lady Moody, as before mentioned, died in the place she founded in the early part of 1659. Her son, Sir Henry, after selling his estate in Gravesend, moved to Virginia, where he died at the house of Colonel Mowritson, at what date we cannot ascertain.

John Tilton was a man of considerable influence among his associates ; he was arrested several times for entertaining the Quaker preachers, and on one occasion, through the influence of Governor Stuyvesant, was ordered to leave town ; but the order was never executed. He was town clerk four years from 1650, and in 1674 was magistrate. He leaves no representatives here, his children having moved to Monmouth County, N. J., where their descendants still live. He died in Gravesend in 1688. In his will,



dated January 15, 1687, he leaves to the town of Gravesend a piece of ground for a burial-place, as the will reads : "For all persons in y^e everlasting truth of y^e gospel, as occasion serves, forever to have and to hold and make use of to

bury their dead there." This spot of ground, with some later additions, is still used for the sacred purpose to which it was originally devoted by the will of the owner.

Ralph Cardell left no children, so far as we know. He died before March, 1689. William Goulder, another of the patentees, was town clerk in 1662, ensign in 1665 and 1673, and magistrate in 1679. He sold his property in Gravesend in 1692 or 1693 to Garret Stryker, and moved with many other of the settlers of Gravesend to Monmouth County, N. J.

Probably the two most influential men with Lady Moody, were Lieutenant George Baxter and Sergeant James Hubbard.

Baxter was Secretary of New Netherlands, in 1642 and 1647 ; was magistrate in Gravesend in 1650-51-53 ; he finally emigrated to the West Indies.



James Hubbard, the ancestor of the Kings County and New Jersey Hubbards, came from Rutland County, England, and settled in Gravesend at the time of its settlement. Here he was magistrate for five years, and held other important offices. He, with Baxter and James Grover, raised the standard of rebellion against the Dutch authority in 1655, proclaiming Cromwell Lord Protector. They failed in their attempt, however, and were for a time imprisoned. It was on this occasion that Lady Moody made use of her friendship and influence with Governor Stuyvesant for their liberation. In every generation, from the first settlement, there have been one or more of Hubbard's descendants living in Gravesend, and almost without exception every generation has produced a "Samuel." At present there is left but one male representative of the original emigrant, and his name also is Samuel. But he is now an old man, without wife or children, so that with him the name of Hubbard, so far as it represents the Gravesend branch of the family, will in all probability become forever extinct.

Nicholas Stillwell, however, has left a numerous posterity, probably more than any other of the original patentees, and, as in the case of Hubbard, almost every generation produces a Nicholas. There are now living in town representatives of the eighth, ninth, and tenth generations.

Antony Jansen, the ancestor of the Johnson family, and one of the first landholders, has also left a goodly number of descendants, honest men

and good citizens. We cannot help wondering sometimes what these brave, adventurous spirits would say if they could *now* awake from their long sleep, and once more look over the scenes of their early labors, dangers, and sufferings. They endeavored to lay the foundation of a wise

and honest government.

May their posterity as wisely and honestly build upon it!

The material changes that have been wrought in all these years past are as nothing, I venture to predict, to what may

be expected in the near future. It requires no special gift of prophecy to see the time fast approaching when the city of Brooklyn shall throw her motherly arms around the whole of Kings County, when all the upland, from the city to the sea, shall be covered with the homes of a thriving population, and when Gravesend shall be no longer a suburb, but a component part of the largest city in the world.

Anthony
Rif  *I* *Forson*
monke

THE CRAWFORD FAMILY, OF ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

BY CHARLES B. MOORE.

I. JAMES CRAWFORD, SR., of Scotch ancestry, but perhaps a native of Ireland, married Mary Wilkin, and left Ireland for America, about 1718, bringing a church certificate, since carefully preserved, in these terms:

"These are to certify that James Crawford and his wife, Mary Crawford, left the Congregation of Golen, in June, 1718, free of any known scandal or church censure, being both of them honest and creditable persons, so they are of blameless honorable parentage, and may be received in any Presbyterian congregation where Providence may order their setting. Witness my hand, the ninth day of August, 1718."

(Signed),

"ROBT. COLPHEART."

Their family record preserves the following account of children:

II. 1. JOHN, b. December 15, 1719.

2. JAMES, b. January 21, 1722.

3. JANE, b. March 3, 1724.

4. DAVID, b. August 11, 1729.

5. SAMUEL, b. June 9, 1732.

6. JOSEPH, b. February 21, 1734.

So many Presbyterians of the southwest of Scotland took arms in 1715 for the son of James II., deemed their national prince, and were defeated, and such slight suspicions sufficed for an arrest that the standing and the peace and future prospects of the Presbyterians in Ireland, who had originated from Scotland, were strangely affected; although they had been very peaceable in Ireland.

The removal of this James, Sr., was doubtless influenced by the hostility which prevailed. It was before the passage of the Toleration Act of 1729. A Presbyterian could not be even a school-teacher without be-

ing subject to fine and imprisonment. Many came to this country and to New York colony, as the favored one of James, where Scotchmen had been allowed a fair share of power. This early Crawford—not the first—on arrival stopped at Peekskill, in Westchester County, probably with Captain John McCoy, and afterward removed to the west side of the Hudson, and settled in Little Britain, associating with the followers of Colonel Charles Clinton (see N. Y. G. AND B. RECORD, vol. xiii., p. 5, 7, *et seq.*). His fifth son was a contemporary of Alexander, the eldest son of Charles Clinton (Id., p. 139). The "Eager" ancestor stopped some years in Westchester County (see Eager's "Hist.," p. 256 and 302). We cannot exactly trace the wife; but it appears she was a "Wilkin," and it can hardly be doubted that she was connected with the "Wilkin" family that was early in Orange County. John Wilkin obtained land there and made his will, dated July 29, 1752, naming four sons, John, George, Joseph, and Jason, and left an elder son William. A chancery suit about an agreement for some land, not conveyed, perpetuates their history (1 Johns. Chy. Reports, 112). Edward Wilkin was also an early settler and obtained land. Lawyers, legislators, and judges have succeeded and should have preserved a pedigree. The name is not common elsewhere. Fairbairn recognizes it in Kent County, Eng. The name Crawford was numerous and noted in Scotland, and it became numerous in England and in this country. "Patrick" was at New York, and owning land as early as 1700, and married Catharine Potter, in 1703 (RECORD, i., p. 13). Our "James" started out into new and healthy territory soon enough to form a record for his descendants, without stain. Fairbairn names twenty-four families, for Great Britain and Ireland, with arms. The motto "God shaw the right," has been claimed by some of this tribe. Probably none but Crawfords claim it.

The officials of the Colony were so well satisfied with the first Scotch-Irish pioneers, that in 1734 and later they published invitations for more, promising land. Dr. O'Callaghan's list in vol. 5, *Hist. Mag.*, N. Y., 1861, p. 302, contains none named Crawford, Bakeley, or Wilkin. The first set who ventured were, perhaps, more able to come alone. The pioneers were leaders.

II. 1. JOHN CRAWFORD, the son of James, Sr., we have not traced, and believe he may have settled in Westchester County, where men of his name resided, leaving wills dated in 1763, 1773, and 1786. The earliest Crawford wills found are of William, of East Chester, in 1747, and Hugh, mariner, of N. Y., in 1749, each leaving wife and children.

II. 2. JAMES CRAWFORD, son of James, Sr., made a will in 1777, which was proved, after the war, in 1783. He had over five hundred acres of land, and had James, the son of his brother Samuel, living with him.

II. 3. JAMES CRAWFORD, JR., b. about 1719, who lived until February 23, 1802, aged eighty-three, married Jane, the daughter of James Crawford, Sr. She d. on August 14, 1795, aged seventy-one. They left a large family:

III. 1. SAMUEL J., b. December 10, 1750.

2. MARY, b. May 6, 1752, who m. John Barkley.

3. ELIZABETH, b. November 27, 1753, who m. James Barkley.

4. NATHAN, b. July 22, 1755.

5. JONATHAN, b. April 27, 1757.

6. DAVID, b. February 6, 1759, d. November 3, 1822.

7. JANE, b. February 26, 1761, who m. John Martin, and d. January 7, 1827.
8. SARAH, b. February 11, 1763, who m. Thomas Barkley, and d. September 19, 1826.
9. MOSES, b. March 1, 1765, who d. August 14, 1770.
10. JOSHUA, b. May 17, 1767.

This James, Jr., by repute came to this country about the year 1731. from the county of Fermanagh, in Ireland, at or near Enniskillen, where he was born in the year 1719. The ship in which he came arrived at New York City after a long and tedious passage, on which the passengers suffered for water and provisions. His father and mother both perished on the voyage. Their son Moses died in the city of New York on arrival and was buried in the burying-ground belonging to the Presbyterian Church in Wall Street (see N. Y. G. AND B. RECORD, iv., 98). Andrew Graham, a passenger on the same vessel, by report, heard his father offer the captain of the ship a guinea for a pint of water, and it was refused. It took long to check the cruelty and inhumanity of overcrowding vessels with helpless passengers, without food or water sufficient for a long voyage. This James was left, a lad about twelve years of age, with two sisters, the last of the family. They were brought up from New York by James McNeal, to the town of Montgomery, Ulster County, to whom James became bound until twenty-one years of age. McNeal obtained a farm southeast of the village of Montgomery, afterward known as the old Van Keuren farm. After James had earned a sufficient sum he purchased a new farm of Mr. Nathaniel Hill in 1749, it then having Indian wigwams on it. He encountered the hazards and distresses of the French and Indian wars. The mountain formed a barrier and protection. In 1760, surveys of public lands were made for him and others. He settled in the precinct of Hanover, in the former county of Ulster, now in Orange County, formerly in the town of Montgomery, and since 1823 in the town of Crawford (named after this family). He became part owner of an 8,000 acre tract, known as lot No. 4; and of one-fifteenth of the undivided part of that tract; and of lots Nos. 5 and 6, called the 2,500 acre tract. In 1767 his road district was recognized (Eager, 231).

He made a will dated May 8, 1775, in which he mentioned these tracts, and described himself as James Crawford, of the precinct of Hanover, in the county of Ulster, and Province of New York, naming and providing for his wife Jane, his sons Samuel, Nathan, Jonathan, David, Joshua, and daughters Mary, wife of John Barkley, Elizabeth, wife of James Barkley, Jane, and Sarah. He named as executors his son Samuel, Wilhelmus Weller, and William McBirney; and the witnesses were James Fulton, Abraham Dickerson, and James Hill.

But he surviving many years, this will was cancelled, and probably other dispositions were made. Three daughters married "Barkleys," the old pronunciation of the English, Berkleys, some of whom got into Scotland. See Barclays of Urie, who arrived and made a figure at New York and in New Jersey. But before them, William Berkeley, by New York license, on December 16, 1702, married Elizabeth Randall (N. Y. G. AND B. RECORD, i., 3; ii., 120; iii., 22; Holgate's "Gen.," 122, 126; Neill's "Virginia County;" Hotten's "Original Lists," etc.).

II. 4. DAVID CRAWFORD, son of James, Sr., I., b. August 11, 1729; living in 1777, married, and left children, including a son Francis, b. about

1762, who was a member of Assembly from Ulster County, in 1796, removed to Newburgh in 1806, and d. April 23, 1829, aged sixty-seven.

The "History of Newburg," by E. M. Ruttenber, gives us an account of this family, with a plate, at p. 311.

II. 5. SAMUEL CRAWFORD, son of James, Sr., b. 1732; had a wife named Anne, son Alexander, and daughters Margaret and Rachel. He left a will dated March 17, 1749, naming his wife and children, and describing himself of the precinct of the Wall-Kill, in the county of Ulster. Witnesses, Joseph Crawford (doubtless his younger brother, II. 6), and James Fulton. The will was proved on January 31, 1767, before George Clinton, as Surrogate.

III. 1. SAMUEL J. CRAWFORD, eldest son of James Crawford, Jr., married Jane McCurdy on February 29, 1776, and lived until October 17, 1828, aged seventy-eight; then a member of the Presbyterian church. She was b. February 14, 1757. Their children, as recorded, were:

- IV. 1. MOSES, b. December 7, 1776, who d. September 18, 1835, aged thirty-nine, a member of the Presbyterian Church.
2. MARY, b. May 12, 1778, who d. November 27, 1857, a member of the Dutch Reformed Church.
3. ARCHIBALD, b. June 7, 1780, who m. Mary Barkley, IV. 10, in March, 1802, and had twelve children.
4. JONATHAN S., b. April 12, 1782.
5. SARAH, b. May 11, 1784, who d. May 23, 1832, aged forty-eight.
6. ROBERT S., b. April 8, 1786, who d. June 10, 1838, aged fifty-two.
7. NANCY, b. July 22, 1788, who m. Lewis Brush, and d. April 1, 1866, leaving several children.
8. JANE, b. April 2, 1791, d. January 7, 1827, aged thirty-six, a member of the Dutch Reformed Church.

III. 8. THOMAS BARKLEY, son of James Barkley, a farmer, of Montgomery, Orange County, and member of the Presbyterian Church, m. Sarah, dau. of James Crawford, Jr., before named, and lived until 1821. She d. in 1826. Their children were reported, as follows:

- IV. 9. JAMES BARKLEY, b. July 27, 1780, who m. Ann, dau. of John Haines, and had a large family.
10. MARY BARKLEY, b. October 18, 1783, who m. Archibald Crawford, IV. 3.
11. DAVID BARKLEY, b. November 25, 1785, who m. (1st) Jane, dau. of John Hammer, of Montgomery, five children; and (2d) Mrs. Warner, two children.
12. JOHN BARKLEY, b. July 27, 1787, who m. Martha, dau. of John Haines, and had a large family (scattered).
13. JONATHAN BARKLEY, b. April 9, 1789, m. — and had a son Jonathan (Michigan).
14. JANE BARKLEY, b. February 19, 1791, m. Nathan Haines, son of John, his second wife, and had a large family.
15. JOSIAH BARKLEY, b. January 25, 1793, m. Fanny, dau. of John Haines, several children.
16. MARGARET BARKLEY, b. February 10, 1795, m. (1st) Johnston Young, from Ireland, five children; and (2d) a Mr. Harris.



17. THOMAS BARKLEY, b. December 21, 1797, m. Mary, dau. of Samuel S. Crawford, descended from James, I.; children.
18. WILLIAM MOFFAT BARKLEY, b. December 24, 1799, d. March 12, 1800.
19. ELIZABETH BARKLEY, b. May 5, 1801, m. David, son of James Arnot, of New Windsor, a farmer; nine children. (Many of these numerous descendants have been reported in Michigan.)

III. 10. JOSHUA CRAWFORD, youngest son of James, Jr., II. 3, m. Nancy, only dau. of William Crawford, called one of the Crawford family of Little Britain. Children:

- IV. 20. HENRY, who d. when sixteen or seventeen years of age.
21. MARGARET, who m. Dr. Charles Winfield, and had four children. He survived her and m. again.
22. NATHAN, d. s. p.
23. FRANCIS, m. Harriet, dau. of Adam Dickerson, of Montgomery, Orange County; one dau., Nancy Jane. He d. January 4, 1829.

This Joshua by repute lived on the old Crawford farm obtained in 1740, where his brother David, III. 6, also lived, and which in 1848 passed to a branch of the Winfields.

The whole town is described by Mr. Eager (p. 332), as more elevated than Montgomery, being in the vicinity of the Shawangunk Mountains. He does not expatiate so freely about men of Scotch ancestry as about the older denizens of the Emerald Isle. The hills of Scotland produced many who attempted to cultivate the "highlands" of Ulster, first in Ireland and afterward in New York Colony. "Westward" became the march. We have to note the halting-places. Five have been members of Assembly in New York. Thomas Crawford, of New York, the sculptor, has been named in the RECORD (vi., p. 127).

RECORDS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—MARRIAGES.

1756 TO ———

(Continued from page 86.)

1813.

- | | | |
|------------------|-----|---|
| Jan ^y | 2. | Elihu H. Dunlap to Mary Miller. |
| Jan ^y | 9. | Jacob Drake to Susan Akerly. |
| Jan ^y | 21. | Egbert Somerindyk to Truth Hilliard (widow Henyens). |
| Feb ^y | 15. | Herman Le Roy to Julia Edgar. |
| March | 17. | Charles Buck to Catherine Pomeroy Bradford. |
| March | 27. | William Payne (of Boston) to Catherine Hallett. |
| April | 3. | Lewis Rivers to Rachel Many. |
| May | 8. | Erastus Baldwin to Catherine Morgan. |
| May | 12. | Thomas Stevenson, Jun ^r , to Jane H. Sergeant. |
| June | 23. | Morris Bruyn to Hetty Hand. |
| July | 20. | Robert Stuart to Eliza E. Sullivan. |

(47)

RECORDS OF THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—BAPTISMS.

(Continued from Vol. XVI., p. 94, of THE RECORD.)

	A° 1709.	OUDEBS.	KINDERS.	GETUÛGEN.
	March 13.]	Joost Lÿnse, Eliza- beth Henijon.	Hester.	Pieter Bùrgers, Hester Daniels, Wed ^e van Arent Blom.
	[320] Maart 13.	Benjamin Fonneùil, Jan. Anna Bùreau.		Thomas Bayeux, Sùsanna Boùdinott, h. v. van Charles d' aval.
16.		Alexander Lam, Eli- Anna. zabeth Coning. John Waldron, Cor- Jan. nelia Hertenberg.		Arie Coning, Maria Ap- pel. Johannes Hartenberg, Rachel Hertenberg, h. v. van Willem Grant.
		Reimer Tongerloù, Maria. Jannetje Care.		Lois Care, Prùdens Fleù- rio.
20.		Willem Jakson, An- Anna. tje Hartmans. Willem Krom, Wÿn- Abraham. tje Roosaz.		Elizabeth Wessels. Abraham Provoost & Jannetje Mÿer, s: h: vrouw.
		Johannes Janse, An- Maria. na Lierse.		Cornelùs de Peister, An- na Miller.
		Johannes Narbùry, Annatje. Angenietje Pro- voost.		Isaac Gùverneur & Sara Staats, s: h: vr.
		Isaac Bratt, Diever- Frans. tje Wessels.		Boùt Wesselse, Geertje Cornelùs.
23.		Jacob Kimme, Do- Geertje. rathe de Hart.		Cornelùs Jooste, Trÿntje de Hart, s: h: vrou.
27.		Christoffel Beekman, Cornelia. Maria de Lanoÿ.		Jacobùs de Lanoÿ, Ca- tharina Beekman, jonge dochter.
		Abraham Wendel, Catharina. Catharina de Kay.		Jacobùs de Kay, Lùcritia Beekman.
30.		Jan Clase Van Spare, Jannetje. Marÿtje dú Chane. Jan Ellin, Annetje Jan. Haldron.		Pieter Mangelse & Jan- netje, s: h ^e vrou. Jan Haldron, Abraham Brajor, Cornelia Hald- ron.
		Jeremia Borres, Cor- Jan. nelia Ekkeson.		Jacob Theùnissen (segge tew'isse), Zara Ekke- son.
April 3.		Johannes Frelant, Martinùs. Maria Krigier.		Yede Mÿer, Hanna Crie- giers, J ^e dochter.
		Alexander Fenix, Alexander. Hester Van Vorst.		Willem Echt, Saratje Kip.
	[321] April 6.	Daniel de Hart, Ca- Baltùs. tharina Van Pelt. Thomas Janse, Maÿ- Maria. ke Bogert.		Mathÿs de Hart, Jannetje, s: h ^e vrouw. David Janse, Rùtje Wald- ron, h: v: van Hend' Bogert.

A° 1709.	ouders.	KINDERS.	GETUÛGEN.
	Davidt Mandeviel, Davidt. Marretje Van Houſe.		Edúard Blegg, Marÿtje Lancing.
10.	Volkert Heermans, Lúykas. Margrietje Ekke- ſon.		Nicolaas Somerendyk, Grietje Heermans.
	Jacob Mariús Groen, Silvester. Maria Salúsbúry.		Jacobús Kip, Antje Wes- ſels.
	Davidt Coſaar, Stÿn- Súsanna. tje Jores.		Rúthgert Joriſſe V. Hoorn, en Neeltje Vegte, s: húÿs vrouw.
17.	Jacob Swaan, Dirkje Sara. Schepmoes.		Pieter Van Tilbúrg, Eli- zabeth, s: h ^s vrouw.
	Johannes Dow, Sara Femmetje. de Foreest.		Barent de Foreest, Catha- rina Dow, Wed ^e .
	Pieter Búretel, Mar- Van der greta Van der Clÿf. Clÿf.		M ^r Obeno, Maria Van der Clÿf.
20	Hendrik Búys, Wil- Jan. lempje Ooſtrúm.		Isaac Anderson, Prúden- cia, s. h ^s vrouw.
24.	Johannes Hooglant Anneke. Jún ^r , Catharina Goederús.		Johannes Hooglant Sen ^r , Rebecca Goederús, Wed.
25.	Isaac Garúje, Eliza- Jacobús. bet Dúblet.		De ouders vant hetkint selve.*
	Hendrikús Van Gel- Annatje. der, Femmetje Wÿ- nants.		Jacob Swaan, Helena Van Gelder, J ^o docht:
	Cornelús Kierstede, Anna Maria. Zara Elsewarth.		Clement Elsewarth, Anna Maria Elsewarth, J ^o doch.
May 1.	Dirk Koek, Súsanna Thomas. Crigiers.		Jonathan Main & Sara Koek, s. h ^s vrow.
8.	Johannes Mÿer, Jacob. Trÿntje Dalsen.		Hendrik Mÿer, Wÿntje, s. h. vr.
	Johannes Rosevelt, Margreta. Heiltje Sjoertz.		Olphert Sjoertz, Hilletje Rosevelt.
[322] May 8.	Abraham Aalſtein, Harmanús. Marretje Jans.		Evert Pels, Trÿntje Aal- ſtein, jon. docht:
	Johannes de Peÿſter, William. Maria Banker.		Will ^m Banker & Pierre d, Peiſter tot Amſterdam, Catharina de Peiſter, Jn ^r .
	Cornelús Túrck, Eliza- Aaltje. beth van Schaik.		Adriaan Van Schaik, He- lena Túrck, h ^s v ^r van Johannes Búrger.
15.	Abraham de Peiſter, John. Catharina de Peis- ter.		John Lovelace & Thomas Cockerill, Johanna de Peiſter tot Amſter- dam.

* The parents of the child.

A° 1709.	OULDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUÛGEN.
29.	Philip Dailÿ, Corne- lia Van Gelder. Chasparus Blank, An- genietje Post. Jeremias Maneÿ, Anna Mag- Margreta Finçang.	Anneke. Elizabeth. dalen.	Johannes Van Gelder, Elizabeth Marschalk. Lodewÿk Post, Catlyntje, h ^s v. van Cornelus Post. Daniel Odee, Anna Fin- çang, hÿÿs vr. van Jae- mes Mannÿ.
Júny 5.	Bürger Manús, Geer- truy Korse.	Jan.	Bürger Davids, Margreta Smith.
8.	Loúwerens Barentse, Barent. Hester Jans.		Reimer Tongerloe, Ma- rytje Nicolaas.
dito 12.	Hendrik Van der Johannes. Hetil, Marretje Mÿer.		Abraham Provoost, Ma- rytje de Mill.
Júly 3.	Joost Soÿ, Sara Van Joost. Thienhove.		Nicolaas Van Thienhove, Cornelia Van Varik, jon: docht.
	Edúard Blagge, Jo- hanna Vickers.	Benjamin.	Samúel Blagge, Antje Oosterhave, hÿÿs vr. van Pieter Wesselse.
	Adolf de Groof, Ra- chel Goederús.	Marica.	Johannes Hoogiant, Jn ^t , Tryntje Kokers.
6.	Johannes Van Kleek, Tryntje. Aaltje Bosch.		Johannes Bosch, Tryntje Van Kleek, hÿÿs vr. van Barent Van Kleek.
	John Thoebales, Steven. Aefje Van Hoorn.		Jan Van Hoorn, Vroútje Santvoort.
10.	Harne Bensing, Aal- tje Bickers.	Victoor.	Vicktoor Bickers, Eliza- beth Bensing.
17.	Michiel Basset, Hele- na Van Aalst.	Rachel.	Isaac Bedlow, Belitje Bas- tiaanse.
[323] Júly 17.	Burger Hendrikse, Davidt. Marytje Romme. Jacobús de Lanoÿ, Cornelia. Anna Kloppers.	Davidt.	Cornelus Ronnnen, Antje Hendriks. Abraham de Lanoÿ, Mar- grietje Kloppers.
20.	Steven Fidet, Jezabel Janneÿe. Clement.		Isaac Kip & Sÿn h ^s v. Sara de Mill.
24.	Jacobús Mol, Lidia Johanna. Jacobz.		Thomas Statom & Aaltje s. h ^s vrouw.
27.	Anthony Lippenar, Anthony. Elizabeth de Klein. Michiel Stevens, Re- vertje Mol.	Anthony.	Leonard de Kleÿn, Sú- sanna Leslaar, s. h. v. Hendrik Van Pelt, Mar- retje Koning.
31.	Andries Marschalk, Isaac. Elizabeth Van Gel- der.	Isaac.	Harmanús Van Gelder, Hester Rome.
Aúgústús 10.	Isaac Bedlo, Súsanna Maria. Brajaor.		Michiel Basset & Helena, s: hÿÿs vrouw.
14.	John Mann, Eliza- beth Van Deúrse.	Jan.	Edúard Mann, Catharina Van Deúrse, Catharina Van Zant.

A° 1709.	OUDEBS.	KINDERS.	GETUÛGEN.
	Frederik Willemse, Daniel. Marytje Waldrom.		Jan de Lamontagne, Sara Waldrom.
	Willem Echt, Marre- Annatje. tje Van Dyk.		Pieter Van Dyk, Marytje Kip.
21.	Johannes Bant, Wil- Pieter. lemÿntje Phillipz.		Davidt Provoost, Jona- tham Soon, Júdíth Bant, Wed ^e .
28.	Balthazar de Hart, Margrietje. Margreta Maúritz.		Poúwelús Mouúritz, Gric- tje Mouúritz.
Septemb: 2.	Isaac Boele, Cathari- Catharina. na Waldrom.		Jacob Boele, Sara Wald- rom.
	I s a a c Góúverneúr, Margreta. Sara Staats.		Isaac de Riemer, Catlyn- tje Staats.
	Theúnis V a n Pelt, Theúnis. Elsje Hendrix.		Mangel Janse Rol, Antje zÿn h ^s vrouw.
4.	Johannes Van Gel- Aefje. der, Aefje Roos.		J a c o b Hassing, Pieter Roos & Willempje, sÿn huÿs vrouw.
[224]			
6.	Willem Van de Wa- Jannetje. ter, Aefje Ringo.		Dirk Bensing, Jn ^r , Mary- tje Tiboút.
	Johannes Túr, Antje Cornelús. Cornelis.		Cornelús Klaase, Helena Túr, h. v. van Johan- nes Bürger.
	Pieter Masse, Anna Pieter. Vinjo.		Francois Finçang, Eliza- beth Finçang.
11.	C h a r l e s Cromlÿn, Maria Anna. Hanna Singelar.		D ^{em} Petrús Dalje, Gerret Dúyking, Maria Dúy- king.
18.	Jan Van Beúren, Ma- Pieter. rÿtje Mÿers.		Cornelús Timmer & Cor- nelia, Sÿn huÿs vrouw.
	Abraham Vreden- Margrietje. búrg, Ezabel Per- tel.		Johannes Montanje, An- natje Vredenbúrg.
	Wessel Wessels, Ma- Trÿntje. ria Tenyk.		Coenraat tenyk, Sen ^r , Dievertje Bratt.
	Jan Smith, Júdíth Johannes. Oútmans.		Johannes Outman, Zen ^r , Femmetje Oút ^{ms} , Sÿn h ^s vrouw.
28.	Dirk Philipse Conÿn, Prÿntje. Rachel Andriesse.		Johannes Hooglant, Jan- neke Andriesse, sÿn huÿs vrouw.
October 2.	Robberd Bossie, Ca- Robberd. tharina Van Aren.		Gerret de Boog, Willem Waldrom, Jannetje Waldrom.
5.	Theofilús Knight, Be- Thomas. litje Kwik.		Pieter Willemse Romen, Cornelia Bonting.
	Barnardús Smith, An- Gerardús. natje Colevelt.		Johannes Van Vorst, Jo- hanna Smith, huÿs v ^r . van Louwerens V a n Hoek.

A° 1709.	OULDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUÛGEN.
	Jan Badron, Cornelia Elzebeth. Van Tienhoven.		Pieter Amment & Nicolaas Van Tienhoven, Elizabeth Van Tienhoven.
9.	Aarnout Hendrix, Nicolaas. Aaltje Clase.		Thomas Statom, Neeltje Claase.
12.	Jacobus Moene, Grietje Dirks.	Margrietje.	Cornelus Van Deventer, en Antje, S. huys vrouw.
16.	Pieter Mangelse, Janneke du sjanne. Hendrikus Brevoort, Anneke.	Jenneke.	Nicolaas Daley, Titje Van Pelt. Elias Brevoort, Catharina Bensing.
[325] October 16.	Jaquemyntje Boke. Harmanus Van Gelder, Theuntje Theunis.	Cornelia.	Jacob Hassing, Sara Theunis.
19.	Daniel Kleford, Janetje Karseboom.	Daniel.	Jan Hull, en Alexander Rossel, Elizabeth Stapelton.
	Nicolaas Parcell, Maria. Aaltje Hyers.		Gerret Hyer, Marytje Hyer, J ^e . dochter.
23.	Adriaan Van Schaik, Johannes. Jannetje Sammans. Johannes Pouwelse, Wyntje. Elizabeth Van de Water.	Johannes.	Elias Brevoort, Grietje Sammans, s. h. vrouw. Johannes Post, Maria Bayard, Wed ^e .
	Jacobus Cosyn, Aefje Gerret. Ammak.		Samuel Shahaan, Neeltje Cosyn, s. h. vrouw.
	Anthony Kaar, Annetje Huyke.	Willem.	Petrus Brestede, Marytje de Roos.
26.	Jeremiah Redding, Christina. Johanna Percell.		Willem Dobbz, Catharina, syn huys vrouw.
	Johannes Boke, Marytje Langet.	Abraham.	Dirk Bensen, J ⁿ , Marytje Boke.
26.	Hendrik Van Kortregt, Catharina Krom.	Catharina.	Lowies Van Niewenhuyse, Willem Krom, en Aegje Niewenhuyse.
30.	Jores Hooms, Janneke Bogert.	Evert.	Johannes Pouwelse, en Cornelia Van Schaik.
	Gerret Harssing, Engelje Burgers.	Barnardes.	Johannes Harssing, Elizabeth Burger.
Novemb: 2.	Albartus Coenradus Albartus Bosch, Maria Coenradus. Yeeds.	Albartus.	Justus Bosch, Gerretje Jeeds.
	Jan Keur, Gerretje Robberd. Kosyn.		Samuel Shahaan, Neeltje Cosyn, s. h ^e vrouw.
6.	Frans Buys, Annatje Jannetje. Waldrom.		Ruthgerd Waldrom, Catharina Philipz.
13.	Pieter de Mil, Maria Anna. Van der Heul.		Benjamin Wynkoop, Anna Van den Burg.
9.	Ruthgerd Waldrom, Sara. Debora Pell.		Isaac Boele, Grietje Brestede.

A° 1709.	ouders.	kinders.	getuügen.
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Novemb: 20.	Jacob Bennet, Neel- tje Beekman.	Johannes.	Adriaan Man, Sara Kip.
27.	Fredrik Jacobse So- merendyk, Diever- tje Quakkenbos. Arie Koning, Rachel Maria. Peek.	Aaltje.	Jacob Cornelisse, Claasje Quakkenbos. Johannes Peek, Marretje Koning.
December 2.	Jan Herres, Jannetje Johannes. Nessepat. Jan Anderson, Júdiþ Alxander. Jans.		Pieter Bürger, Maria Goederes. Jacob Janse, Ahasúerus Hendriks, Maria An- driesse.
	Jacob Franse, Antje Maria. Haal.		Frans Abramse, Elizabeth Franse.
11.	Jesse Kip, Maria Stevens.	1709, Jo- hannes, Ge- bo ⁿ 11 Oct ^r .	Jacobús Kip, Catharina Kip, Wed ^e . van Joh. Kip.
11.	Jacob Harssing, Am- marentia Van Gel- der.	Johannes.	Harmanús Van Gelder, Elizabeth Marschalk.
21.	Thomas Robertz, Jn ^r , Maria. Geesje Liewis. Anthony Byvank, Hendrikús. Theúntje Laning.		Leonard Lieúwis, Janne- tje Robberts. Evert Byvank, Wýntje Stoútenbúrg, s. h ^s vrouw.
	Wille m Waldrom, Rebekka. Annetje Nagel. Hendrikús Kermer, Antje. Jaquémýntje Ra- vestein.		Tobýas Stoútenbúrg, Jan- netje Waldrom. Davidt Kermer, Júdiþ Ravestein.
26.	Petrús Kip, Immetje Petrús. Van Dyk.		Abraham Keteltas, Cor- nelia Kip, húys vrouw van Mathýs Lyster.
	Steven de Lance, An- na Van Kortlant.	Súsanna.	Philippús Van Kortlant, Súsanna Barbarie.
A° 1710.			
Janúary 4.	David Aarsen, Hele- na Harssing.	Adriana.	Jan Ewoúts, Maria Hi- bon, h. v. van Jan Nar- búry.
8.	Johannes Romme, Evert. Antje Pels.		Abraham Holsteýn, Ma- rýtje Kierstede.
	Jacobús Kip, Catha- rina de Hart.	Jacobús.	Abraham Kip, Maria Kip.
[327]			
22.	Johannes Jooste, Jú- dith Verweý. Steve Richard, Maria Petrús. Van Brúgh. Martinús Crigier, Margrietje. Margritje Dalsen.	Cristina.	Jan Kanon, Marýtje Le- gran, s. h ^s v. Abraham Wendal, Catha- rina de Kay, s. h. vrouw. Johannes Frelant, Mar- grietje Smith.

A° 1710.	OULDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUÛGEN.
25.	Andriës Hardenbroek, Femmetje Van der Klÿf. Gerret SchÛyler, Aegje. Aegje de Groof. Thomas Pel, Aaltje CornelÛs. Van der Beek.	Johannes. Johannes. Dirk de Groof, Rachel Goederis. PoÛwelÛs Van der Beek, Elizabeth NiewenhÛyse.	Johannes Hardenbroek, Sara Van Laar, s: h: v:
29.	Johannes de Freest, Nicolaas. Tryntje Ravesteÿn. Isaac StoÛtenbÛrg, JacobÛs. Neeltje Uÿten Bogaert.	Gerret Ravesteÿn, JÛdith Ravesteÿn, s. suster. Tobias StoÛtenbÛrg, Tryntje Van BrÛg.	
Febrúary 1.	HarmanÛs Rúthgers, Elsje. Catharina Mÿer. Johannes Rÿkman, Tobias. Catharina Kip.	Anthony Rúthgers, Elsje Mÿer. SamÛel Kip, Tobias Rÿkman, Margrietje Rÿkman, h. v. van SamÛel Kip.	
5.	Harrie BÛssing, Saar- Isaac. tje Selove.	Isaac Kip, Saratje Kip, s: h: v.	
April 10.	Cosÿn Andriessse, Catlyntje. Margrietje Somerendÿk.	Nicolaas Somerendÿk, VroÛtje Andriessse.	
<small>Dese 3 namen zÿn tevroeg gecopeerd, maar zult ze daarna wedervinden, en is hierdoor overzigt misset en blyft zo om geen klad in t'boek te maken.*</small>	Wolfert Webbers, CornelÛs. Grietje Stille. Denÿs Resje, SÛsan- Hester. na Bredong.	CornelÛs Webbers, Rachel Webbers. Vinzang Bodinge, Hester Bodinge.	
February 5.	Frans Garbrantse, Elizabeth. Elizabeth Wesselse.	Andries Mÿer, J ^{re} , Geertje Wessels, sÿn hÛys vroÛw.	
	Anthony de Mill, Ma- Benjamin. rÿtje Provoost.	SamÛel Provoost, Cristina de Mill.	
8.	BartholomeÛs Le Magdalena. FÛrt, Magdalena Parett.	Bart ^l LefÛrt, Selve, SÛsanna Parett.	
	Daniel in de Voor, MatheÛs. Engeltje CornelÛs.	Mathÿs CornelÛsse, Saartje Hooglant.	
8. [328]	Willeim Wÿt, Hend- SÛsanna. rikje Basset.	Vredrik Fÿn, Elizabeth de Boog.	
12.	Jesaia Okdon, Tryn- Caleb. tje Van der Poel.	Pieter Van TilbÛrg, Gerret Wÿnantse, Rachel MoÛntes, Jong. d.	
	CornelÛs de Peister, Catharina. Maria Bankers.	Jan Spratt, Catharina de Peister.	
	Jacob Sammon, Cat- Aagje. lyntje Bensing.	Johannes Thomasse, Grietje Sammon, hÛys vr. van Elias Brevoort.	

* These three names are entered too soon, but you will find the same entered afterward, being here placed by mistake, and are allowed to remain, in order not to deface the book.

A° 1710.	OULDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUÛGEN.
26.	John Lorang, Maria Philip. Savinow. Alexander Hooms, Gerretje. Janneke de Graw.		Denys Resjee, Jûdith On- gaa. Theûnis Kwik, Samûel Shahaan, Vroûtje Kwik.
Maart 3.	Robbert Bensing, Trÿntje. Cornelia Roos.		Sampsom Bensen, Wil- lempje Roos.
5.	Jacob Blom, Maryke Annetje. Bos.		Gerret Hyer, Annetje Hardenbroek.
8.	Jan Aûke, Helena Maria. Reyserse.		Cornelûs Reyserse, Sara Hanse.
12.	Hans Berge, Saartje Annetje. Rapalje, Jn ^r . Aart Aarse, Elizabeth Helena. Andriesse.		Jeronimûs Rapalje, Saar- tje Rapalje, Zen ^r . Johannes Narbûry, Maria Hibon, s: h: vrouw.
15.	Abraham Van Dyk, Thomas. Elizabeth Hûyke. Matheûs Aartse, Ma- Matheûs. rÿtje Van Dyk.		Andries Van Dyk, Geesje, s. hûys vrouw. Jan Ewoûtse, Davidt Aardtse, Johanna Koely.
19.	Johannes Hooglant, Dirk. Se ^r , Jenneke An- driesse. Jan Nieuwkerk, Jen- Cornelûs. neke Brestede. Jan Nieuwkerk, Jen- Annatje. neke Brestede. 2 linge. James Lie, Jûstina Jacobûs. Witfelt.		Dirk Cornÿn, Maria Obeel, hûys vr. van Gererd Dûyking. Nicolaas Rosevelt & Hil- letje, s: h: vrouw. Andries Breste & Anna- tje, hûys vrouw.
[329]			Harme Bensing, Cathari- na Witfelt.
26.	Jacob ten Eyk, Neel- Dirk. tje Hardenberg.		Andries ten Eyk, Dina Hardenberg, s: h: v:
29.	Pieter Jacobse, Re- Cornelûs. bekka Jans.		Hans Hansen, Antje Van Deventer.
April 2.	Coenraat Ten eÿk, Elizabeth. Jn ^r , Annatje Eps. Ide Myer, Anna Ra- Nicolaas. vestein. Claas Bogert, Grietje Cornelia. Conselje.		Johannes de Peister, Ma- ria Bankers, s. h. v. Cornelûs Myer, Jûdith Ravestein. Johannes Bogert & Claas- je Van Schaik, sÿn hûys vrouw.
5.	Cornelûs Romme, Johannes. Marytje Kierstede.		Johannes Romme, Mary- tje Arents, sÿn hûys vrouw.
9.	Theûnis Kwik, Abraham. Vrouwtje Herring. Loûwerens Van Maria. Hoek, Johanna Smith.		Jacobûs Kwik, Sara Van Vorst. Jûstûs Bosch, Johanna Van Hoek, Jn ^r .
10.	Cosÿn Andriesse, Catlyntje. Margrietje Some- rendÿk.		Nicolaas Somerendÿk, Vrouwtje Andriesse.

RECORDS OF THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—MARRIAGES.

(Continued from Vol. XIII., p. 84, of THE RECORD.)

INGESCHREVEN.		GETROUWT.
A° 1726.		
May 20.	Joh ^s Quakkenbosch, j. m. v. N. York, met Magdal ^a Elisab th Hartwich, j. d. uit H. Duidslandt, beide woon ^e al- hier.	Júny 9.
Met attest van Bergen, Jú- ly 20.	Johannes De Groot, j. m., met Elisa- bet Sickels, j. d., beide van Bergen.	Júly 20.
Aúgúst 26.	Pieter Kastel, j. m. v. Amst ^m , met Sú- sanna Brofin, j. d. v. N. York.	Septemb ^r 14.
Sept. 2.	Philip Jong, j. m. & Eva Tysse, j. d., beide uit H. Duidsl ^e & woonende alhier.	23.
26.	Antony Caspar, Wed ^r & Margrita Kemmer, j. d., beide uit H. Duidsl- lant, en woonende alhier.	Novemb. 8.
Octob ^r 25.	Jan Oudenbogert, j. m., met Margrie- tje Paal ding, j. d., beide v. N. York, en woon ^e alhier.	13.
25.	Gerrit Cornelisse, j. m. v. Amst ^m , woon ^e aan Raretans, met Maria Lam- mersze, j. d. v. N. Haarl ^m , woonen- de aldaar.	18.
28.	Hendrik Deyer, j. m. v. Alban., met Johanna de Lamontagne, j. d. v. N. York, beide woonende alhier.	19.

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Personen met Licentie.

A° 1726.		A° 1726.
Ingeteekent	John Rey & Mary Jones.	Getrouwt April
April 1.		3.
6.	John Jones & Sara Heyborn.	9.
Maart 15.	Allart Antony & Súsanna Laurier.	21.
May 12.	Jacob Walton & Maria Beekman.	May 14.
13.	John Abrahamsen & Elisabet Bosch.	14.
14.	Gilbert Van Deúrssen & Hanna Ten Broek.	14.
10.	William De Voor & Charite Canklin.	20.
19.	John Daely & Margrieta Van Sysse.	22.
19.	Barend Bosch & Hanna Roome.	22.
Júny 3.	Walther De Graúw & Mary de Lanoir.	Júny 5.
May 10.	David de Voor & Annetje Van Bree- men te Haarl ^m .	29.
Júly 15.	Abraham Van Deúr sen & Antje Cock.	Júly 17.
15.	Hendrik Smith & Rachel V. Ness.	17.
29.	George Aston & Maria Blank.	29.
Aúgúst 2.	Antony Lúwis & Meliora Norwood.	Aúgúst 4.
16.	William Eedzall & Jenneke V. Velsen.	17.

INGESCHREVEN.

Sept. 6.	Abraham Yeats & Hester Drinkwater.
22.	Pieter van Norden & Antje Williams.
24.	John Búrnet & Elisabeth Taylor.
29.	Norton Kelsal & Johanna White.
Octob. 1.	Icabot Louít & Elisab th V. Dyk.
Sept. 28.	Joh ^s Brevoort & Annatje Idesse.
Octob. 19.	Hendrik Beekman & Geertrúy V. Cortlant.
22.	Abrah ^m Poutrau & Maria Vrelant.
28.	John Miller & Maria Roman.
Novemb. 11.	Jacobús Türk & Maria Myer.
16.	Pieter Bond & Catharina Meyer.
10.	Teúnis Corse & Elisab th Nomborg.
Decemb. 12.	Elbert Herring & Catharina Lent, tot Haarlem.

GETROÚWT.

Sept: 10.
24.
24.
29.
October 1.
8.
21.
23.
29.
Novemb. 12.
19.
28.
Decemb. 14.

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Personen met Geboden.

A° 1727.

Ingeteckent
den 22 Nov.
1726.

Alexander Tis, j. m. v. O. Engl^t, met
Maria Jones, j. d. Van Nieuw York,
beide woon^e alhier.

A° 1727.

Getrouwt Janu-
ary 8.

Febr. 17.

Johannes Snoek, Wed^t, met Coenradi-
na Manderbag, Wed. V. P^r Stouber,
beide út Duidsl^t, en woonende al-
hier.

Maart 7.

Maart 4.

Johannes Roorbagh, j. m. & Sophia
Graú, j. d., beide út Duidslant en
woonende alhier.

25.

April 15.

Joh^s Cinsinning, j. m., met Barbera
Welfeling, j. d., beide út H. Duidsl-
lant, en woonende alhier.

May 1.

Met attest.
v. Presb.-
Kerk, 22.

Robbert Bokwel met Isabella Bryn.

7.

May 13.

Johannes Hofman, Wed^t, met Elsie
Margrite Anhuízen, beide út H.
Duidsl^t, woonende alhier.

29.

19.

Cornelis Quakkenbosch, j. m., met Cor-
nelia De La Maetere, j. d., beide v.
N. Haarlem, woenen aldaar.

Júny 16.

Júny 9.

John Tarp, j. m. v. Woedbrits, met
Apolonia Hereman, j. d. v. N: Y^k,
beide woonende alhier.

30.

Aúgúst 25.

Frederik Becker, j. m. & Catharina Zen-
ger, j. d., beide út Hoog- Dúidslant,
en woonende alhier.

Septemb. 16.

Octob. 14.

Thomas Hikdy, j. m. v. Londⁿ, met
Margrita Nicols, Wed. v. Rob^t Sim-
son v. N. York, beide woenen al-
hier.

Octob. 29.

INGESCHREVEN.

Novemb. 18.

John Dévis, Wed^r van Súsanna Wicks
 út de Baramoedes & Catharina De-
 nion, j. d. út Hoog Duitchland, bei-
 de woonende alhier.

GETROÚWT.

Decemb. 3.

(636)

Personen met Licentie.

1727.

Ingeteekent
 Maart 20.

Isai Foushe & Margrit Hermans.

1727.

Getrouwt Maart
 20.

25.

John Alberty & Elisabeth Cuddy.

25.

April 20.

Francois Marschalk & Anneke Lÿnsse.

April 22.

May 10.

Richard Hanssen & Sarah Thong.

May 14.

17.

Isaac Chardavoine & Hanna Caar.

18.

24.

Henry Williams & Maria Van Sÿsse.

25.

Júny 3.

John Stevens & Blandina Laúrens.

Júny 4.

7.

Patrik Jackson & Anna Van d' Spiegel.

10.

13.

Henry Laúwrens & Hester Lÿnsse.

15.

12.

Gysbert Uittenbogard & Catharina
 Hünter.

13.

15.

John Van Pelt & Hillegond Boeken-
 hoven.

17.

29.

Dirk de Groof & Maria Elsworth.

Júly 2.

Júly 4.

William Miller & Hanna Nieúwkerk.

4.

29.

John Le Montes & Aafje van Norden.

29.

Sept. 1.

John Stevens & Reyntje v. Brakele.

Sept. 1.

1.

Bartholome^s Noxon & Elisb^t Pasco.

3.

6.

Gerrit Coúsÿn & Margrita Johnson.

9.

23.

William Fisser & Elisabeth Smith.

24.

29.

Samúel Romain & Sarah Minthorn.

30.

29.

Robbert Bleen & Edi Cock.

30.

Octob. 6.

John Galloway & Hanna Lamb.

Octob. 7.

Novemb. 11.

Cornelis Cortrecht & Ester Canon.

Novemb. 11.

10.

Francois Kouwenhoven & Maria
 Broúwn.

12.

16.

Henry Brasier & Abigail Parsell.

19.

25.

Húgh Robberts & Martha Hains.

25.

25.

John DúMont & Annatje Hooglant.

27.

Decemb. 6.

Mattheús Bensing & Hanna De Groot.

Decemb. 9.

Novemb. 29.

Brand Bosch & Aphje De Brúyn.

16.

22.

John Búys & Hanna De La Montagne.

30.

29.

Lúcas Peck & Maria Reading.

30.

(637)

Personen met Geboden.

1728.

Ingeteekent
 May 10.

Harmen Lúcasse, j. m. v. N. York, met
 Annetje Asjevÿng, j. d. v. N. Rochel,
 beide woonende alhier.

1728.

Getrouwt May
 30.

Sept. 13.

Christianús Stoúwber, j. m., met Anna
 Maria Hofman, Wed. van Michiel
 Pfeffer, beide út Hoogduidsl^t, woon^e
 alhier.

Octob. 4.

INGESCHREVEN.

Aúgúst. 18.

Johannes Lucas, Wed^r van Heidelberg,
met Elisabeth Pipes, Wed. v. Ti-
moth^s Paerker Van Pelsilvanie, beide
woonende op de bouwery.

GETROUWT.

12.

(638)

Personen met Licentie.

A° 1728.

Ingeteekent
January 1.

William Jones en Mary Ann Clare.

A° 1728.

Getrouwt Janu-
ary 1.

2.
19.
9.
Febr. 20.
Maart 2.
27.
April 20.
27.
May 11.
18.
30.
27.
Júny 14.
15.
Júly 19.
20.
29.
29.
Septemb. 5.
12.
20.
21.
Octob. 10.
17.
21.
25.
31.
31.

Lúyke Sjoerts & Cathar^a Bensing.
Peter Yay & Maria v. Cortlant.
Richard Vivian & Anna Holme.
Joseph de La Montanje & Marger^{te} Roll.
John Hendriks & Sara Tiljoú.
Evert Bývank & Maria Cannon.
William Fielding & Sýtje Boekenhoven.
Bürger Sipkens & Rebecca Brestede.
Pieter Maas & Rachel Brestede.
John Fischíe & Catharina Waldron.
John Hoppe & Maria v. Norden.
Samúel Ten Ryk & Maria Gornie.
Samúel Green & Annatje Van Velsen.
Abraham Ekker & Margar^{ta} Montros.
Abraham Cannon & Maria Leonards.
Nicolaas Swaan & Hendrica Sikkels.
Israel Sadok & Francýntje Blyenbúrg.
James Tucker & Maria Woertendýk.
John Sleigh & Teúntje Stevens.
Laúrens Lambertse & Jane Macdonald.
John Williams & Jane van De Water.
Roger French & Margarita Louw.
Albertús Tiboúwt & Cornelia Bogaart.
John Denmark & Rach^l Beekman.
Joseph Williams & Sara Woolley.
John Stinson & Eleanor Múrphy.
Jacob Sharp & Anna Maria Bomper.
Antony de Milt & Mary Scamp.

6.
20.
Febr. 8.
Maart 2.
2.
April 6.
23.
27.
May 11.
18.
31.
Júny 2.
15.
15.
Júly 21.
21.
29.
31.
Septemb. 5.
12.
21.
22.
Octob. 12.
17.
21.
25.
Novemb. 2.
2.

(639)

Personen met Geboden.

1729.

A° 1729.

A° 1729.

Ingeteekent
Maart 28.

Johannes Waldron, Wed^r van Bossen
Eyl^e, met Margrietje Roi, j. d. v. H.
Duidsl^e, woon^e alhier.
Abraham Van Arnheni, j. m. v. N. Y^k,
met Marytje Van Heyningen, j. d.
v. N. Y^k.
Adam Teets, Wed^r út Hoog Duidslant,
woonende te N. Haarlem, met Ca-
tharina Schonenberg, j. d. út Hoog
D.s.L., woon^e te N. Y^k.

Getrouwt April
13.

14.
31.

15.
21.

INGESCHREVEN.

GETROUWT.

May 2.	Gabrial Moor, j. m., met Antje Coüsŷn, beide v. N. York, en woon ^e aldaar.	May 18.
9.	Resolvert Waldron, j. m., met Metje Quakkenbosch, j. d., beide v. N. Haarlem, en woon ^e aldaar.	28.

(640)

Personen met Licentie.

A° 1728.		A° 1728.
Ingeteekent	William Day & Laúterina Akkerman.	Getrouwt No-
Novemb. 2.		vemb. 5.
18.	Jacob Robberts & Britget Deŷgten.	18.
20.	Jannes Bonnet & Maria Solise.	21.
30.	Henry Beckman & Debora Pell.	Decemb. 1.
26.	Matth ^s v. Alsteŷn & Cathar ^a Kerŷbŷl.	10.

1729.

A° 1729.

1729.

Janúary 22.	Joh ^s Freder ^{ks} Kúnter & Cornel ^{ia} Coelie.	Janúary 24.
22.	Lewi Thieboŷ & Mary Vielie.	26.
28.	Abraham Filkins & Perŷntje Tieboút.	28.
27.	Adrian Banker & G. Elisab ^a v. Taerling.	30.
Febrúary 7.	David ^w Provoost & Anneke Van de Water.	Febrúary 8.
11.	Nicolaas v. Taerling & Elisab th Richard.	13.
13.	Abraham Kip & Maria v. den Berg.	13.
28.	Michiel Diderik & Penelope Cúúr.	Maert 1.
Maart 4.	Cornelis Van Arlandt & Frances Búr- ges.	4.
9.	Gabriel Crook & Maria Hardenbroek.	9.
26.	James Húnter & Rachel Wright.	27.
April 3.	William Waldron & Aafje Samman.	April 3.
5.	Jacob ^s de La Montagne & Maria Pel.	6.
29.	William Pasmañ & Christina Lee.	29.
May 10.	Cornelis Louw & Johan ^a Góúverneúr.	May 10.
12.	George Rapalje & Helena Johnson.	17.
19.	John Húttón & Elisabeth v. Dŷk.	25.
20.	William Vredenburg & Willemtje Nak.	25.
Júny 3.	Andries Marschalk & Teúntje Tibóúwt.	Júny 7.
6.	Herman Rútgers jún ^r & Elisabet Ben- sen.	7.
13.	Thomas Broún & Maria Húnt.	13.
20.	George Lamb & Hendrica Mŷer.	21.
Júly 3.	Nicolas Bayart & Elisab th Reŷnders.	Júly 3.
10.	Richard Bradbúrn & Elisab th Jones.	12.

(641)

Personen met Geboden.

1729.

1729.		1729.
Ingeteekent	Abraham Andriessen, j. m., met Elisa- beth Búŷs, j. d., beide v. Deútelbay, en woonende aldaar.	Getrouwt Júly 20.

INGESCHREVEN.

Sept. 6.

Cornelis Tarp, j. m. v. Woodbrits, met
Apolonia Uitdeboomgaart, beide
woonende alhier.

GETROUWT.

Sept. 21.

A° 1730.

Decemb^r 26.Jacob Kien, j. m., met Elisabeth Er-
ving, beide uit Hoogduidslant, &
woonende alhier.

Januáry 11.

(642)

Personen met Licentie.

1729.

Ingeteekent

Júly 14.

20.

20.

22.

25.

Aúgúst 4.

Sept. 2.

12.

19.

26.

Octob. 11.

Novemb. 1.

Octob. 31.

Novemb. 10.

15.

21.

Decemb^r 3.

12.

18.

22.

24.

Teunis Tibouwt & Margr^{ta} Drinkwater.

John Schúyler & Sara Walther.

William Grant & Sara Schackerly.

Joseph Prú & Gerritje Taylor.

Jacobús Kip & Catharina Kip.

John Clark & Maria V^r Schúúre.

John Bell & Elisabeth Fell.

William Clarkson & Elisab^{da} Húnt.

Benjamin Jervis & Maria Koning.

Thomas Bartlet & Sarah Tindall.

John Húghes & Annatje Chartes.

John de Witt Peterzoon & Anne Van
Horne.

Thomas Núet & Maria Hermans.

William York & Cath^a Shedar.Gerrit Keteltas & Elisabth v. Dyk.

Thomas Shelton & Christina v. Dalen.

John Húll & Maria Francis.

Robbert Provoost & Adriana Paúl.

Evert Dúykin & Aafje Hardenbroek.

John Witsingam & Jacomýntje La
Roúx.Abraham Van Horne Jún^r & Catharina
Rútgers.

1729.

Getrouwt

Júly

19.

20.

20.

24.

27.

Aúgúst 6.

Sept. 7.

13.

21.

27.

Octob. 11.

Novemb. 2.

2.

10.

15.

23.

Decemb^r 4.

14.

21.

24.

27.]

A° 1730.

Januáry 2.

Február: 17.

Maert 5.

3.

25.

John Van der Heúl & Sarah Kip.

Francis Whith & Cath^a Cramer.

John Ten Eyk & Hanna Drinkwater.

Marten Klok & Margar^t Dehoumeúr.Philippús Goelet & Cathar^a Boelen.

Januáry 3.

Febr: 19.

Maert 5.

8.

28.

(643)

Personen met Geboden.

1730.

ingetekend
April 10.Matthýs Van Rosendaal, Wed^r, met
Margariet Haal, Wed^e Van Michiel
Gromen, beide van N. York, &
woonende alhier.

1730.

Getrouwt May 7.

INGESCHREVEN.		GETROUWT.
Júny 20.	Godefrictus Bennoë, j. m. v. N. Alban, met Piternelle de La Montanje, j. d. v. N. York, beide woonende alhier.	Júly 9.
Septemb ^r 19.	Henricus Haanraad, j. m. út Hoog Dúidsl ^r , met Elisabeth Wikkell, Wed. v. Jan Smith út O. Eng ^l , beide woonende alhier.	Octob. 4.
30.	Thomas Maebby, j. m. v. N. Albanie, met Sarah Couper, j. d. v. N. York, woonen alhier.	11.
Octob. 16.	Samúel Van Naamen, j. m. v. Staaten Eyl ^r , met Sarah de Lamontanje, Wed. v. James Makkintas v. N. York, beide woonen alhier.	31.
23.	Thomas Barber, Wed ^r Van Lena Bröúwer v. Nieúw York & Mary Wolc, Wed. van William Salomons van Boston, beide woonende alhier.	
Novemb. 6.	Alexander Bülsing, j. m. v. Philipsbúrg, met Aaphje Woed, Wed. v. Thomas Makkelveen, beide woonen alhier.	22.

(644)

Personen met Licentie.

1730.		1730.
Ingeteekent	Matth ^s Van Deúrsen & Marg ^t Paúls.	Getroúwt April
April 17.		18.
21.	Matth ^s Noble & Súsanna dú Nongne.	21.
22.	Jacobús van Norden & Christ ^a Sabrisco.	25.
14.	Jaqués Büvelot & Marg ^{ta} Perdriañ.	27.
May 2.	William de Peýster & Margareta Rosevelt.	May 5.
7.	John Romme & Elisabet TenEyck.	9.
9.	William Andrew & Súsana ^a Fort.	9.
16.	Gerrit Hollaar Maas & Elisabeth Donskam.	17.
22.	Pieter Pra Van Zandt & Sara Williamsz.	29.
Júny 12.	Hendrik Myer & Geertrúy Rome.	Júny 13.
Júly 2.	William Whitead & Lidia Bonnet.	Júly 2.
16.	Dirk Piterse & Nelletje Van Brunt.	16.
24.	William Dyk & Annatje Paulsse.	26.
Aúgúst 6.	Josúa Slydell & Elisab th Johnson.	Aúgúst 6.
8.	Jacob Kouwenhoven & Anna v. Vegten.	11.
11.	John Wilks & Maria Holst.	13.
Sept. 10.	Henry Brakkers & Maria Ver Plank.	Sept. 10.
11.	James David & Maria Tilly.	12.
14.	Joris Cúsaar & Elisabeth Hooglant.	16.
18.	Archibald Robison & Elisab th Wallis.	20.
30.	John Húnt & Belida Ten Eyck.	Octob. 2.

INGESCHREVEN.		GETROÚWT.
Octob. 7.	Nicolaüs Rosevelt & Maria Bosch.	7.
9.	Johannes du Bois & Hele ^a Bayard.	11.
22.	John Taveau & Brigitta Pell.	25.
31.	Zacharia Allen & Esther Dinning.	31.
Novemb. 3.	Francis Warne & Eva Eght.	Novemb. 8.
14.	Timothy Lary & Mary Moore.	15.
6.	Andries Teller & Maria Mariús.	15.
20.	John Williams & Charity Hooms.	21.
20.	Pieter Bouwman & Aaltje v. Pelt.	25.

(645)

Personen met Geboden.

1730.		1730.
Ingeteekent	Laurens Lammersse, j. m. v. N. York,	Getrouwt De-
Decemb. 1.	met Lea Bras, j. d. v. Kingstown,	cemb. 20.
	beide woonende alhier.	
d ^o . 1.	Denys Costula, j. m. v. Ierlandt, met	20.
	Elisabeth Rendal, Wed. v. Barny	
	Hamilton v. Ierlandt, beide woon-	
	ende alhier.	

1731.

A^o 1731.

1731.

April 29.	William Prasser, j. m. v. London, met	May 17.
	Margrite Bagget, j. d. v. Dublin,	
	beide woonende alhier.	
May 7.	Isaac Berré, j. m. v. Boston, woonende	29.
	alhier, met Priscilla Hooms v. N.	
	Haarlem.	

(646)

Personen met Licentie.

1730.		1730.
Ingeteekent	Deneis Fisser & Belia Túr.	Getrouwt De-
Decemb ^r 4.		cemb. 6.
18.	Johan ^s Quackenbosch & Margrita Bo-	20.
	gaart.	

A^o 1731.

1731.

31.	Joseph Waldron & Aafje Hellake.	Getrouwt Jan. 9.
1731.		
Janu. 15.	Philip Pirot & Elisab th Elswort.	17.
19.	Adriaan Straat & Geertruy Kaspar.	19.
8.	Abraham Persil & Jannetje Yver.	21.
22.	Laurens Wessels & Susanna Bradt.	24.
25.	John Marshall & Elsje Rútgers.	27.
27.	Pieter Sanders & Sarah V ^r Spiegel.	28.
14.	William Walton & Cornelia Beekman.	27.
14.	Nicolaüs Kortregt & Elisab th v. Hüy-	Feb: 5.
	zen.	
Feb: 13.	Jacob Van Haal & Aaltje Holst.	14.
26.	Rip Thong & Cath ^a Van Woert.	27.

BROOKHAVEN (L. I.) EPITAPHS.

CONTRIBUTED BY WILLIAM KELBY, NEW YORK.

THE NEWTON BURYING-GROUND.—Is located on the east side of the road, about one mile and a half north of Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, and almost opposite to Goold's Pond. When the following inscriptions were copied, in July, 1884, it was overrun with brush and weeds, the fence had fallen down, and was so solitary and neglected that quail were nesting among the gravestones. The name appears upon the town list for the first time in 1749, when John Newton was taxed 1s. 4d. on his property.

In Memory of Benjamin Newton, who died Oct. 3 1795 *Æ* 73.

In Memory of Mary wife of Benjamin Newton who died June 9, 1791 *Æ* 71.

In Memory of Mrs. Mary wife of John Newton, Esq. who died Oct. 28 1820 *Æ* 75. (Her maiden name was Akerly.)

In Memory of Jacob Newton, who died March 28 1832 A.E. 57 years 11 Mos. 6 days. (Son of John and Mary Akerly.)

Nathaniel Newton, died Sept. 21. 1843 in the 72d year of his age. (Brother to Jacob.)

Sacred to the Memory of Prudence Newton, who died Feb. 8. 1847 aged 72 years. (Wife of Nathaniel, maiden name L'Hommedieu.)

In Memory of Caleb Newton, who died Aug. 11. 1787. A.E. 57.

Elizabeth wife of Caleb Newton, died Dec. 8. 1838 in the 79th year of her Age. (Maiden name, Elizabeth Loring, of Morristown, N. J. She was cousin to her husband.)

In Memory of Anna Newton, who died June 7, 1832 Aged 97 years. (Maiden name Blydenburgh.)

In Memory of Caleb Newton, who died Feb. 21 1844 in the 81st year of his Age.

Joanna, daughter of Caleb and Elizabeth Newton, died Aug. 26 1839 A.E. 41 Years 10 Mos. & 27 Days.

Sacred to the Memory of Emily, daughter of Joseph and Joanna Newton who died Oct. 5 1836, aged 11 months & 16 days. (Joseph married Joanna Avery, of Blue Point.)

In Memory of Sylvester F. Newton, who died Sept. 27 1847 aged 41 years. (His widow married secondly Nathan Smith.)

In Memory of John A. son of Sylvester F. and Martha A. Newton, who died April 28, 1860, aged 17 years 5 mos. 16 days.

In Memory of George W., son of Sylvester F. and Martha A. Newton who died March 29, 1849, aged 1 year 5 mos. 6 days.

Julia Ann L., wife of David C. Benjamin, died Feb. 16. 1851 A.E. 17 ys. 3 ds. (Daughter of Sylvester Newton, married Benjamin, of Sayville.)

In Memory of Nancy wife of Harvey Hawell, who died Aug. 24, 1850 Aged 20 years 2 mos. & 17 days. (Daughter of Sylvester Newton, married Harvey, son of Samuel Hawell.)

In Memory of Walter son of Titus and Martha Gould who died April 1. 1808 Aged 1 Day. (Martha was daughter of Isaac Newton.)

In Memory of Martha A. Gould, daughter of Titus and Martha Gould, who died March 22, 1810 in the 5th year of her age.

Sarah Smith, died April 21 1858, in the 77th year of her Age. (Widow of William Smith and daughter of Joseph Gould.)

In Memory of Rachel, wife of Selah Smith, died Aug. 26 1825, aged 68 years. 4 mos. 28 days. (Maiden name Rachel Gould.)

In Memory of Hannah Smith, wife of Ephraim Smith, who died Jan. 6. 1847, Aged 72 Years. 2 mos & 21 Ds. (Maiden name L'Hommedieu.)

In Memory of Ephraim Smith, who died May 23, 1847, Aged 80 years, 6 mos. & 2 days.

In Memory of Annar, daughter of Ephraim and Hannah Smith, who died June 10, 1852, Aged 40 Years, 9 Mos. & 13 Days.

Mrs. Mary, wife of Jeremiah Davis, died Sept. 5, 1855, *Æ* 57. (Daughter of Ephraim and Hannah Smith.)

Richard S. Davis, died Sept. 18 1860, aged 24 years and 3 months. (Son of Jeremiah and Mary.)

Charles E. died July 17, 1845 *Æ* 11 mo. 10 ds. Also George T. died Sept. 9. 1855 *Æ* 2 yrs. 11 mo. 18 ds. Children of Charles and Emeline L'Hommedieu.

Charles L'Hommedieu, died Feb. 3. 1855. *Æ* 40 yrs. 4 mo. & 9 ds. (Brother to Ira ; his widow became the fourth wife of Jeremiah Davis.)

Mary Emma, daughter of Ira and Amy L'Hommedieu, died April 21. 1849 *Æ* 5 ys. 7 mos. 18 ds. ("Uncle Ira" was a popular host for many years at the old Lakeland Station on the Long Island Railroad. He married Miss Amy Harlow, whose mother was a daughter of Phineas Davis.)

Richard S., son of Ira and Amy L'Hommedieu, died Aug. 27 1839 *Æ* 2 y'rs. 2 mos. & 25 d's.

Sarah Emma, daughter of Geo. W. and Sarah A. Yarrington died July 27 1851 Aged 2 years. (Sarah A., daughter of Richard Davis, married Yarrington, of Sayville.)

Sacred to the Memory of Jane A. Sterling, daughter of John and Amelia Sterling, who departed this life Dec. 5th. 1846, aged 1 year & 11 months. (Amelia was daughter of Samuel Hawell ; her brother, Harvey, married Nancy Newton.)

Phinehas Davis, died July 2. 1848 aged 93 years 9 Mos and 29 Days.

Sybel wife of Phinehas Davis, Died Sept 26. 1849 Aged 93 years 1 Mo. & 28 days. ("Uncle Phin" commonly called Old Firelock, a pensioner of the war of 1812, was the son of Phinehas and Sybel, he resided west of Lake Ronkonkoma and was a well-known character until his death a few years ago. A famous hunter in his youth, he boasted of having killed the last "hay then [heath-hen] on the island." His daughter is now living alone in the dilapidated homestead.)

Sacred to the Memory of William Furman, who died May 13 1851 aged 57 years & 8 mos. Also his grandson William H. E. Chamberlain, Jr. who died Feb. 26 1853 aged 3 years & 1 month.

Jesse Davis, died July 10 1831 aged about 43 years. Erected by Richard Davis.

Sacred to the Memory of Susan Maria wife of Michael Malloy, who died Aug. 15, 1847 aged 19 years 6 mos & 8 days. Also of their son Daniel, who died Nov. 26, 1847 aged 11 months & 17 days.

In Memory of John Roseman, who died Dec. 28, 1838, Aged 79 years. (John Boneus, deserted from the British Army changed his name to Roseman, and remained on Long Island after the troops were withdrawn in 1783. He married Catharine Woodhull.)

Catharine widow of John Roseman, died Dec. 11, 1868, *Æ* 92 yrs. 2 Mo' & 3 Days.

Abraham W. Roseman, died June 1. 1877 *Æ* 66 yrs. 9 mos & 11 days. (Son of John and Catharine; he carried the mail for many years between Lake Grove and Lakeland.)

THE DAVIS BURYING-GROUND.—Lies on a desolate sandy plain to the west of Lake Ronkonkoma, and contains but eight tombstones, inscribed as follows :

In Memory of Phincas Davis, who departed this life April 25 1793 aged 62 years 1 mo. Sarah Davis his wife, departed this life Feb. 13. 1836 aged 88 years & 21 days. Erected by their son Nicholas Davis.

George N. son of Nelson & Caroline Davis died April 11 1847 *Æ*. 6 years 7 mo. Nancy daughter of Nelson & Caroline Davis died August 18 1835 *Æ*. 1 mo 14 days.

Caroline wife of Nelson Davis died July 1, 1835 *Æ* 43.

Joanna wife of Jedediah Davis died April 5, 1845 *Æ* 69 years.

Jedediah Davis died July 3. 1853 *Æ* 78.

Oliver H. Davis died Nov. 20 1858 *Æ*. 53 years 3 mos.

John S. son of Oliver & Ann Davis died Dec. 30 1835 *Æ* 1 year 5 mos.

In Memory of George Washington Davis died July 16. 1821 aged 8 months. Also of Nicholas Davis died Nov. 29. 1825 aged 3 mo. 14 days. And also of Anna Maria Davis who died April 23 1836 aged 2 years 7 mos & 5 days. Children of Nicholas and Kezia Davis.

RECORD OF A BRANCH OF THE BEEKMAN FAMILY IN NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, AND ILLINOIS.

BY GEORGE C. BEEKMAN, ESQ., FREEHOLD, N. J.

MARTEN BEEKMAN,* or as now spelled, Beekman, came to New York in 1638, and settled at Albany. He was a blacksmith, at an age when all work in iron was done by hand, from a nail to an iron plough or cannon. How long he lived at Albany, and whether he died in this country or returned to Holland, has not been ascertained.

By his wife, Susannah Jans, he had at least three children.

1. JOHANNES, who married, first Machtel, dau. of Jacob Schermerhorn; second, Eva Van Haeghen. He was buried at Albany, Sept. 30, 1732; his will was proved Dec. 2, 1732. By his two wives he had fourteen children, whose names are given in Pierson's "First Settlers of Albany" and Holgate's "American Genealogy."

2. HENDRICK, who married Annetje, dau. of Peter Quackenbosh, and resided a number of years at Schotac, near Albany.

3. METIE, who married Cornelius Van Der Hoeven.

In 1710, November 13th, Octavo Coenraats, a merchant of New York City, deeded to Hendrick Beekman, the above-named person, two hundred and fifty acres of land on the Raritan River, in the County of Somerset, N. J. It was part of a one thousand acre tract, bought by Coenraats of Peter Sonmans, by deed dated January 27, 1706, and part of a two

* See Beekman in note to Waldron Family, Riker's His. of Harlem, 1881, p. 563.

thousand three hundred acre tract conveyed to Sonmans by deed dated October 20, 1695, from the proprietors of East Jersey. This old deed to Hendrick Beekman was never recorded, and is now in the possession of Mrs. Elizabeth B. Vredenburgh, widow of ex-Sheriff Van Dorn Vredenburgh, deceased. She owns part of the land described in this deed, which she inherited from her father Benjamin Beekman. She has also an agreement dated September 20, 1735, from which it appears that Marten, Peter and Hendrick, three sons of Hendrick aforesaid, jointly possessed five hundred acres on the Raritan River belonging to their father. That he had died, and by this agreement, they propose to divide between themselves this land. When and where the rest of the five hundred acres, besides the Coenraat tract, was purchased, is unknown.

An old Dutch Bible, printed at Leyden, Holland, in 1663, and which was kept at the homestead on the Raritan River until the death of Mrs. Cornelia Beekman, the mother of Mrs. Vredenburgh, and since has been in the possession of Rev. John S. Beekman, contains entries of the births and deaths of the children of Hendrick by his wife Anntje Quackenbosh. Pierson, in his "First Settlers of Albany," and Holgate in his "American Genealogy," mention "Lydia," baptized June 2, 1689, as one of Hendrick's children, but there is no record of such a child in this Bible. The following is a correct record of the children from the entries in this Bible.

1. MARTEN, b. 1685, m. June 21, 1724, Elizabeth, dau. of Samuel Waldron, of Haarlem, N. Y., d. Oct. 27, 1757. His wife was b. 1700, d. Nov. 27, 1760.
2. SUSANNAH, b. March 2, 1686 (no other record).
3. HENDRICK, b. June 5, 1692. Died unmarried March 19, 1769. His will is dated Dec. 21, 1760, proved Jan. 15, 1770. Recorded in Secretary of State's office, Trenton, N. J., in Liber K of Wills, page 148, etc. He devises all his property equally to Elizabeth, Hendrick, Samuel, Anne, and John, the five children of his brother Marten, deceased.
4. MARTJE, b. Jan. 9, 1695 (no other record).
5. PETER, b. July 4, 1697, d. in April or May of 1773. His will is dated April 20, 1773, proved May 31, 1773, and recorded in Secretary of State's office, Trenton, N. J., in Liber L of Wills, pages 49 and 50. He leaves his property to Grietje, his wife, and his three daughters, Lantje, wife of Fernandus Gulick, Amortje, wife of Peter Pieterse, and Neeltje, wife of Bernardus Van Zandt. In Holgate's "American Genealogy" these three daughters are mentioned as his only children.
6. MADALINA (or Magdanaje as spelled), b. Sept. 19, 1701 (no other record).

MARTEN BEECKMAN, by his wife Elizabeth Waldron, had the following children :

1. ELIZABETH, b. Aug. 30, 1725, m. Francis Brazier, d. Nov. 9, 1810. Buried in yard of old Episcopal Church at New Brunswick, N. J.
2. HENDRICK, b. March 24, 1727, m. Phoebe Bloomfield, d. Jan. 26, 1796, leaving sons and daughters.
3. SAMUEL, b. Nov. 26, 1729, m. Dec. 5, 1765, Elizabeth, dau. of Samuel Waldron and his wife Anne Delamater, of Newtown, L. I., d. Oct. 19, 1808.

4. ANNETJE, b. June 28, 1734, m. Nov. 12, 1766, Johannes Waldron, d. Sept. 5, 1795.
5. JOHN, b. Nov. 5, 1741; no other record except that he is named in his uncle Hendrick's will as alive nearly twenty years after.

SAMUEL BEEKMAN, by his wife Elizabeth Waldron, had the following children :

1. SAMUEL, b. Sept. 21, 1766, m., in 1787, Helena, youngest dau. of Hon. Cornelius Ten Broeck,* d. March 4, 1850, and was buried in the old yard of Harlingen Dutch Church. His wife, Helena, was b. Jan. 26, 1768, d. Feb. 15, 1855.
2. ELIZABETH, b. July 8, 1768, m. William Baker, of Pennington, N. J., d. Nov. 11, 1791.
3. CORNELIA, b. Aug. 15, 1770, m., April 7, 1808, Benjamin Beekman (own cousin), d. Jan. 24, 1858.
4. MARTEN, b. May 14, 1773, m., first, Matilda Brokaw, second, Mary Powelsen, d. Aug. 26, 1844. By his two wives he had fourteen children.
5. ANNE, b. Feb. 24, 1780, d., unmarried, Feb. 26, 1846.

SAMUEL BEEKMAN, by his wife Helena Ten Broeck, had the following children :

1. FRANKLIN, b. March 9, 1788, m. Abraham Van Arsdale, d. June 26, 1847.
2. CORNELIUS Ten Broeck, b. Oct. 25, 1789, m., Jan. 14, 1813, Elizabeth Todd, d. April 21, 1860.
3. MARGARETTA, b. May 25, 1792, m., Nov. 8, 1812, Aaron Vanderbilt, d. Jan. 29, 1878.
4. CORNELIA, b. June 4, 1794, m., Aug. 1, 1813, Nicholas Veghte, d. Aug. 4, 1875.
5. PETER Ten Broeck, b. April 21, 1796, m., Oct. 1, 1820, Eliza Carpenter, d. April 23, 1876. He resided many years at Neshanic, Somerset County, N. J., and carried on the mills there. He represented Somerset County in the New Jersey Assembly during the years 1845-46.
6. ANN, b. May 19, 1798, m. Abraham Dumont, d. Dec. 24, 1880.
7. JACOB Ten Broeck, b. April 10, 1801, m., Feb. 12, 1833, Ann Crawford at Middletown, Monmouth County, N. J., d. April 23, 1875. He was a graduate of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., and a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church. He left three sons, Theodore, George C., and Edwin, surviving him.
8. ABRAHAM Ten Broeck, b. July 15, 1803, m., Nov. 17, 1824, Eliza Ann Vanderveer, and is still (1885) residing on his farm at Harlingen, N. J. One of his sons, Garrett V., served during the war of the rebellion in the First New Jersey Cavalry, and rose to the rank of major. He now lives at Chicago, Ill.
9. CATHARINE, b. Nov. 25, 1805, d. Jan. 14, 1810.

CORNELIUS T. B. BEEKMAN, by his wife, Elizabeth Todd, had the following children :

1. SAMUEL A., b. Dec. 14, 1813, m., Sept. 20, 1841, Henrietta Lyon, and d. in New York City some time in 1882 or 1883.

* CORNELIUS Ten Broeck was b. at Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., May 31, 1719. m. Sept. 2, 1746, Margaret Louw (Low) at Kingston, and settled in the same year near Harlingen, Somerset County, N. J., where he lived until his death, Aug. 4, 1799. Three of his sons served in the revolutionary war. He represented Somerset County, N. J., in the New Jersey Assembly in the year 1783.

2. WILLIAM TODD, b. Feb. 23, 1815, m., Sept. 9, 1841, Mary Conover Spear, at Clary's Grove, Illinois.
3. JAMES WALDRON, b. Dec. 9, 1816, m., Dec. 16, 1841, Leah Perkins, in Illinois.
4. CORNELIUS TEN BROECK, b. Aug. 25, 1818, died unmarried and young.
5. CORNELIA A., b. Oct. 1, 1820, m., Nov. 3, 1841, Lloyd Vanderveer.
6. SARAH M., b. May 4, 1823, m., Aug. 23, 1843, John Reeve Vanderveer.
7. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, b. Dec. 11, 1824, m., first, June 11, 1858, Arrabella Errickson; second, Aug. 1, 1861, Carrie E. Waller; third, June 7, 1867, Addie Houghton, who survived him. He left no children.
8. JANE TEN EYCK, b. July 9, 1827, m., March 2, 1859, Ralph V. D. Ten Broeck.
9. HELEN E., b. Dec. 28, 1829, d. young.

WILLIAM TODD BEEKMAN, who married Mary C. Spear, settled in Illinois, and resides now at Petersburg in that State. He has had the following children—all live in State of Illinois.

1. JOHN TODD, b. March 28, 1843, at Clary's Grove, Illinois, m., Feb. 7, 1867, Sarah S. Colby, of Petersburg.
2. JAMES BLANKINSHIP, b. Jan. 29, 1845, at Clary's Grove, Illinois, m. Julia A. Wood, of Jacksonville, Jan. 12, 1865.
3. MARIA LIZZIE, b. at Petersburg, Ill., May 13, 1847, m., Oct. 6, 1880, John Marion Zane.
4. GEORGE SPEAR, b. May 14, 1849, at Cedar Grove, Ill., m., Dec. 26, 1872, Genevieve M. Harrison, of Richland, Ill.
5. JULIA JAYNE, b. Oct. 16, 1851, at Cedar Grove, Ill., m., Oct. 6, 1880, Richard B. Pollard.
6. CORNELIUS TEN BROECK, b. April 13, 1854, at Cedar Grove, Ill., m., April 22, 1880, Elma L. Knechler, of Springfield, Ill.
7. MARY ANN, b. Jan. 26, 1856, at Cedar Grove, Ill.
8. SARAH HELEN, b. March 7, 1858, at same place.
9. WILLIAM HENRY, b. Sept. 30, 1860, at same place.
10. CARRIE WALLER, b. Oct. 27, 1863, at same place.

James Waldron Beekman, who married Leah Perkins, also resides near Petersburg, Ill., and has four children. He and his brother, William T., are highly respected for their integrity as business men, and their respectable conduct in the various relations of life. They were among the early settlers in the portion of the State where they reside, and have seen the wilderness converted into a prosperous and cultivated country.

For additional information respecting the family, see Beekman or Beeckman in Pierson's "First Settlers of Albany," Holgate's "American Genealogy," Riker's "History of Harlem," Ellis and Snell's "History of Somerset County, N. J.," "Atlas of the New Jersey Coast," O'Callaghan's "Doc. His. of New York," Records of Reformed (Dutch) Church, New York.

INSCRIPTIONS FROM TOMBSTONES IN A CEMETERY AT
RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

CONTRIBUTED BY G. H. VAN WAGENEN.

IN the village of Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., on the west side of Blind Brook, behind the store belonging to Daniel Strang and now occupied by Charles Field, lies a small cemetery belonging to the Protestant Episcopal Church of Rye, and which from its secluded situation is not likely to attract the attention of the passers-by on the highroad.

Here rest five of the former rectors of the church, whose rectorships cover a period of about forty-five years in the history of this ancient parish. The plot of ground on which this cemetery is located formerly belonged to the Rev. James Wetmore, and was given by him to the parish church of Rye about the year 1759. This plot contained about twenty acres, and of this a small piece was set apart as a burial-place for the rectors of the church. The Rev. Mr. Wetmore himself was the first to be buried there.

The church retained this property till 1846, when they sold it to Mr. James D. Halsted, reserving the small plot used as a cemetery. These records, which I give, were taken by me from the tombstones several years ago; it would be impossible now to verify most of them, as some of the stones have been destroyed, and the inscriptions on others have become illegible. The following are the records:

"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Mr. James Wetmore, the late, worthy, learned and faithful minister of the Parish of Rye for above 30 years, who having strenuously defended the Church with his pen, and adorned it by his life and doctrine, at length being seized of the small-pox departed this life May 15th, 1760. *Ætatis* 65. *Cujus memorie sit in Benedictione sempiterna.*"

"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Ebenezer Punderson, late Missionary to the Revd. Society for propagating the Gospel in foreign parts, who died 22nd Sept. A.D. 1764, Being 60 years of age.

"With pure religion was his spirit fraught,
Practised himself what he to others taught."

Rev. Ephraim Avery died Nov. 5, 1776, aged 35, having been Rector of Rye Parish nearly Eleven years. I have not been able to find his tombstone, but take the Rev. Robert Bolton as authority that he was buried here. (Bolton's "*Hist. of the Church in Westchester County*," p. 323.)

"Sacred to the Memory of Mrs. Hannah, late Consort of the Rev. Ephraim Avery, who having lived greatly beloved, Died universally lamented after six weeks of excruciating pain, on ye 13th day of May A.D. 1776 in ye 39th year of her age.

Blessed are the dead
Who die in the Lord."

"In Memory of the Rev. Mr. David Foote, Late Pastor at Rye and White Plains, who departed this life the 1st of August, 1793, aged 32 years.
Blessed are the dead
Who die in the Lord."

Rev. George Ogilvie died April 3, 1797, aged 39 years, having been Rector of Rye Parish about 6 months. I have not seen his tombstone, but refer to Rev. Mr. Bolton as authority.

"Mary Haskell, wife of the Rev. Samuel Haskell, Rector of Christ Church, Rye, Departed this life May 22, 1816. In the full assurance of faith and the joyful expectation of a blessed immortality through the merits of the Redeemer,

Oh, Death, thou victor of this mortal frame,
The race of Adam trembles at thy name
How long shall man be doomed to dread thy sway,
And mourn for those whom thou dost take away."

"Esther Hunt departed this life Sept. 18, 1819, aged 82 years." (She was daughter of Rev. James Wetmore, and married 1st David Brown, of Rye, and then Jesse Hunt, High sheriff of Westchester Co.)

"Anne, Wife of Jacob Moore, of the city of N. Y., who fled from the pestilence raging in that City, and who died and was buried here the 26th of Nov. 1798, aged 33 years 22 days."

"Sacred to the Memory of Mary, Widow of Capt. James Armour, who departed this life 8th Dec. 1826, aged 89 years 24 days."

"In Memory of Michael Moore, who departed this life Oct. 25, 1837, aged 37 years."

RECORDS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—BIRTHS AND BAPTISMS.

(Continued from Vol. XI., p. 33, of the RECORD.)

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1783.

ON the Twenth-sixth day of November, in the | year of our Lord one thousand seven Hundred and Eighty | three, the first Presbyterian Church of this City | was Collected by the return of the Rev. Dr. Rod | gers and the exiled people, after a dispersion of | seven years two months and twelve days, dur | ing the late war.

BAPTISMS AFTER THE RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE CHURCH.

LIVINGSTON.	Dec.	7 th .	Mary Alexander, dau ^r of Peter V. Brugh Livingston, Jun ^r , and Susannah Blondel his wife, born Sept ^r 5 th , 1783.
BERRY.	Dec.	7 th .	Anne, Dau ^r of James Berry and Eliz th Cole his wife, born Nov ^r 4 th , 1783.

VARRIAN.	Dec.	14 th .	Richard, son of Richard Varrian & Susannah Gardiner his wife, born June 15 th , 1783.
OGILVIE.	Dec.	14 th .	Catharine, Dau ^r of Thomas Ogilvie & Catharine his wife, born Sept ^r 29 th , 1783.
STEWART.	Dec.	14 th .	Margaret, Dau ^r of John Stewart and Mary Grennier his wife, born Sept ^r 29 th , 1783.
MISSEROY.	Dec.	21 st .	Elizabeth, Dau ^r of George Misseroy & Catharine his wife, born July 10 th , 1781. Cornelius, their son, born Oct ^r 10 th , 1777, & Maria, their Dau ^r , born Feb ^{ry} 13 th , 1779, were both baptized During the war.
PATTEN.	Dec.	21 st .	George Misseroy, son of Edward Patten & Mary Misseroy his wife, born Aug ^t 4 th , 1783.
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MCDONALD.	Dec.	21 st .	Jane, Dau ^r of John McDonald & Jane his wife, born Nov ^r 22 ^d , 1783.
BLEECKER.	Dec.	25 th .	Alice, Dau ^r of Anthony L. Bleecker & Mary Noel his wife, born Nov ^r 13 th , 1783.
McKINNON.	Dec.	28 th .	Catharine, Dau ^r of Hugh McKinnon & Elizabeth Davidson his wife, born Nov ^r 25 th , 1783.
BOWNE.	Dec.	28 th .	John Zurich, son of Prentice Bowne & Magdalene Zurich his wife, born Aug ^t 10 th , 1783.

Baptized in 1783 : *Males*, 11 ; *Females*, 11 ; *Total*, 22.

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1784.

CAMPBELL.	Jan ^y	1 st .	Mary Campbell, an Adult.
	Jan ^y	1 st .	Ann, Dau ^r of James <i>Campbell</i> and Mary Thornton his wife, born Nov ^r 1 st , 1783.
IRVING.	Jan ^y	1 st .	Washington, Son of William Irving and Sarah Saunders his wife, born April 3 ^d , 1783.
BYERS.	Jan ^y	5 th .	John Washington, son of James Byers and Hannah Bickers his wife, born July 21 st , 1783.
TURNER.	Jan ^y	22 ^d .	William, Son of William Turner and Sarah Adams his wife, born Feb ^{ry} 13 th , 1783.
BLACK.	Jan ^y	22 ^d .	Jane, Dau ^r of James Black and Abigail Bush his wife, born Feb ^{ry} 12 th , 1777.
	Jan ^y	22 ^d .	John, their son, born Feb ^{ry} 21 st , 1779.
	Jan ^y	22 ^d .	William, their son, born June 21 st , 1781.
	Jan ^y	22 ^d .	Janet, their daughter, born Nov ^r 12 th , 1783.
LACKEY.	Jan ^y	22 ^d .	Mary, Dau ^r of Robert Lackey & Susannah Noe his wife, born Jan ^{ry} 4 th , 1780.
	Jan ^y	22 ^d .	John, their son, born Nov ^r 20 th , 1782.
HENRY.	Jan ^y	29 th .	Michael & Elias, Twin Sons of John Henry & Leah Brevoort his wife, born Jan ^{ry} 3 ^d , 1784.
McCOMB.	Jan ^y	30 th .	Elizabeth, Dau ^r of John McComb and Mary Davies his wife, born Nov ^r 22 ^d , 1779.
HAMILTON.	Feb ^y	1 st .	Ann, Dau ^r of Andrew Hamilton and Catharine Finton his wife, born Dec ^r 21 st , 1783.

- CONKLIN. Feb^y 5th. Joshua, son of Moses Conklin & Charity Babcock his wife, born Jan^y 21st, 1783.
- STILES. Feb^y 13th. Jane, Dau^r of Jonathan Stiles & Sarah Tuttle his wife, born Jan^y 22^d, 1784.
- CARTER. Feb^y 19th. Hannah, Dau^r of Vincent Carter and Mary Benson his wife, born Sept^r 1st, 1781.
- SWAN. Feb^y 27th. Jennet, Dau^r of Benjamin Swan & Mary McClain his wife, born Jan^y 29th, 1784.
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- MCCREDDY. March 5th. Richard, son of James McCreddy & Elizabeth Young his wife, born Feb^y 13th, 1776.
- March 5th. George, their son, born Sept^r 15th, 1778.
- March 5th. Frances, their Dau^r, born Dec^r 9th, 1780.
- March 5th. William, their son, born Dec^r 22^d, 1782.
- ARHART. March 5th. Gideon, son of George Arheart and Margaret Harden, his wife, born Sept^r 24th, 1776.
- March 5th. James, their son, born Dec^r 13th, 1778.
- March 5th. Janet, their Dau^r, born March 13th, 1781.
- March 5th. Robert, their son, born Augst 29th, 1783.
- NORWOOD. March 7th. John Rysile, son of Tobias Norwood & Christian Rysile his wife, born Sept^r 5th, 1780.
- March 7th. Richard, their son, born Jan^y 28, 1784.
- FLEMING. March 7th. Elizabeth, Dau^r of John Fleming and Margaret Cowser his wife, born Feb^y 14th, 1784.
- MILLER. March 8th. John & William, Twin Sons of William Miller & Mary Neilson his wife, born March 3^d, 1784.
- FORD. March 16th. Mary, Dau^r of James Ford and Martha Oaks his wife, born Jan^y 26th, 1784.
- March 16th. Martha, their Dau^r, born March 6th, 1782.
- March 16th. Priscilla, their Dau^r, born Feb^y 18, 1784.
- GIRAUD. March 16th. Joseph, son of Frederick Giraud and Rebekah Post his wife, born April 22^d, 1782.
- McKINNON. March 21st. Mary, Dau^r of Neil McKinnon and Mary McKellar his wife, born Feb^y 6th, 1784.
- GALE. March 28th. Jesse, son of Jesse Gale and Lucretia Lee his wife, born Feb^y 15th, 1784.
- MILLER. March 30th. Margaret Avilla, Dau^r of Alexander Litch Miller & Margt. Demilt his wife, born November 13th, 1780.
- March 30th. Isaac Litch, their son, born Feb^y 19th, 1783.
- BROOKS. March 30th. Sarah, Dau^r of Timothy Brooks and Catharine Dutcher, his wife, born March 27th, 1781.
- March 30th. Lucy, their Dau^r, born Nov^r 29th, 1783.
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- McBAIN. April 4th. James, son of John McBain and Rachel Bois his wife, born Sept^r 8th, 1783.
- TRAINER. April 4th. Thomas, son of John Trainer and Mary Yerks his wife, born March 8th, 1784.
- OGILVIE. April 7th. William, Son of Peter Ogilvie & Ann DeWitt his wife, born April 16th, 1782.
- April 7th. Catharine, their Dau^r, born March 1st, 1784.

IVERS.	April	12 th .	Jennet, Dau ^r of Hezekiah Ivers and Mary Arden his wife, born Sept ^r 17 th , 1781.
	April	12 th .	Eliza, their Dau ^r , born July 5 th , 1783.
HERRING.	April	12 th .	Elizabeth, Dau ^r of Abraham Herring and Elizabeth Ivers his wife, born Sept ^r 5 th , 1782.
ARDEN.	April	12 th .	Thomas Boyle, son of Thomas Arden Jun ^r and Mary Boyle his wife, born Jan ^y 20 th , 1779.
WIER.	April	18 th .	Ann, Dau ^r of James Wier & Eliz th Riely his wife, born Jan ^y 31 st , 1784.
PHENIX.	April	18 th .	Amelia, Dau ^r of Daniel Phenix and Eliz th Platt his wife, born March 30 th , 1784.
CAMERON.	April	19 th .	William Henry, son of Alexander Cameron & Abigail Berrien, his wife, born April 15 th , 1784.
WILLIAMS.	April	25 th .	Mary, Dau ^r of William Williams and Catharine Jones his wife, born April 6 th , 1784.
DEGROVE.	April	26 th .	Sarah, Dau ^r of William DeGrove and Eliz th Elsworth his wife, born Oct ^r 8 th , 1783.
ROSS.	May	9 th .	Martha Lyon, Dau ^r of Andrew Ross and Mary Lyon his wife, born March 16 th , 1784.
McKNIGHT.	May	9 th .	John Morin Scot. son of Charles McKnight and Mary Scot his wife, born April 20 th , 1784.
THOMPSON.	May	16 th .	John, son of John Thompson and Hannah Cox his wife, born March 11 th , 1784.
VAN VOORHIS.	May	16 th .	Catharine, Dau ^r of Jacob Van Voorhis and Martha Haight his wife, born March 10 th , 1784.
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LIGHTBURN.	May	16 th .	Benjamin, Son of Benjamin Lightburn and Susannah Benson his wife, born Aug st 16 th , 1783.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

EARLY SETTLERS OF MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.—LAWRENCE.—I am at present engaged in leisure hours in making out historical and genealogical notes of the first settlers of Monmouth County, N. J. When I was last at Freehold, N. J. (last November), I took numerous notes of first settlers. In regard to the Lawrence family I copied the enclosed and thought I could complete it by referring to the numerous notices of the Lawrence family in the RECORD and in the publications of the genealogy of the Lawrences by members of the family. But to my surprise I cannot make them "dovetail" in any branch I have met. I supposed our Monmouth William Lawrence, the first (Monmouth, 1667), was one of the three brothers who came over who have been so often written about. Probably he was, and after 1676 he may have gone back to "Middleborough," L. I. The William Lawrence, brother of John and Thomas, who came to this country in the ship Planter, 1635, died in the early part of 1680, and I infer he died within the jurisdiction of New York. But the William Lawrence, Jr., who married Ruth Gibbons, 1686, I cannot account for. He does not seem to answer to the son of the first William (of Flushing), who is said to have married Deborah, daughter of Richard Smith, in 1680. The question I cannot solve is, "Who was the father of William Lawrence, Jr., of Monmouth?" If, as would naturally be supposed, he was the son of the first William Lawrence, of Monmouth, then the latter could not have been the noted

William of Flushing, and we have another William Lawrence to account for, besides the one who came in the Planter. Not expecting to meet any difficulty, when I was at Freehold, in rightly placing the first and second William after I reached home and looked over published accounts, I neglected closely to examine deeds there recorded naming Lawrences. Some might possibly give some clue.

It has been a matter of notoriety among genealogists who have examined into the account of the family as published by Thomas Lawrence, of Providence (1858), that it contains many errors, and it perhaps may err in its notice of William, Jr., son of the first William.

The following from original and reliable records may be of use to persons interested in the genealogy of the Lawrence family.

Among the original purchasers from the Indians of the land in Monmouth County, N. J., was William Lawrence. In an agreement recorded in the old Middletown Town Book, December, 1670, he describes himself as "sometimes an inhabitant of Middleborough Long Island." In the first division of town lots at Middletown, recorded December 30, 1667, he was assigned lot number 31, and also an outlot numbered 28. A week later, January 6, 1668, he was appointed an overseer, and again 1670-71. In April of the same year he was one of a committee to make arrangements to build a mill for the new settlement. This arrangement was to be with Robert Jones, of New York. In July, 1669, he was elected deputy. September 20, 1671, he was again chosen deputy, but declined the office "making satisfactory excuse." January 1, 1672 (legal year 1672, calendar year 1673), he was again chosen deputy. January 1, 1676, he was chosen constable, but declined the office.

The agreement above referred to is dated December 3, 1670, and is as follows: "James Mills (formerly shipmaster and living on James River in Virginia) and William Lawrence

doe before mee this day to have a former sale of land made void w^{ch} is as follows . . . Whereas I James Mills had formerly received a bill of sale of William Lawrence sometimes an inhabitant of Middleborough on Long Island, for his house and land there; w^{ch} said bill (being casually burnt by w^{ch} means the tennor and date of the said bill is unknowne: Therefore wee the said James Mills and William Lawrence doe by these presents declare that all bills of sale of what tennor and date soever are by mutual agreement of us viz. William and James are by these presents made void and of none effect notwithstanding any Record in any towne or court manifesting to the contrary. In witness here of they have hereunto sett their hands,

JAMES MILLS,

WILLIAM LAWRENCE.

"Testified by mee

"EDWARD TARTTE."

Edward Tartte was town clerk of Middletown.

The above appears to be about all the mention found of William Lawrence in the old Middletown Town Book.

Next appears the name of William Lawrence, Jr., who, the Town Book states, was married to Ruth Gibbons, June 24, 1686, and had children there recorded as follows:

- i. WILLIAM, born Nov. 1, 1688.
- ii. ELIZABETH, born Dec. 3, 1690.
- iii. ROBERT, born Sept. 25, 1692.
- iv. RICHARD, born July 11, 1694.
- v. JOHN, born Aug. 22, 1696.
- vi. MAY, born Dec. 28, 1698.

It is probable the above entry was made by William Lawrence, Jr., himself, as he was chosen town clerk 1696, and continued in the position until 1700, and perhaps later. The mill of William Lawrence is referred to, 1709, and a William Lawrence, probably the same, was member of the Assembly 1707-10-16-21.

In an affidavit made in 1716, recorded in records in Freehold Court House, a William Lawrence, Jr., says he was then aged twenty-seven years; this must have been the third William, and son of William, Jr.

In the records in Freehold Court House are frequent mention of members of the Lawrence family in deeds, court proceedings, road surveys, etc. Among them Elisha's lands are referred to, 1701; Joseph's lands, 1709; James' lands, 1714. But the most frequent mention previous to this time was of William and William, Jr.

Who was this William, Jr., who married Ruth Gibbons in 1686?

Washington, D. C.

EDWIN SALTER.

FEKE.—John Bowne, of Matlock, County Derby, Eng., afterward of Flushing, L. I., married in 1656, Hannah, daughter of Robert Feke. The following memorandum

occurs in a journal of John Bowne among some matters to be attended to during a visit to England in 1676: "My wife's Unckel James, is a docter of fisick and did live formerly in the ould Belie at the sine of the three fanes—her Ants name Alse Dickson formerly it was Alse Feke."

J. T. BOWNE.

Brooklyn, April 8, 1885.

HARENCARSPER.—SIR HENRY VAN HARENCARSPER, born in 1691 at Utrecht (Holland), lived as an eminent merchant on the Island of St. Thomas (West Indies), and died probably in the year 1730 at New York. Is there anybody who can give the correct year of his death and the name of his wife?

A. A. VORSTERMAN VAN OIJEN.

The Hague.

MANDAVIL.—Will of Francis Mandavil (Signed "Mandeveld"), of New Windsor, in the County of Ulster, dated July 6, 1776, proved March 2, 1779. Mentions: "beloved wife Mary," who receives, among other bequests, land in Orange County, and the new house which the testator was then building. The rest of his estate goes to his "four sons and two daughters, David, Cornelious, John, Jacob, Martha, and Frances."

Gives "eldest son David house and land at Murder's Creek."

Executors: Wife Mary and sons David, Cornelious, and John (N. Y. Wills, Liber 33, f. 85).

RUFUS KING.

Yonkers, N. Y.

MOL.—Can any of your readers inform me what were the Christian names of the children of Jan Jansen Mol, who married Engeltie Pieters in New York in 1675, and also whom their daughters married.

C. M.

Hudson River, May, 1885.

OBITUARY.

CHURCHILL.—MRS. SARAH M. CHURCHILL, born August 18, 1836, at Easthampton, Mass., died in New York City, May 27, 1885. She was the daughter of Dr. Atherton Clark, of Mayflower descent, and Harriet (daughter of Dr. Enos) Smith, descended from an early Wethersfield settler. She graduated from Williston Seminary, in 1855, taking high rank in a class of over forty members. In May, 1869, she came to this city, at the invitation of the late Dr. D. P. Holton, to assist him in his genealogical researches; and became perhaps the best and most trusted of the little band of pupils whom he trained to his favorite pursuit. She was married December 9, 1874, to Captain William B. Churchill, who died January 4, 1883, aged fifty-four years. Both husband and wife were sincere Christians and her dying confession of faith was in these words: "Jesus is my hope and righteousness." She rests with her husband and kindred in West Side Cemetery, at Guilford, Conn.

A dominant trait in her character was single-hearted and unswerving devotion to what she considered her duty. What her hand found to do she did with the thorough sincerity of a nature that longed for perfectness in all her life. Her loving trust in the goodness of God always kept her heart brave when many a one would have given up the struggle in despair.

Mrs. Churchill's principal genealogical work, upon which several of the last years of her life were assiduously spent, was the "Humphreys Genealogy," now in process of publication. Its correspondence, arrangement, and press supervision were mainly in her hands as associate editor; and the six hundred pages already published afford the highest possible testimony to her skill, ripe judgment, and enthusiasm as a genealogist. Her methods of genealogical work and notation were perfect; and her painstaking accuracy was the natural outcome of that conscientiousness of which we have already spoken as being her distinguishing trait. Especially was this conspicuous in the admirable manner in which, during the few last working weeks of her life, she arranged the vast amount of unpublished material, correspondence, etc., of the "Humphreys Genealogy," in such perfect order that other hands, upon whom her labors devolved, have found not the slightest difficulty in taking up the thread where she laid it down.

H. R. S.

PREBLE.—GEORGE HENRY PREBLE, Rear-Admiral United States Navy, who died at Brookline, Mass., March 1st, was born in Portland, Me., February 25, 1816. The memory of his uncle's (Commodore Preble) gallant exploits was still a force in the navy when, in 1835, young Preble, at the age of nineteen, became a midshipman and the next

spring was sent out to Europe in the frigate *United States*. From the European station he was sent to cruise in the West Indies. In 1841, he returned to his native land, and at the Naval School, which had been established at Philadelphia, received his warrant as passed-midshipman. From August, 1841, to August, 1842, Midshipman Preble was acting-lieutenant of the schooner *Madison* and brigantine *Jefferson*, on the Florida expedition. After serving awhile on the receiving-ship *Ohio*, at Boston, he went out as acting-master on the sloop-of-war *St. Louis*. Of this ship he subsequently became acting-lieutenant, and in her circumnavigated the globe. While on this cruise he had, in 1844, command of the first American armed force ever landed in China. With his blue-jackets and marines he landed at Canton, and protected the American Consulate and the foreign residents of the city from the assaults of the Chinese, who had risen to massacre the "outside barbarians."

When the Mexican War broke out, Preble went out as executive officer of the schooner *Petrel*, and participated in the surrender of Alvarado, Laguna, Tampico, and Panuco, and assisted at the siege of Vera Cruz. Preble was now rapidly promoted and in 1848 became a lieutenant. He did some good work in the coast survey and in 1851 went to Europe in the frigate *St. Lawrence*, which took the American exhibits to the world's fair at London and conveyed the American Minister to Lisbon. He went on the Japan expedition in 1853, and then, as commander of the chartered steamer *Queen*, made surveys of Chinese and Japanese harbors. He particularly distinguished himself in expeditions against the Chinese pirates, receiving the thanks of Commander Abbot and the English Admiral, Sir James Stirling, for his gallant services in that respect. He prepared sailing directions for Shanghai which were published by the American and English governments.

On the breaking out of the civil war he took command of the steamer gunboat *Katahdin* and reported to Admiral Farragut, then commanding the West Gulf Squadron. He was present at the passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip and at the surrender of New Orleans. He became commander and fought under Farragut in all that hero's sea-fights until September, 1862, when he was summarily dismissed the service for not preventing the Rebel cruiser *Oreto*, afterward called the *Florida*, from running the blockade of Mobile Bay. Preble was the senior officer present at the time that the *Oreto* ran the blockade. It was subsequently proved beyond doubt that Preble was not to blame in the matter, and in the following February he was restored to his rank and position. Soon after he was sent out to Lisbon to take command of the sailing sloop of war *St. Louis* and ordered to cruise for rebel corsairs around the Azores. From there he sailed to the American coast, on his way falling in with the vessel which had caused his dismissal, the *Florida*, at Madeira. The *Florida* was coaling in the harbor and Preble sailed in and demanded that no more coal should be put aboard. Determined to atone for having let her slip by him at Mobile, Preble decided that as soon as the *Florida* left the neutral waters of the harbor he would attack her with his wooden sailing vessel. One of the most desperate naval fights on record would have taken place off the shores of Madeira had not the *Florida* taken advantage of a calm and steamed out of the harbor. As soon as a breeze sprang up Preble spread his sails in pursuit but, of course, was unable to catch the swift cruiser.

In November, 1864, Commander Preble took command of the Fleet Brigade, consisting of sailors and marines, organized at Port Royal and designed to assist General Sherman's approach to the coast. In the command of this brigade he distinguished himself by his skill and bravery. The war closing Preble was sent in command of the steamer *State of Georgia* to Aspinwall, to look after American interests there. His vessel and the *Huntsville* rescued six or seven hundred people from the wrecked steamship *Golden Rule*, near Aspinwall. Preble then returned home and served on shore duty and on the North Pacific Station until 1876, when he became Rear-Admiral and took possession of the South Pacific Station. In February, 1878, he was placed on the retired list, having reached the age of sixty-two.

During the past seven years the Admiral occupied much of his time at his residence, Cottage Farm, Brookline, in literary pursuits. He was the author of "A Genealogy of the Preble Family," 1868, and of several other works, the best known of which is "The History of the United States Flag;" and a frequent contributor to the *United Service Magazine*, and other periodicals. At the time of his unexpected death—he died suddenly of heart disease—he was contemplating an enlarged and more exhaustive edition of his "History of Steam Navigation." He was buried among his kinsmen in his native place, Thursday afternoon, March 4th, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Hill, Ex-President of Harvard University, officiating. With the Admiral's death the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society loses a valuable corresponding member, a great name passes from the American Navy, and an active, useful, and honorable career is closed. J. G. W.

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THE ARMS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK AND HOW THEY HAVE BEEN ALTERED.

BY THE REV. BEVERLEY R. BETTS.

SEVERAL years ago attention was directed by the RECORD (vol. iii., p. 119) to the existence in St. Paul's Chapel, New York, of an old painting of the arms, crest, motto, and supporters of the State of New York, and its importance, as the only known early representation which gave the two constituent parts of armorial bearings, viz.: drawing and color. It is well known that arms, as they were called, that is to say, an armorial achievement, consisting of a coat-of-arms, a crest, a motto, and two supporters, with their proper colors, were devised for the Sovereign State of New York at a very early period of its independence; that they were adopted by a law passed on March 16, 1778; and that the blazon or scientific description of them was, by a section of that law, ordered to be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State. This description, however, has long ago disappeared; but fortunately the picture in St. Paul's Chapel bears internal evidence, perfectly appreciable to those who have even an elementary knowledge of heraldry, of having been made from it; and a recent discovery of a very old and very beautiful representation of the arms of New York, complete and perfect both in drawing and coloring, adds external evidence to the internal, and leaves no reason to regret the loss of the original description or blazon.

In 1875, the Committee on the Restoration of Independence Hall, in connection with the Centennial Exposition, expressed a wish to place the arms of the original thirteen States in Independence Hall. The duty of furnishing the arms of New York was entrusted to Mr. Edward F. de Lancey by Governor Tilden, and an appropriation was made by the Legislature for the purpose of having two paintings made, one to be placed in Independence Hall in Philadelphia, and the other to be hung in the State Library. Mr. de Lancey then proceeded, with the aid of the late Rev. Robert Bolton and the present writer, whom he believed to be competent advisers, to carry out the directions of the Legislature. There could be no doubt in an instructed mind that the painting in St. Paul's Chapel showed the original arms of the State, consisting of the sky, the sea and the rising sun, all in their natural colors upon the shield; and there would have been nothing to do but to copy it as it stood, arms, crest, motto, and supporters, had it not been for the fact that the arms are drawn in what

heralds call an "augmented" form in the great seals of 1798 and 1809. That is to say, a range of three mountains is added in them and interposed between the sky and the sea. A grave question immediately arose whether the wishes of the Legislature would be best carried out by giving the arms with or without the mountains. After much deliberation and many consultations, it was determined to adopt the former course; chiefly for the reason that the device of the great seal of 1798, which contains them, had been also declared by the Legislature to be the arms of the State (*i.e.*, a drawing of them, without any indications of color), and had always been accepted as such without doubt or question. It was not known then, nor is it known now, by what authority the mountains were added, but it was a plain case, often arising in heraldry, and perfectly well understood, of what are technically called "ancient" and "modern" arms. There are two forms of the arms of the Sovereign State of New York, just as there are of the royal arms of France and of England. In all three instances the older form has become obsolete and the newer one has come into ordinary use.

In giving instructions for the paintings that were made in 1875 several matters of detail required careful attention, but none of them presented any difficulties. The great seals, though they were said to contain the arms, really contained only drawings of them, without the lines which are usually employed by skilled engravers to denote the colors. Therefore no information as to the color of the mountains could be derived from them. The painting in St. Paul's Chapel, although, as shall be immediately explained, it required correction in some points, was, nevertheless, a sufficient guide in all other respects; but the color of the mountains could only be ascertained by the application of intelligence and reason to certain principles of art. Fortunately it required no very profound knowledge of Heraldry to be aware that the color must be green. In the seals and the painting the eagle in the crest was so badly drawn that it was impossible to determine positively what his attitude was meant to be. It was at last resolved to draw him "rising regardant" (rising, looking backward), because the painting, the seals, and all known engravings appeared to place him in that position. It was perfectly well known, however, to Mr. de Lancey and his advisers that this was an unusual and unreasonable attitude, and that the eagle ought to be drawn looking forward to the right. The dress of the supporters in the painting was a sort of russet gray. It was obvious to a practised eye that this had faded from some other color, which could have been no other than gold. Nevertheless, the actual coloring in the painting was followed. Mr. de Lancey and his advisers were well aware that things which are perfectly clear to experts in any subject may be obscure to minds that have not considered them. They desired to avoid any possible suspicion of having been guided in any point by conjecture; they were, therefore, unwilling to allow any variation from the painting in St. Paul's Chapel, except in correcting the drawing of the eagle and in inserting the mountains, for both of which they had ample authority; for the first in the rules of art, which define the proper methods of drawing all figures, and for the second in the evidence of the great seals of 1798 and 1809. The wisdom of their course and the correctness of their judgment were demonstrated by the remarkable discovery which has been already mentioned, and which shall now be described at greater length.

This was the flag of the Third New York regiment, borne by it during the war of the Revolution, now in the possession of the family of Mrs.

Abraham Lansing, of Albany, who had inherited it from her ancestor, Colonel Peter Gansevoort, of that regiment. Mr. Homes, of the State Library, in one of his interesting papers ("The Correct Arms of New York," p. 21), says that "this flag was unfurled with great ceremony at the centennial celebration at Oriskany, in 1877, exciting a thrill of admiration in the fifty thousand people assembled there;" but he does not mention how attention came to be directed to it in the first place. Its existence was entirely unknown to Mr. de Lancey, Mr. Bolton, and the present writer in 1875; and it was certainly gratifying to them to learn that they had been able to reproduce the arms as it showed them. This flag, which must have been made between 1778 and 1781, contains a representation in color of the arms of the State, complete and perfect both in drawing and color and heraldically accurate. It has in the shield the sky, the sea, the rising sun, and three mountains, which last are green. The eagle in the crest looks forward. The supporters are clothed in gold. It corresponds, therefore, in all particulars, with what Mr. de Lancey and his advisers had said in 1875 were the true arms of the State, though, for the reasons already given, they had allowed certain variations to be made in the paintings which were executed under their supervision. The fact that these gentlemen, from the very imperfect materials at their command, were able to reproduce a picture made nearly a hundred years before, which they had never seen, and of the existence of which they were ignorant, is a proof of their intelligence and competence. This picture also shows that the Legislatures of 1798 and 1809 were right and knew what they were doing when they said that the great seals contained the arms of the State of New York, though, of course, only in outline. The drawing of the great seals is the same as that of the painting in the flag, and it is easy, by the aid of the latter, to supply the color in which the seals are wanting.

In 1880 the Legislature passed certain resolutions appointing commissioners to report an exact description of the arms of the State, and prefixed to the resolutions the following preamble: "Whereas, in view of the variations in the current representations of the State arms, and of the uncertainty in respect to the correct device thereof as adopted by law in 1778, the State has recently made two special appropriations," etc. This is certainly overstated. There were no variations, from a heraldic point of view, in the current representations of the arms, though there was a great deal of bad drawing, which, however, any tyro ought to be able to correct, and a general absence of the engraver's marks denoting color. There was never any uncertainty in the mind of Mr. Bolton or of the present writer, and probably none in the mind of Mr. de Lancey, or of any one who understood the subject.—Before the production of Mrs. Lansing's flag the evidence was sufficient. Afterward it was complete and irrefragable.

With this evidence before them, the duty of the commissioners under the act of 1880 was plain and obvious. It was to take the great seals of the State of 1798 and 1809, which contained the arms in outline, to cause drawings to be made from them according to rule, and to supply the colors from Mrs. Lansing's flag. This would have been, in effect, to reproduce the painting in the flag, which is complete and heraldically accurate, and about which, therefore, there can be no question nor possibility of doubt. Unfortunately, however, the commissioners allowed themselves to be led astray by an untoward accident, in consequence of which they fell into a

series of mistakes, and ultimately failed most deplorably in accomplishing what they had undertaken (Note 1).

In the summer of 1878 Mr. de Lancey made a curious and, as it has turned out, a most unfortunate discovery. He found in the possession of an antiquarian friend in Westchester County a work of art, which he caused to be photographed, a copy of which he sent to Mr. Homes, and which Mr. Homes assumed to have been meant for a representation of the "armorial achievement of the State" ("Correct Arms," p. 19). It was an elegantly engraved military commission, with an illuminated initial letter "T," containing in its centre an engraving which might, indeed, to an uninstructed eye, look like a coat-of-arms, but which, when the rules of art are applied to it, will not bear analysis. This engraving is, for the period, as Mr. de Lancey says in a letter to Mr. Homes, "as fine a piece of copper-plate engraving as I know of executed in America." It is a part of the interior ornamentation of the letter T, and it bears a certain resemblance to the arms of the State, yet is clearly not a "specimen," nor, indeed, even so much as a "drawing" of them ("Report," p. 9). A shield, indeed, contains the sky, the rising sun, and three mountains; but in the lower part of the shield, instead of the sea, which forms an integral portion of the true arms, there is a meadow traversed by a river on which are a ship and a sloop approaching each other. Outside of the shield are an eagle, figures of Liberty and Justice, and the motto, *Excelsior*. The whole is without any engraving marks denoting color, and there is little or nothing of a heraldic character about it. There is no evidence, either external or internal, to indicate what it is intended to represent. The only admissible conjecture is that it was a study from the arms of the State made by the engraver for the purpose of decorating the commissions in which it has been found. The initial letter in which it occurs forms a part of a military commission, printed in the usual way, with blanks intended to be filled up in writing, and has also in it the name of the engraver, Dawkins. Mr. de Lancey's copy is dated June 15, 1778, and was at first thought to be unique; but further investigation has shown that many copies exist in Albany and elsewhere. The Rev. Mr. Frazee, in whose possession Mr. de Lancey found it, subsequently presented it to the State Library.

Mr. Homes, in his interesting and otherwise admirable pamphlet "The Correct Arms of the State of New York" (p. 19), immediately assumed that this engraving was a representation—a "specimen," he calls it—of the arms of New York. It could by no possibility be anything of the kind, because it is a mere drawing, without color, which is an essential part of the arms. But, apart from the difficulty, which appears to be insuperable, that, if it were accepted as a correct drawing, there would be no means of supplying the color which is lacking, this assumption of Mr. Homes' involves consequences of the gravest character. All the clear and conclusive evidence which has been given in the earlier part of this paper must be rejected. The declarations of the Legislature in 1798 and 1809, that the great seals of those years contain the arms of the State of New York, though they are true as far as the drawing is concerned and form part of the law of the State, must be cast aside. The evidence of Mrs. Lansing's flag, though it contains a complete example of the arms of the State, perfect both in drawing and color, and thus fills out and completes the information given by the great seals and vindicates the accuracy of the statements made by the Legislature in 1798 and 1809, must be treated as if it were of no

value. Nor is this all. As Mrs. Lansing's flag was made not very long after the engraving of this commission, yet is a wholly different design, it follows that, if the engraving be what it has been supposed to be, all knowledge of the true arms was immediately lost, continued lost for a hundred years, and is now only imperfectly recovered. The truth is, that all that has been said about this engraving and its imaginary value rests wholly upon conjecture. There is not a particle of evidence, either external or internal, to sustain it; and the huge and unfounded assumption, made solely by Mr. Homes and adopted by the commissioners, has led them into all manner of entanglements and difficulties. They have strayed from the regions of evidence and proof into those of guess-work, uncertainty, and romance (Note 2).

However honorable and honored the commissioners may be in private life, however skilful and eminent in their ordinary avocations, their report shows that they have not acquired even an elementary knowledge of the subject committed to them, and which they took in hand. It is hardly credible, yet it is certain, that they do not even know what a coat-of-arms is (Note 3). They actually assume that a mere engraving, without any indications of the coloring, which is an essential part of arms, is of greater authority than a finished painting of the same period. This curious idea leads them through a course of the most singular and inaccurate reasoning (beginning wrong, of course they go wrong to the end), and finally brings them face to face with a difficulty which they meet in a very extraordinary fashion. Having, without any proof at all, and, indeed, in defiance of very clear and conclusive evidence, decided that one of the interior ornaments of the initial letter of certain engraved commissions of 1778 contains the arms of New York, they discover that they have only arrived, after all, at the drawing, and that they must supply the color in some other way. Of course, in the absence of any authority, there is no way but guessing at it; and they accordingly guess. They avoid the very important and authoritative enactments of the Legislature in 1798 and 1809, that the great seals of those years contain the arms of New York, though those enactments form a part of the law of the State, by the simple process of taking no notice of them—ignoring them. Perhaps this was their wisest course; for had they done otherwise, they would have involved themselves in the absurdity of saying that laws passed in 1798 and 1809 had been repealed by an ornamental engraving, made twenty or thirty years before, upon a military commission. This might seem to some minds a singular, though necessary, conclusion of their argument; but really there is no escaping from it. The only parallel to it is that curious judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council which set all England laughing a few years ago, to the effect that an Act of Parliament passed in 1660 had been repealed by certain injunctions supposed to have been issued (but which really had not been issued) by Queen Elizabeth in 1558.

In good earnest, however, the commissioners and their secretary, Mr. Homes, with the very best intentions in the world, meaning to do right, but not in the least understanding what they were about, have done a very serious piece of mischief. They have deprived the people of the State of New York of their time-honored armorial insignia, and have given them instead an invention of their own. Thereby hangs a tale which, perhaps, for modesty's sake, ought not to be told; but, as there is no harm in it, it shall be. When the commissioners had completed their design to their

own satisfaction, their secretary applied to the present writer to make a blazon or written description of it in heraldic language. This was reversing the usual order of things, for a herald always makes his blazon before his painter begins to draw, upon the same principle that leads an architect to finish his plans before his builder puts together his bricks and mortar. This difficulty, though a serious one, might possibly have been overcome, had there not been worse difficulties behind it. It became necessary, therefore, though with great reluctance, to decline to accede to the request, upon the not unreasonable ground that what had been contrived by the commissioners was not a coat-of-arms at all, for want of colors, and for other very sufficient reasons into which it is not necessary to enter, and was, therefore, not susceptible of a technical description. Thereupon some one else (who he or she was the writer does not know), tried his or her hand at it. Respecting the result it is only necessary to say that it was just what might have been expected.

The rest of the story is soon told. On May 20, 1882, the Legislature passed "an act to re-establish the original arms of the State of New York, and to provide for the use thereof in the public seals," of which this is the first section: "The device of arms of this State, as adopted March 16, 1778, is hereby declared to be correctly described as follows." This is slightly tautological, for a device is a description. Then comes the remarkable document to which allusion has been made, of which nothing more shall be said in this place than that it appears to be an attempt to describe, in what its author conceives to be heraldic language, a brand-new invention of the commissioners. But whatever its meaning and purpose may be, it is clear that it cannot be what it professes to be (as far as one can understand it), viz.: a reproduction of the original description of the arms of New York, for the simple reason that the original was deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, more than a hundred years ago, and is lost so effectually that no living man has ever laid eyes upon it (Note 4).

The Legislature of 1882 has expressed itself more boldly and positively (as well as more carelessly and inaccurately) than its predecessors did in 1798 and 1809, or than any adept would venture to do. All that the former Legislatures have said is that the great seals of those years contain the arms of the State, which is true, so far as the drawing is concerned. All that skilled and competent persons have said is that paintings exist which bear internal evidence of having been made from the original description, which having color, supply what is lacking in the great seals, and which, therefore, are a sufficient guide to the knowledge of the true arms of the State; and that, as this knowledge is now perfect, the "original device" has lost whatever value it may formerly have possessed, and need neither be sought for nor "correctly described." About these clear, definite, and temperate statements there is no doubt nor ambiguity. There is no conjecture, no taking for granted, no guessing, but they rest upon evidence and reasoning, tested by technical and scientific knowledge. The work of the commissioners and of the Legislature of 1882, on the other hand, is nothing more nor less than a gigantic guess.

It is deeply to be regretted that the Legislature should have been misled by the incompetency of its advisers, and should have really repudiated, while it believed itself to be re-establishing, the true and time-honored armorial insignia of the State. The mischief, however, has been done; and the only hope of repairing it lies in the possible effect that may be pro-

duced by pointing out the mistakes that have been made, and the false reasonings that have led to the present deplorable result. With this sole object in view, and in no spirit of fault-finding, and with the profoundest feelings of respect for wise, honorable, and intelligent men, who have failed simply for lack of the special knowledge which was necessary to enable them to understand and weigh the evidence before them, the present paper has been prepared.

NOTE 1.—It is very possible that the first draft, from which the painting in St. Paul's Chapel was made, was never actually adopted. Indeed the fact that the mountains appear in Mrs. Lansing's flag and in very early engravings of which the commissioners seem to be ignorant, make it probable that such was the case. Evidence exists that they were added to the arms before May 18, 1778, and if the chapel painting were made, as these gentlemen aver, in 1785, it is not easy to see why the artist should have gone back to a design which had become obsolete. In the light of the present knowledge, the question as to when or why the chapel painting was made is of no earthly consequence; the great seals of 1798 and 1809, and Mrs. Lansing's flag, as has been explained in the text, cover the whole ground. Useful and necessary as the chapel painting was in 1875, it has now become of much less importance. The fact that the commissioners make such a talk about it in their report, and the pertinacity with which they dwell upon details of no value, show that their minds were not clear, nor their knowledge perfect. In further evidence of the singular confusion of their ideas it may be mentioned that they actually affirm that the device of the chapel painting is not the earliest, because it "omits" the mountains ("Report," p. 19). If one may be pardoned for the plainness of the expression, this is putting the cart before the horse. It is tantamount to saying, what is no doubt true enough, that these gentlemen are ignorant of the very elementary rule that arms are formed, or changed, not by taking away from them, but by adding one charge after another—in the language of art, not by diminishing, but by augmenting. To an expert their idea is simply ludicrous. It is precisely as if these worthy gentlemen were to try to put a roof on a house before they have laid the foundation. The way in which the real arms of the State were formed is explained in Note 3. They were begun in the usual way, at the beginning, and not at the end, as the commissioners appear to think.

NOTE 2.—Every representation of the arms, public and private, that has been known since 1778 gives the same device, the sky, the sea, and the sun. All but one add the mountains. This illuminated initial letter in the commissions of 1778 was not only never reproduced anywhere or by anybody, but it was absolutely unknown and forgotten for a hundred years. There is not a particle of evidence, internal or external, to show what it is meant to represent, except itself. Is it reasonable to assume, not only that it is the arms of New York, but also that it ought to supersede and be substituted for what has been accepted as the true arms for a hundred years? Yet the commissioners speak of it as one of three "examples" of the arms. This unfounded notion vitiates all their argument.

NOTE 3.—A coat-of-arms consists of a field, or surface, upon which certain figures, called charges, are placed in accordance with settled rules. These are enclosed in an escutcheon or shield. Outside of the shield are

the crest and motto, and in the case of sovereigns and peers, the supporters. These are called the externals. The whole are colored, also in accordance with settled rules; and the shield, with the externals, forms the armorial achievement, or briefly, the arms. These can be represented either by a proper description, a painting, or by an engraving so arranged as to give the correct colors; but certainly not by an ordinary engraving, for the simple reason that it does not give the colors, technically called tinctures. In all engravings, properly made in accordance with the well-understood rules of heraldic art, there are certain lines and dots which indicate the tinctures; but these are wanting in the letter of 1778. Care has been taken in the text to point out that the evidence of the great seals extends only to the charges, *i.e.*, the drawing. The same is true of the much-talked-of engraved initial letter of 1778. Whatever it may be intended to represent, it gives nothing but drawing. There is no indication of color and it is perfectly useless for any practical purpose. The evidence of the great seals, however, is filled out and completed by two finished paintings. The only possible mode in which the engraving of 1778 could have come into existence is the following: In the true painting the outline of the shield was first drawn; then a horizontal line was drawn across the middle; the sky was painted in; then the sea; then the sun, all in their proper colors; finally the mountains were added, and the coat-of-arms was thus finished, as it has existed for more than a century. In order to construct the engraved initial letter, the sea was removed, and a landscape, consisting of a meadow, a river, a ship, and a sloop, was substituted for it. The facts that this was never finished in color; that it never appears anywhere but in the initial "T" of the word "the," which is the first word in certain commissions; that it was lost sight of and forgotten for a century, and that, when it was brought to light, no account could be given of its origin or meaning; that the known and accepted arms of the State are altogether different and have been used during the whole century, though with all sorts of bad drawing—are, to say the least, a strong argument that the assumption made by Mr. Homes, and adopted by the commissioners, is rash and unsupported. It would not only be possible, but easy, to point out how a student of heraldry knows how the arms were constructed, just as it would be possible to explain how Professor Owen could reconstruct a skeleton from a bone or two; but, in either case, the explanation would involve a long technical discussion, too long for a magazine.

NOTE 4.—It is a curious illustration of the fatality which seems to pursue the commissioners that their new "device" should be about as bad a specimen of drawing as any of those which they condemn ("Report," p. 16). Their sun, globe, and eagle are simply abominable, and their mountains are not much better. There are known and recognized methods of drawing heraldic charges, which are disregarded in the new "device." The blunders of the commissioners ought to be a salutary warning to people who lay down the law on subjects of which they are ignorant. The very remarkable composition which the Act of May 20, 1882 ("Laws of New York," 1882, chap. 190), calls a "correct description of the device of arms of this State, adopted March 16, 1778," appears to be, as to the parts of it which are intelligible, imitated from the careful and accurate description of the arms in St. Paul's Chapel, given in the RECORD (vol. iii., p. 119); but, in one point, the writer seems to have followed his or her model with rather too much precision. He or she has carefully reproduced these

words: "Supporters on a quasi compartment formed by the extension of the scroll." These words can have no possible application to the new "device," as they are merely intended to point out a peculiarity in the drawing of the chapel painting. In English heraldry a long and narrow figure like a ribbon, called the "scroll," bears the motto and supporters. In Scottish heraldry, however, a kind of carved panel, called a "compartment," takes the place of the scroll and does its duty. The St. Paul's painting has neither scroll nor compartment, but has instead a curious figure partaking of the character of both, as is briefly stated in the words quoted above. As all other "specimens" of the arms, whether real or imaginary, including the new invention of the commissioners, have a true scroll, it will be seen at once that the application of these words to them is unmeaning, not to say ridiculous, and that it reflects no great credit upon the commissioners and their counsellor, whoever he or she may be.

GENEALOGICAL RECORD OF TEN BROECK FAMILY IN NEW JERSEY.

BY GEORGE C. BECKMAN, ESQ.

WESSELL TEN BROECK is a well-known name in the early annals of Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y. He was among the first settlers of Esopus, as that town was formerly called, and is said to have built the stone house known as the "Senate House," and still standing in Kingston, as early as 1676.

By his first wife, Maria Ten Eyck, he had several sons and daughters.

Among his sons was Jacob, baptized March 25, 1688.* He married, January 17, 1712, Elizabeth Wynkoop, and died at Kingston, where he always lived, in April, 1746. His wife was b. at Hurley in 1690, and died at Kingston, February 12, 1761. She was a daughter of Major Johannis Wynkoop by his wife Judith Bloodgood, who was born at Flushing, Zealand,† in Europe. Several letters written by Mrs. Elizabeth Ten Broeck, in Dutch language, to her son Cornelius, in New Jersey, are still in existence.

Jacob Ten Broeck, by his wife Elizabeth Wynkoop, had the following children, all born at Kingston:

1. WESSELL, baptized December 7, 1712, m. September 5, 1734, Neeltje Dewitt, and settled on lands bought by his father at what is now called Harlingen, Somerset County, N. J., where he died in 1747,‡ and was buried on the farm. He left at least one daughter, who married William Chamberlin, and three sons, Wessell, Tjerck, and Jacob, surviving him.

2. JOHANNES, baptized December 12, 1714, m. September, 1738, Caterina Ten Eyck, settled on lands of his father at Harlingen, N. J., and died there in December, 1738, and was buried on the farm. He is said to have built the first house at or in the vicinity of what is now Harlingen, N. J. It was a log-house, and stood between the brick farm-house, afterward erected by his brother Cornelius and still (1885) standing, and the

* Church Record of Kingston.

† Kingston Church Records: Wynkoop Genealogy, pages 32-39 and 42-43.

‡ Letter from his brother Cornelius to his mother, informing her of Wessell's last sickness and his dying message, is in my possession.

brook. His wife was delivered of a child after his death, who was named Johannes.

3. MARIA, baptized, June 30, 1717, m. November 10, 1738, Henry Dewitt, d. May 19, 1767.

4. CORNELIUS, b. May 31, 1719, baptized June 30th following, m. at Kingston, September 2, 1746, Margaret Louw (Low), settled at Harlingen, N. J., same year, and d. there August 4, 1790. He represented Somerset County, in the New Jersey Legislature, in the year 1783, and was the first Assessor of Hillsborough Township, Somerset County, N. J. He was an active patriot during the revolutionary war. He was buried on the farm by the side of his two brothers.

His wife was born at Kingston, N. Y., October 1, 1726, and d. at Harlingen, N. J., January 29, 1790.

The following is a translation of a letter in Dutch written by the mother of Cornelius Ten Broeck's wife. It is addressed to Cornelius Ten Broeck at Rocky Hill, N. J., then, as now, the Post-office for the people of that vicinity:

"Sopis, April 24, 1758.

"DEAR CHILDREN:

I am very anxious to hear from you, for I have not heard since your letter of January 30, in which I read that the smallpox was close by your home. This is one of my reasons, unless there is too great risk, that Margaret should go there. There has been quite an excitement here among us on account of recruiting men, but we are all right now. The strong and serviceable Harry Jansen, First Lieutenant, and Cornelius Wynkoop, Second Lieutenant, are, with their men, stationed on the outer frontiers. Your mother (Mrs. E. Ten Broeck) and all of us, thanks to God, are pretty well. Love to all from your affectionate mother,

"HENDRIKA LOW."

5. JUDICKJE, baptized August 13, 1721, m. Teunis Van Vechten, of Caatskill, and died in March, 1783. Her husband died, April 3, 1785.*

6. JACOB, baptized, May 3, 1724; m. Gerritje Smedes; died at Kingston, where he always lived, leaving sons and daughters.

7. CATHARINE, baptized December 4, 1726 (no other record).

A number of letters written by the Dewitts, Wynkoops, Van Vechten, Ten Broecks, Lows, at Kingston and New York City, to Cornelius Ten Broeck, in N. J., from 1746 to 1790, are in my possession. Many of them are in Dutch, and in the peculiar dialect then used.

Cornelius Ten Broeck, by his wife Margaret Louw, had the following children, all born at Harlingen, N. J.

1. CATHARINE, b. June 3, 1747, baptized July following by Dominic Retzma, m. Abraham Williamson.

2. JACOB, b. February 12, 1750, baptized March 7th following, d. unmarried, October 5, 1776, from cold and fever contracted while serving with the militia on Bergen Hill, in rear of Jersey City. He came home from camp sick and soon died.

3. HANNAH, b. November 5, 1752, baptized, December 3d following, m. Jacob Williamson.

* Letter from sons to their Uncle Cornelius, informing him of their deaths, in my possession. One of Judickje's sons, Abraham Van Vechten, studied law, settled at Albany, and became one of the first lawyers of his day in New York. A letter written by him, while a boy at school in Kingston, to his Uncle Cornelius, in New Jersey, is in my possession, and shows a remarkable command of language in one so young.

4. ELIZABETH, b. June 21, 1755, baptized July 13th following, m. first Christopher Van Pelt, second a Longstreet.

5. CORNELIUS, b. December 25, 1757, baptized April 8th following, d. at New Brunswick, N. J., unmarried. He also served in the American army during Revolutionary war. Letters from him and his brother Peter, while with the American Army, to their father, were published in Volume II., pages 168 to 175 of the *Magazine of American History*.

6. JOHN, b. June 21, 1760, baptized July 31st following. He studied medicine and was licensed as a physician. Settled in Virginia, where he practised a number of years, then went to State of New York, and there disappeared. It is supposed that he never married. When and where he died is unknown.

7. PETER, b. November 7, 1762, baptized November 28th following. He entered Queen's College, as Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, N. J., was then called. Whether he graduated or not is unknown. He entered the Continental army and served until the close of the Revolutionary war. Was at the surrender at Yorktown. After the war he followed surveying for a time on the extreme frontiers, and in New York. He then engaged in some kind of business at Cooperstown, N. Y., and resided there several years. While here he formed an intimate friendship with Fenimore Cooper. In his "Chambearer" series of novels, Cooper has drawn one of his Dutch characters, whose life and character bears a marked resemblance to that of Peter Ten Broeck. A familiar allusion is made to Van Vechten, the celebrated lawyer of Albany, and an own cousin of Peter, which might well have fallen from his lips. He finally left Cooperstown and settled at Onondaga, in New York, where he died, unmarried, from injuries received from an accidental fall on ice.

8. ABRAHAM, b. September 6, 1765, baptized November 13th following, m. in April, 1807, Eliza Howell, of Trenton, N. J., d. in Philadelphia, January, 1841. He attended school at Kingston, N. Y., of which Mr. Gasherie was principal. Studied law and settled at Cooperstown, N. Y., where he practised law several years. It is reported in the family that he served a term or two in the New York Legislature, but how true this is I do not know. After his marriage he moved to Philadelphia, where he resided until his death. He left two sons and one daughter surviving him. His sons both married, but his daughter remained single. His son William had two daughters by his wife, and his son Philip H. had two sons and three daughters, all of whom are still (1885) residing in Philadelphia.

9. HELENA, b. January 26, 1768, m., 1787, Samuel Beekman, d. February 15, 1855, and was buried by the side of her husband in the old graveyard of the Harlingen, N. J., Church. Samuel Beekman, after the death of his father-in-law in 1790, bought out the other heirs to the homestead at Harlingen and lived there until his death. The brick farm-house erected by Cornelius Ten Broeck at Harlingen, prior to the Revolution, is still standing and retains its internal characteristics, although some changes were made on the outside in 1852-3 by Rev. Jacob T. B. Beekman, who added a piazza, cupola, and some other improvements, after his father's death. Helena, the youngest daughter, was born, lived, and died in this house. All her children, whose names, etc., are given in "Record of Beekman Family," published in July, 1885, number of GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD, were born and raised here.

The will of Jacob Ten Broeck, son of Wessell, the first of the name at

Esopus, was written in the Dutch language. A translation was made by Mr. Henry C. J. Schroeder, of Red Bank, N. J., to whom I am indebted for all the translations of the Dutch documents in my possession.

CORNELIUS TEN BROECK'S FAMILY RECORD.

1719.—the 31st of May,—old style,—I Cornelius Ten Broeck was born at Esopus, in the County of Ulster and Province of New York.—

1726.—1st Octo'r, was born, in the above mentioned County,—my wife—Margaret Louw.—

1746.—2nd Sept'r—I Cornelius Ten Broeck was married with Margaretta Louw, at Esopus, by Domine Mancius.—

1746.—15th—Nov'r.—We were settled in the County of Somerset and Province of New Jersey.—

1747.—June 3rd was born our daughter Catharine, on Wednesday, at ten o'clock in the evening,—and was baptized the 31st July in the Church at Raritan by Domino Retzma of New York. The witnesses were Jacob Ten Broeck and Jane Louw.—

1749—50. Febr'y 12th On Monday morning at five o'clock was born our Son Jacob—and on the 7th March baptized by Domine John Leight at Simon Van Artsdalen's.—

1752.—We came over to the new Style,—so that the next 2nd of Sep't'r, became the 14th by a Law.—

1752.—Nov'r 5th—was born our Daughter—Hannah, on Sunday evening at 11 o'clock, and baptized, Dec'r 3rd in our Church by Domine Frelinghuysen.

1755.—June 21st was born our Daughter—Elizabeth—at two o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, and on the 13th July, baptized at Six mile Run by Domine John Leight.—

1757. Dec'r—25th—at seven o'clock on Sunday evening was born our Son—Cornelius—and April 8th—1758.—baptized by Domine John Jackson in the Church at Millstone.

1760.—June 21st—Saturday morning 4—o'clock was born our son—John—and baptized Wednesday July the 30th by Domine Jackson in the Church of Millstone.

1762.—Nov'r—7th at 12—o'clock on Sunday was born our Son—Peter—and on Sunday the 28th of Nov'r baptized at Millstone by Domine J. M. Van Harlingen.—

1765.—Sept'r sixth at three o'clock on Friday evening was born our son Abraham—and baptized the third Nov'r in the Church at Millstone by Domine Van Harlingen.—

1768.—January 26th—on Tuesday at 12—o'clock—was born our Daughter Helena—and on Sunday the sixth of March baptized at Millstone by Domine Van Harlingen.

1776.—October fifth on Saturday one half an hour after ten o'clock in the morning, died my eldest Son—Jacob—and at three o'clock, on Sunday, sixth instant, was burried by the side of my eldest Brothers—Wes-sell—and—John—

1790—January 29th on Friday morning died Margaret Ten Broeck and was burried the ensuing Sunday,—

1790—August—fourth—on Wednesday morning died Cornelius Ten

Broeck and was buried the ensuing day. All in the same Family burying Ground.—

The above record except last entry was kept in Dutch on a sheet of heavy paper, and the copy from which the above was made appears to be in the handwriting of his son Cornelius. There is also another copy of the same record in which the death of Cornelius, the son, is entered.

THE ROGERS LINEAGE.

BY BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT, OF CLINTON, N. Y.

FOURTH ARTICLE.

THIS article is designed to conclude, with the three preceding it on the same subject, the discussion by the writer of the whole topic to which it is devoted. It often proves true that, in extended researches, results before unimagined are reached, which prepare the way for larger discoveries still, of value, that could not have been anticipated at any time until they were actually obtained.

The writer has recently learned from one of the Platt-Kents at Plattsburg, N. Y. (Mrs. Dewitt C. Boynton, p. 17, January No. of the RECORD), that "she has now in her possession a picture which she remembers from her childhood as hanging then over the mantel in her grandmother's room (Mrs. Hannah Kent Platt, sister of Chancellor Kent, p. 153 of October No. of RECORD for 1884, and also p. 15, in January No. for 1885), which her grandmother Platt often told her was the likeness of her own uncle, Hezekiah Rogers, and that on the back of this picture is written, in old-fashioned penmanship, and on paper now yellow with age, this simple record of his life and death :

"Hezekiah Rogers,
Chief Clerk in the War Office,
In the City of Washington,
Died in the year 1811."

Warren R. Dix, Esq., of New York City, who has been gratefully quoted several times in the progress of these articles on "The Rogers Lineage," as the source of valuable information on previous points of darkness and doubt, to which he has been able to bring new light of real and permanent value, had been eagerly examining "Hall's History of Norwalk, Conn.," to see what new facts he might perchance find revealed there to view, if any, wrote incidentally to the writer, without knowing at the time anything of what had been written to him in a like incidental manner from Plattsburg, to this effect, viz. : "I find here (in 'Hall's Norwalk') an account of Hezekiah Rogers, who m. March 9, 1781, Esther Raymond (of Norwalk, presumably) ; and they had the following children as recorded by Dr. Hall :

- "1. SALLY ROGERS, b. July 13, 1781.
- "2. WILLIAM ROGERS, b. March 16, 1783.
- "3. DELIA ROGERS, b. January 29, 1785.
- "4. CHARLES ROGERS, b. September 12, 1787."

The writer readily reasoned with himself from the facts thus detailed, that this Hezekiah Rogers thus named, must have been a son of Dr. Uriah Rogers, of Norwalk, and born after his daughter Abigail (No. 10, IX., who was b. October 14, 1749), and No. 10, 11, or 12, in the order of his children, and born somewhere, in such a case, between the years 1752 and 1755. A letter of inquiry was addressed at once to the Hon. Secretary of War at Washington, for any facts that might be procurable among the records, or, at least, the traditions of his office, concerning Hezekiah Rogers; as of his parentage, and the dates of his birth and death, and the names and history of his children; but no answer was returned, nor any new facts of any sort gained in such a way. From James Kent, Esq., of Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, to whom he also wrote earnestly, for any possible information that he might be able to furnish (as he did also to other members of the family, who all replied that they were unable to communicate any light upon the subject), he received the reply under date of April 23, 1885, that "Hezekiah Rogers d. September 4, 1810, in Washington, D. C., aged 51, and that he was the youngest son of Dr. Rogers" (Uriah, of Norwalk). He said, also, that there were other children of Dr. Uriah Rogers, and so uncle and aunt respectively to Chancellor James Kent, but he did not give their names.

It is to be hoped that at some near day some one will undertake to tell accurately to others, who are specially interested in knowing it, just as it was truly unfolded to view, in its historical aspects of beauty and power of inspiration, and of influence for good upon others, the story of ancestral virtue and excellence in the full measure of its real worth in respect to the two kindred lines of Rogerses, of Norwalk, Conn., Uriah and Samuel. The account which has been here slowly, but with fair success at least, wrought out by the writer, has been by necessity, fragmentary, needing often from time to time careful and critical revision and restatement, as new light could be obtained from any direction, in order to be made conformable to truthful and self-consistent rules of harmonious construction, part with part, as one bright animated picture of beautiful social history, well worthy of the needful time and toil demanded for its fit elaboration. To a future student and artist, at work diligently upon the same materials, to combine and use them to their best advantage, much that has lain in obscurity hitherto, and been difficult of handling effectively, will lie broad and clear and warm in the light, and plastic to the hand that desires to mould and fashion them to its will.

Concerning the supposed Fitch ancestry of the descendants of Samuel Rogers, of Norwalk, it is manifest to the writer, after much careful reflection upon the subject, that the favorite theories of some of the older representatives of the family-connection must be radically modified, and in some particulars resolutely abandoned, however pleasing, *if only true*—in order to make the family history conform at all to the facts which are found to exist. Facts *are* facts in genealogy as truly as anywhere and everywhere else; and they are as "stubborn" here in themselves, as elsewhere in the world. To a genealogist of the right spirit, it is a real pleasure, and so a favorite habit with him, to give full credit, as long and as far as he can, to representations made by older members of a family, respecting their family-origin in all its details of accepted ideas and traditions that are afloat in it. But often will he find at the end of repeated investigation, and after much careful sifting of all procurable evidence, that

what was really but a mere agreeable fancy, and not a fact of history at all, had falsely obtained for long periods of time the dignity and authority of sober and sacred truth in the family. Though by abundant repetition what is in itself only a mere imagination, or conceit, or even prejudice, may come ere long to the state of being publicly crowned and glorified, as if very truth itself; still, nothing in any field of inquiry is worth acquiring, or cherishing for a moment by any one, except so far as it possesses in its inmost elements the solid substance of actual fact. All else is spurious, however showy or pretentious.

The writer has always thus far yielded, but very reluctantly, because of the difficulties that beset such a supposition, to the positive declarations (and those much more positive and multiplied in later years than at an earlier date, say twenty-five years ago) of some of the older members now living of the posterity of Samuel Rogers, of Norwalk. They have affirmed, positively, that Elizabeth Fitch, his wife, was the daughter of Governor Thomas Fitch, of Norwalk; and also that, the Governor was himself descended from an English Judge (Baron Fitch) of high repute; which last statement, or idea, he believes, from thorough examination, to be entirely without historical support of any kind. In the carefully prepared "History of The English Judges," by Edward Foss, from the Norman Conquest in 1066 to 1864, there is a complete *alphabetical list* of all the judges' names, through all those 800 years, stating in "what reigns they flourished and in what courts they sat." And the name Fitch does not once occur among them, or the shadow of it. The idea is a delusion. The writer, therefore, believes the facts to be these: The wife of Samuel Rogers was doubtless Elizabeth Fitch; but she could not have been by any possibility the daughter of Governor Thomas Fitch, of Norwalk, who is shown by undeniable records to have been born in 1738, and to have married Andrew Rowland, of Fairfield, Conn., and to have died there March 29, 1825, aged eighty-seven. (See note in January number of the RECORD, pp. 43-44). She would have been, besides, having been born in 1738, but ten years old at the time of her alleged marriage in 1748 to Samuel Rogers. She was probably a near relative to the Governor, and may have been as near as a niece, and tenderly beloved by the Governor's family, and very intimate with them in both private and public, and so easily associated with them in thought by the younger members of both lines of families, Fitch and Rogers, as if one of the Governor's own children, when she was not. No records, in either line of relationship, of which the writer has ever heard, furnish the least light upon the subject. There are nothing but floating traditions here, and of recent origin, all whose merit consists in reiterated positiveness of assertion, without one simple fact to sustain its supposed value. This is the exact truth of all that the writer knows upon the whole matter; and the same unsatisfying and perplexing obscurity marks the Fitch *origines familix*, in the history of the Rogers family, as in all other branches of its development. It has been a difficult task to reach what points of new discovery we have secured, at any time, and against fearful odds, for the number and greatness of the obstacles in our way. Future investigators of a lineage well deserving thorough exploration will find their pathway greatly smoothed of many and perplexing difficulties as they move onward upon it into the light.

The demands of thorough, satisfactory, genealogical composition are

always largely cyclopædic in their nature; and one, who finds progress or pleasure in meeting them, must be often actively at work, at one and the same time, on points quite widely apart from one another and possessing connections and relations that are positive, if complicated, and not always clearly defined to the eye. In December, 1884, the writer addressed Rev. W. W. Leete, of Ridgefield, Conn., to please furnish what facts he might have at command, on early Hawley lineage in Ridgefield and Redding, Conn., and received the following reply, dated April 22, 1885.

"DEAR SIR: I have endeavored to send you a true and full answer to your various questions in your letter of inquiry sent to me in December last. I have corresponded with two or three gentlemen, and interviewed others, and have only partially succeeded in my quest, but send you the information that I have obtained. The names and dates that I here communicate I procured from Henry E. Hawley, Esq. (140 Pearl Street, New York, importer of teas, etc.), grandson of Elisha Hawley (No. IV. 5), b. May 9, 1759. He has a summer home in Ridgefield, Conn.

"A BRIEF VIEW OF EARLY HAWLEY GENEALOGY.

"I. THOMAS HAWLEY, of Roxbury, Mass., came to this country from England, and was killed near Sudbury, Mass., by Indians, April 27, 1676.

"II. CAPT. JOSEPH HAWLEY, his son, who lived at Northampton, Mass., was b. in Roxbury, Mass., Jan. 28, 1655. His mother was Dorothy Harlittle (See 'Hist. Dwight Family,' p. 624). He d. May 19, 1711, aged fifty-six. His wife was Lydia Marshall.

"III. REV. THOMAS HAWLEY, of Ridgefield, Conn. (son of Capt. Joseph Hawley and Lydia Marshall), b. Sept. 29, 1689; m., about 1711, Abigail Gould, of Fairfield, Conn.

"IV. CAPT. THOMAS HAWLEY (son of Rev. Thomas Hawley, of Ridgefield, Conn., and Abigail Gould), b. Feb. 20, 1722. His children were:

"1. ABIGAIL HAWLEY, b. June 5, 1751.

"2. EBENEZER HAWLEY, b. March 21, 1753.

"3. THOMAS HAWLEY, b. Feb. 28, 1755.

"4. HEZEKIAH HAWLEY, b. in 1756.

"5. ELISHA HAWLEY, b. May 9, 1759.

"6. GOULD HAWLEY, b. in 1760-61.

"7. TALCOTT HAWLEY, b. May 17, 1762.

"8. JOSEPH HAWLEY, b. June 15, 1764. He settled near Troy, N. Y., or Ballston Springs. He was living in 1847. He m., Dec. 5, 1791, Phæbe Smith."

The writer takes positive pleasure in recording these wayside discoveries of genealogical facts, as he knows that, in other days, many an eye not thought of now, will carefully traverse and curiously scan and con over all that they can find preserved of such records of the past with unmixed delight.

Miss Caroline R. Garniss, residing at No. 44 E. Twenty-ninth Street, New York, who is a granddaughter of Dr. David Rogers, Jr., of New York, writes, in the following interesting way, of her various reminiscences, respecting her branch of the Rogers family. She had not seen, when she wrote, any of the different articles that have appeared in the RECORD on "The Rogers Lineage," nor knew at all of their existence. She writes thus:

"NEW YORK, May 12, 1885.

"DEAR SIR :

"I shall be most happy to respond to your inquiries concerning the history of the Rogers family, as well as I can, although it must be, by necessity, in but a fragmentary way. I have no records in my possession, or at my command; and I have no knowledge where by any possible effort of mine they may be found. My grandfather, Dr. David Rogers, of this city, but a few years since began to write a history of his ancestry and kindred, but he soon died, and left the good work utterly unfinished. His son, Dr. David L. Rogers, had charge of his papers, among which were some very interesting records of the Rogers lineage. He also died soon. Mr. Andrew Boardman was appointed his executor, and took charge of his papers, intending to prepare by request a history of his life and distinguished career as a physician. He was a lawyer of note, and kept these most valuable papers among others of his own, regarding them as safe at all times from molestation or injury. But he soon died, and his effects were sold at auction ere long, in order to settle up his estate more easily and completely; and, by the sad 'force of circumstances,' disappeared forever speedily from our sight records and relics of the early history of our kindred, which we should now regard as of priceless value, if we could but recover them again into our possession. The loss is a very great one, and entirely irretrievable.

"My grandfather, Dr. David Rogers, Jr. (son of Dr. David Rogers and Martha Tennent), was b. at Greenfield Hill, Fairfield County, Conn. (a spot full of many and tender memories and sacred associations to the writer's mind in reference to ancestral memories in the 'Dwight Family History'). He settled as a physician at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y., where he was surrounded by Horton relatives and friends, and soon established a large and successful medical practice. He removed ere long to New York, and here rose speedily to distinction in his profession. He m., about 1792, Esther Horton, dau. of Major Horton, of revolutionary memory, who was shot, by mistake, by men of his own party in the Revolution. She was an only child, but her family connections were very numerous.

"Dr. David Rogers, Jr., had five children—1. Gilbert Tennent Rogers, b. in 1794, who d. from yellow fever in the summer of 1822, aged twenty-eight. 2. Dr. David L. Rogers, b. in 1797. He studied medicine with Dr. Valentine Mott of this city, and became early distinguished as a skillful surgeon, and was appointed Professor of Surgery in the Medical College at Geneva, N. Y. In the late Union War (1861-5) he offered his services to his country, and was appointed Inspector-General of Hospitals. He was twice married. He d. in 1877 in his 80th year. 3. Dr. James H. Rogers, the youngest son of Dr. David Rogers, Jr., b. in 1800, studied medicine with Dr. Watts, of New York. He was remarkably talented and early reached the heights of his profession in both practice and reputation. He was for some years in partnership with his father, in this city, and was appointed Professor of Materia Medica in one of our New York Colleges (I know not which one). In 1849 he went to California, and was made Health Officer in the Port of San Francisco, Cal. He m. Cecilia, (dau. of Elisha W. King, a prominent lawyer at the time in New York City. She d. within two years, and he m., for a second wife, Louisa Coles, dau. of Jordan Coles, of Quaker extraction and of a large estate. His brother, Dr. David L. Rogers, who m. Catharine Wright (dau. of Jordan Wright, of

Flushing, L. I., and also a wealthy Quaker), was married to his bride on the same evening and at the same house with him, that of Elisha W. King, Esq., in this city. Dr. James H. Rogers d. at San Francisco, Cal., in his fifty-second year, in 1851. 4. He and his sister Deborah were born twins at the same time. She m. in after-life Dea. Jedediah R. Hawley, of Redding, Conn., now living [and the writer's informant of so many of the facts detailed in the articles prepared on 'The Rogers Lineage' (see p. 155 of the October No. of the RECORD for 1854)]. My mother, Caroline Susan Rogers (dau. of Dr. David Rogers 2d and Esther Horton), was b. in 1796, at Mamaroneck, N. Y., and m., in 1812, Thomas W. Garniss, a shipping merchant in this city, born here in 1788, and of English parentage. He d. in 1865, aged seventy-seven. She d. in the same year, a fortnight before him, aged sixty-nine.

"My uncles left no children surviving them; but these all died in early childhood.

"I remember that my grandfather, Dr. David Rogers 2d, had three cousins of note, residing at different times in New York, and not far distant from him in their different homes, viz.:

"1. Moses Rogers: there is a tablet to his memory to be seen still in the vestibule of Grace Church, in this city, in the promotion of whose interests he was active and efficient. 2. Archibald Gracie, another cousin, whose mother, or wife, was a Rogers, and who had a great reputation as a very successful business-man. 3. Chancellor James Kent was another distinguished cousin of my grandfather. He and grandfather Rogers died on the same day. [This is a mistake, as neither of them died on the day named. Exact dates it is very difficult to keep in their pristine integrity, even with the aid of exact and well kept records; and much more if one undertakes to keep them afloat, and for any long time, on merely loose suggestions and vague fancies of the memory.]

"My great-grandfather, Dr. David Rogers (son of Dr. Uriah Rogers, of Norwalk), settled early at Greenfield Hill, Conn. His wife was Martha Tennent, dau. of Charles Tennent, of Maryland, Eastern Shore. I can give, and with but little preciseness of statement, a few leading facts of his family history. He had twelve children, ten sons and two daughters.

"I. DR. CHARLES ROGERS, who m. in Charleston, S. C., and settled there.

"II. DR. DAVID ROGERS 2d, my grandfather, of whom and his children I have given a brief account. My great-grandmother, Martha Tennent, was the great-niece of Rev. William Tennent, so well known in the early history of New Jersey, and especially for his remarkable 'trance.' You have, doubtless, read the interesting memoirs of his life. She was a lady remarkable for her piety and had a very cultured mind.

"III. DR. WILLIAM ROGERS. He m. (whom I do not know) and settled in Doylestown, Pa.

"IV. DR. MORRIS ROGERS, who m. a Miss Willetts of Great Neck, L. I. He settled at first on Long Island (at Great Neck, L. I.) and practised his profession there, but ere long removed to New York City, and here practised medicine and here died, leaving two sons, both surviving him, viz.:

"1. DR. CHARLES ROGERS, a physician at Great Neck, L. I., now.

"2. DR. AMOS ROGERS, a physician at Great Neck, L. I., now (1885).

"V. MARTHA TENNENT ROGERS, m. Dr. Dewees, of Philadelphia, celebrated for his medical knowledge and skill. But she died early.

"VI. SUSAN ROGERS, who m. Rev. John Austin (brother to Rev. David Austin, who was so long settled, before and after the Revolutionary War, over the old Presbyterian Church at Elizabeth, N. J.). They lived at Bridgeport, Conn.

"VII. SAMUEL ROGERS. He settled as a man of business in New York. He m. a Miss Kingsland, of New York, and left one son surviving him."

Of Dr. Charles Rogers' family history (No. I. above mentioned) Miss Garniss can say additionally thus much, that he had four children :

1. REV. CHARLES ROGERS, a Presbyterian clergyman, who m. a lady in New Haven, Conn.
2. WILLIAM ROGERS, a lawyer, believed to be still living, and unmarried.
3. DAVID ROGERS, who m. a lady in New Haven.
4. A daughter, the only one, who m. in South Carolina.

Such is the fragmentary and broken, but yet interesting and valuable account, that Miss Garniss kindly adds to our previous knowledge of her maternal parent's worthy ancestry and relatives. Would it not seem to be both a pity and a shame to let the memory of such noble kindred lie, as if by general consent, forsaken and forgotten in their day and generation, and ever afterward, therefore, also, among the worthless things of earth, deserving only such a fate?

She adds, mournfully, to her brief record, from memory, of the worthy dead : "My grandfather's descendants have all passed away from earth ; and I know of no one anywhere to whom I can look for any desired information that I would fain obtain. There were once several Bibles in the family full of precious records of names and dates respecting Rogers and Tennent connections ; but alas ! now these much-valued stores of family-treasures have at last been all scattered and lost, so that we have no chance of access to them if anywhere still existing, or knowledge of their existence.

"I am, respectfully, yours, etc.

"CAROLINE R. GARNISS."

She had previously written that she had always heard in the family, that President John Rogers (5th President of Harvard College, 1682-84, who died July 2, 1684, while holding this high office), was one of the line of her ancestors ; and that he himself was a lineal descendant of Rev. John Rogers, the martyr.

Here are surely facts enough, of great importance in themselves and of sufficient variety for their number and scope of application, to make it seem, one would think, quite worth the while for some one personally interested in the honor of the Rogers name, to arise and zealously address himself to the task (if such he deems it) of clearing the family record forever of all the many and great obscurations and errors with which it has been hitherto so blurred ; but let him not delay so desirable an undertaking, until all are dead and gone who can deal in real, living facts, or at least, in facts of actual truth and value that were once, and that not long since, alive throughout with real vitality and force.

The descendants of Dr. Uriah Rogers are seen to have been—those of the name Rogers especially—to a remarkable degree *physicians*, and large numbers of them of distinction in their profession. While very useful in their lives, they have generally passed away soon from human remembrance when called away by death forever out of human sight. It is a striking proof, if casual, how easily those of the Rogers kindred, like so

many others, have been able, in the past, to lose all natural sense of even close mutual relationship, while yet living for years near by each other, and mingling together in familiar social intercourse, that one of the writer's most interested and earnest helpers in the work of disentangling and developing the story here furnished of the Rogers lineage, should (on hearing from him in advance of the much valued details here furnished of Miss Garrison's testimony, concerning her now nearly perished branch of the family, perished not only from earth, but even also from the remembrance of surviving generations) say to him in reply: "The lady of whom you speak, I have long known well and esteemed highly as a personal friend; but I did not know, until you told me so, nor ever dreamed, that she had any Rogers blood in her veins, and in fact was one of my near Rogers relatives."

Some instances of correction of former items of misinformation given to the writer, or of misconception by the type-setter, should here be improved.

1. In the October number of 1884, p. 153, Dr. David Rogers is recorded to have been born, according to dates given by Dea. Jedediah R. Hawley, of Redding, Conn., on August 21, 1748, twin with his sister Elizabeth (or "Betsey," as she was commonly called). They were both born at Norwich, Conn., and they each died there it is said; he, as stated by James Kent, Esq., of Fishkill, on June 25, 1820; and if the dates given are correct, they make it evident that he died aged eighty-one. She died unmarried, May 26, 1836, it is said; and if this be so, she was aged eighty-eight.

2. Instead of saying at top of page 152 of October number of 1884, that Dr. Uriah Rogers and Hannah Lockwood had *nine* children only, the statement would be more completely true, if made that "they had, it would seem, a dozen or more children," and in the series of children named there should be placed in the series given, this record, also, as

No. II. x. Major Hezekiah Rogers, b. in 1753, d. in Washington, D. C., Sept. 4, 1810.

3. The full name of the wife of James Kent, Esq., of Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, should be this: Sarah Irving Clark (dau. of Edwin Clark and Sarah Saunders Irving).

Also, the name Irving should be absent from the name of his eldest son, in the January number of the RECORD.

4. The year of the marriage of Helen Riggs (p. 12, January number of the RECORD), wife of Judge William Kent, is wrongly printed as 1821, and should be 1826.

5. The middle name, Pratt, as now of Rev. Dr. Ebenezer Pratt Rogers, as it appears on p. 22 of January number of the RECORD, should be Platt. His ancestors were of the same Platt family as is described in note on page 15 of the same number of the RECORD. His name the writer holds always in affectionate remembrance as that of a much loved personal friend.

The pleasure of cherishing appreciation and sympathy for the brave and true of other days, and especially if of our national stock and history, is exceedingly self-rewarding; and in the temple of one's own happy consciousness there is a sense of rapture in the full and strong exercise of magnanimous ideas and in thorough intentions of warm good-will to others, and especially in forms of action difficult to be rendered, that often suffices to give a peculiar glow and glory to one's earthly experience.

Those who are specially interested in securing for themselves and others a right and at all complete view of early Rogers genealogy in this country, will be able to approach at least such a result with measurable clearness and satisfaction by the careful study of the facts here brought to light for the first time, and of the errors herein corrected in reference to the branches of the family which are described, both more broadly and carefully than ever before, in print, in the different papers successively presented in the RECORD upon "The Rogers Lineage." The first four generations of the family, an account of whom is involved, more or less, in these papers, may be profitably grouped into one connected view for the better comprehension of the American side of the Rogers family history, as follows. It has been very recently prepared by his request, and most kindly for the writer, by Warren R. Dix, Esq., 160 Broadway. Under date of July 28, 1885, he writes:

"James Rogers, the settler, and the ever-to-be-honored founder of the different branches of the family, most known, in the past, in New York City and its vicinity (on Long Island, and on its shores on either side, and in Connecticut and elsewhere, by migration or descent, from such beginnings, and of the same original parentage), came to America in the ship *Increase* in 1635, at the age of twenty. He married here Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Rowland, of Stratford, Conn., where he dwelt for some years, and afterward at Milford, Conn., under the ministry of the Rev. Peter Prudden (see 'History of Strong Family,' p. 731). At the end he resided at New London, Conn., living here some twenty years, and building for himself a large stone-house, and in the neighborhood of Gov. Winthrop, a personal friend. He possessed large landed property in the vicinity and many house-lots in town. He leased also the town mill and, being a baker, furnished biscuit on a large scale for seamen and colonial troops (1660-1680); and had a greater interest than any one else in the trade of the port. He was, in short, a very active business man, full of energy and industry in many ways and forms. He had seven children, five of whom were sons. He d. in 1687, aged seventy-seven.

CHILDREN:

- I. 3. SAMUEL ROGERS, b. Dec. 12, 1640; m. Mary Stanton. He d. in 1713.
- II. 4. JOSEPH ROGERS, b. May 1, 1646. He m. wife Sarah. He d. in 1697, aged fifty-one.
- III. 5. JOHN ROGERS, b. Dec. 1, 1648; m. Elizabeth Griswold, of Lyme, Conn. He d. in 1721, aged seventy-three.
- IV. 6. BATHSHEBAH ROGERS, b. Dec. 30, 1650. She m. Richard Smith, and, for second husband, Samuel Fox.
- V. 7. JAMES ROGERS, JR., b. Feb. 15, 1652; m., Nov. 5, 1674, Mary, dau. of Jeffrey Jordan, in Ireland.
- VI. 8. JONATHAN ROGERS, b. Dec., 1655; m. Naomi Burdick. He d. in 1697, aged forty-two.
- VII. 9. ELIZABETH ROGERS, b. April 15, 1658; m. Samuel Beebe, of Plum Island.

SECOND GENERATION.

- V. 7. JAMES ROGERS 2d (son of James Rogers and Elizabeth Rowland), b. February 15, 1652. He was the owner of a vessel, of which he was him-

self captain, and brought over from the North of Ireland at one time a company of Redemptioners, and among them a family by the name of Jordan, one of whom (Mary, dau. of Jeffrey Jordan) he ere long married (about 1673), often saying, sportively, that "that was the richest cargo which he had ever shipped, and that he had made out of it the best bargain for himself that he had ever made in his life." He d. in 1713. They had eight children:

THIRD GENERATION.

- I. 10. JAMES ROGERS 3d, b. in 1675; m. about 1705 wife Elizabeth. He d. at Norwalk, Conn., July 16, 1733.
- II. 11. MARY ROGERS, b. 1676-7; m. a Mr. Prentiss.
- III. 12. ELIZABETH ROGERS, b. in 1680; d. early.
- IV. 13. SARAH ROGERS, b. in 1682; m. first a Mr. Hays, and for second husband, Elder Stephen Gorton.
- V. 14. SAMUEL ROGERS, b. in 1685; d. early.
- VI. 15. JONATHAN ROGERS, b. in 1687.
- VII. 16. RICHARD ROGERS, b. in 1689; m., in 1711, Mary Raymond.
- VIII. 17. WILLIAM ROGERS, b. in 1693. He m., in 1713, Elizabeth Harris, and had eleven children.

I. 10. JAMES ROGERS 3d (son of James Rogers 2d and Mary Jordan), b. in 1675, m., about 1700, wife Elizabeth, and had three children, and probably others (possibly several, and even many, whose names, with dates, etc., are now lost). He d. at Norwalk, Conn., July 16, 1733.

CHILDREN.

- I. 18. JAMES ROGERS 4th, b. about 1701-2; m., about 1721-2, Mary Harris. (See lists of their children in note on p. 151 of October No. of the RECORD, as nine in all, with dates of their births, as all born in New London, Conn. Their names were, as there recorded, Lemuel, Peter, Ichabod, Mary, James, Edmund, Uriah, Elizabeth, Jeremiah.
- II. 19. DR. URIAH ROGERS, b. in 1710. His history, and that of his descendants, some of them among the most distinguished of the land and "the excellent of the earth," have been described in these pages with an honest and earnest attempt to rescue them and their worth from undeserved oblivion.
- III. 20. SAMUEL ROGERS, b. in 1712.

Here vanishes, like a thin and worthless vapor, the conceit fondly cherished by some few of the older members of the family, about his having been probably born in Nova Scotia, or perhaps England rather, and representing a recent English family as such, and ministerial, and that Episcopal. Contrarily, the writer feels sure that the Rogers family, as represented in the family of Samuel Rogers, of Norwalk, Conn., was of early Puritan origin, like so many of the best families of this country, and deserves historically the full credit of the earnest convictions and stalwart faith of the original founders of the family, as such, in America. He himself desires here and now to confess, that (out of respectful and even tender deference to what he saw were strong convictions on the part of some among Samuel Rogers' descendants in modern times, and which he was not sure at the time were anything more and better, after all, than mere pleasant prejudices

and desires falsely dignified, though insensibly to themselves, as hopes and facts) he accepted the version of the early Rogers' history as it lay in their thoughts, as if it might be and even must be true. But on undertaking to verify it as true, the evidence furnished must needs be eked out always with many guesses and much doubt and uncertainty.

The fabulous conceit, therefore, to which such deferential consideration was paid for a time, and from friendly motives, as shown on "p. 155 of the October No. of the RECORD," is not now regarded by the writer any longer with favor; or even with respectful toleration, as a supposed fact. The actual truth of simple, honest reality is all that is of any value in history or genealogy; and the tests of genuineness are as sure in their application in this field of inquiry as in any other. "All is not gold that glitters," here, as elsewhere. With the idea of the recent English and Episcopal origin of the Samuel Rogers branch of the family goes to "the limbo of vanity," as being not proved to be true, as has been elsewhere stated, the idea of the special Fitch ancestry of the feminine origin of this particular family. The Rogers name has been both in the history of letters and of the Christian Church a shining one for centuries in both England and America, and needs at no time any false aids, or those which are questionable in their foundations of honest fact, to support in any heart that loves righteousness and truth, either its dignity or its renown. It is pleasant, surely, to one of true and worthy ideas to bring always whatever honor he may deservedly obtain among others as a welcome tribute of affection to the shrine of family feeling, and to cleave genially, in spirit, to his relatives in name or in blood so far as they prove themselves to be worthy of the family trust of recognized respectability, committed to them, without any questions about the relative amount of wealth possessed by any of them, or of the several degrees of honor or fame that they may separately enjoy. "Act well your part, there all the honor lies." This is the first lesson of all true genealogical science, as of all Christian ethics. And happily this sentiment accords with prevailing American feeling.

In these papers a more or less full account may be found of most of the descendants of Samuel Rogers, of Norwalk, extending into the fifth, sixth, and sometimes the seventh generations of the descendants of James Rogers, the settler, in 1635, in Stratford, Milford, and New London, Conn.; and, as the writer is able to do so, to some desirable extent, he adds, with pleasure to himself although not necessary to the completion of his original plan, for treating this part of his subject, some further, correlated items obtained from Mr. W. R. Dix—serving to extend the view here presented of the Rogers lineage in other lines of family-development, in a parallel way, and to like distances of family—out-reach and out-look, to those attained in the account of the descendants of Samuel Rogers and Elizabeth Fitch (not the Governor's daughter).

FIFTH GENERATION.

VIII. 17. Children of William Rogers, b. in 1693 (son of James Rogers 3d and Elizabeth Harris, his wife) were:

I. 21. JORDAN ROGERS, b. in 1715; d. early.

II. 22. JEREMIAH ROGERS, b. in 1717.

III. 23. PETER ROGERS, b. in 1719; m. Lucy Harris.

IV. 24. ELIZABETH ROGERS, b. in 1721; her history is unknown.

V. 25. WILLIAM ROGERS, JR., b. in 1723.

- VI. 26. NATHANIEL ROGERS, b. in 1725 ; m. Theoda Miner.
 VII. 27. LYDIA ROGERS, b. in 1730 ; m. John Dodge.
 VIII. 28. EBENEZER ROGERS, b. in 1733 ; m. Oct. 18, 1754,
 widow Naomi Beebe, née Fox.

SIXTH GENERATION.

Children of Ebenezer and Naomi Rogers :

- I. 29. AMOS ROGERS, b. Nov. 22, 1755.
- II. 30. EBENEZER ROGERS, JR., b. Sept. 5, 1758.
- III. 31. LUCRETIA ROGERS, b. June 11, 1760.
- IV. 32. DANIEL ROGERS, b. July 22, 1768 ; m. Jan'y 28, 1790,
 Rebecca Crocker. They had three children :
 - i. REBECCA ROGERS, b. Nov. 4, 1790.
 2. DANIEL ROGERS, JR., b. Sept. 5, 1795. He m., Dec. 26th,
 1819, Sally Harris, and had six children : (1) Betsey
 Rogers, b. Sept. 29, 1821, and d., aged ten, in 1831.
 (2) Marvin Rogers, b. Oct. 4, 1825 ; d. aged thirty-one.
 (3) Uriah F. Rogers, b. July 14, 1828. (4) Ellen P.
 Rogers, b. Nov. 4, 1830. (5) Martin K. Rogers, b.
 March 17, 1833. (6) Sarah E. Rogers, b. May 28, 1836.
 3. LYMAN ROGERS (son of Daniel Rogers, of the previous
 generation, the sixth, and of his wife Rebecca Crocker,
 and brother of Daniel Rogers, Jr., and Rebecca Rogers),
 b. March 11, 1798.

Amos Rogers, of the sixth generation above given, b. Nov. 22, 1755 (son of Ebenezer Rogers and Naomi Fox, or widow Beebe), had a son named *Moses* Rogers, b. 1780, who was captain of one of the first steamboats that ran up and down on the North River ; and he was afterward captain of the first steamship (Savannah) that went to Europe. He went to Liverpool in twenty-two days (fourteen days by steam and eight more by sail) and thence on to Copenhagen, and to Stockholm and to St. Petersburg. The return passage homeward he made in twenty-five days. He m. Adelia Smith and had two sons, one of whom was George Washington Rogers, who was chief engineer on a steamboat that was afterward lost.

Mention is made, in "The Hyde Genealogy," by Chancellor Walworth, of Captain James Rogers (No. I. 18, in the fourth generation) and of his wife, Mary Harris ; and the history of his descendants, through his eldest son *Lemuel*, is traced. The dates here furnished by W. R. Dix, Esq., were obtained chiefly from manuscript notes left in the family by Miss Caulkins, of New London, and from records gathered by Mr. Daniel Rogers, of New London, Conn., and communicated in a letter to Mr. T. D. Rogers, residing now or recently at New Fairfield, Conn. The letter of Daniel Rogers to him was written, as its date shows, Sept. 27, 1860, about twenty-five years ago. The facts stated and names and dates given agree one with the other in the several references made and sources of information quoted ; and are believed to be in every instance correct.

Who will have the disposition or the ability to vindicate, or enlarge and improve the family record in future years, if not Warren R. Dix, Esq., to whose interest and zeal, in behalf of so honorable and sacred a trust, the writer begs leave, in relinquishing all further concern for it, for himself, on account of somewhat impaired health, to commend it with hearty good

will, as worthy of his most appreciative enthusiasm and care, while yet in the fresh vigor of his early manhood.

The place of President John Rogers, of Harvard College, its fifth President (1682-84), in the Rogers lineage, it is easy to find; and he deserves, surely, honorable mention by all connected with the family, or interested in its history, for his superior style of self-culture, and his active useful life, or for his conspicuous position, both as a scholar himself and as an earnest educator of others for life's great work. His history for three generations, including his own, is outlined, at least, with tolerable clearness in "Johnson's Cyclopædia," p. 1682. It was quite a common habit among his descendants, as among those of the name of Rogers generally throughout the land, to take it for granted, but a few years ago, that they had a direct lineal descent from John Rogers, the martyr, who was burned at the stake at Smithfield, England, February 4, 1555 (but little more than three centuries ago) for the expression of opinions such as we all hold now fearlessly and joyfully in this country. Such a lineage would be grandly honorable to any one who could justly claim it for himself and his children, in our day. But the idea, however pleasing to any one it might be, has no real evidence in its favor, so far as the writer knows. Genealogical fallacies of such a sort easily take wing in our American atmosphere of thought and feeling, and when once set in motion, by whatever accident, often succeed in floating, as if insusceptible with an independent life of their own, to great distances in space and for long periods of time. There are no facilities in this country, so far as the writer knows, for tracing the lineage of President Rogers back of his grandfather's day. His paternal grandfather was Rev. John Rogers—I. He was b. about 1565 (place where, or of what parentage not specified). He was an earnest Puritan by conviction, and bore the exact name, if not also the blood of the noble martyr. He was vicar of Hemmingham, England, in 1592, minister of Haverhill, England, in 1603, and afterward of Dedham, England, where he d. in 1630. He was author of several volumes, that were highly valued by English Nonconformists. For some account of Rev. John Rogers, of Dedham, England, see "History of Dwight Family," p. 92, and especially for some idea of the indebtedness of the descendants of John Dwight, of Dedham, one and all, to the remotest time, to influences exerted for good, upon his early character and life by the superior preaching and character of Rev. John Rogers, of Dedham, England. II. His son, Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, b. at Haverhill, England, in 1598, was educated at Cambridge, England, preached in Essex and Suffolk Counties, England, and fled from persecution there to New England in 1636 (arriving here November 16th). He was settled at Ipswich, Mass., February 20, 1639 as a Congregational clergyman, and d. there July 3, 1655. The historian Hubbard m. his daughter. III. His son, President John Rogers, b. in Coggeshall, England, January, 1631, came in his early youth to Massachusetts (1636), graduated at Harvard College, in 1649, studied theology and aided his father, as pastor at Ipswich, Mass., and afterward became a physician. He was made President of Harvard College from April 10, 1682 to July 2, 1684, when he died, aged fifty-three, while holding his high office. The writer solicited further information from the librarian of Harvard College, but could get none. In the manuscript-account, kindly prepared, at his request, by Warren R. Dix, Esq., of New York City, of the Rogers ancestry as furnished especially from any and all reliable sources, among which, of chief importance, are extensive and accurate notes,

prepared by Miss Caulkins, the historian of New London, Conn., for the family and left in their care, and those prepared twenty-five years ago by Mr. Daniel Rogers, of New London, Conn., and sent Mr. T. D. Rogers, of New Fairfield, Conn., now living there (as is believed). These testimonies, from such high family sources, and of old and long standing, as such, Mr. Dix has carefully collated, and both justified and corroborated by further records obtained and carefully compared with them. All are found to agree, when thoroughly studied, on a common basis of mutual correspondence with each other, and of unification in one common system only of harmonious self-explained consistency with one another, and with all known facts of the family history. By such helps from Mr. Dix's papers, thus obtained and collated together, it is possible to furnish still two generations more, if not three, of the family history of President Rogers, of Harvard. No. IV., Rev. John Rogers, Jr. (son of President John Rogers, of Harvard College), was b. at Ipswich, Mass., December 28, 1666, graduated at Harvard in 1681, became pastor of the first church at Ipswich, Mass., and d. there July 2, 1745, aged seventy-eight. V. His son, Rev. Daniel Rogers, b. at Ipswich, December 9, 1706, graduated at Harvard in 1725, was ordained at York, July 13, 1742. He was tutor at Harvard for a long time (1732-41). He officiated at the funeral of Rev. George Whitfield, of England, who d. in this country, on Sunday, September 30, 1770, at Exeter, Mass., aged fifty-five, after having crossed the Atlantic seven times, to do what he could for the benefit of this their new country, in every way possible, which was then rapidly showing many signs of its early oncoming greatness of growth in population and power, as the home alike of the free and the brave.

Daniel Rogers, Esq., to whom with Miss Caulkins the family are so much indebted for the preservation of their precious records of the past (and most of all especially to her), classes Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, of Ipswich, Mass., as a brother with James Rogers, the settler of New London, who m. Elizabeth (dau. of Samuel Rowland, of Stratford, Conn.), and who were the parents of all the many Rogerses, for the most part, that have spread, everywhere from their home, as a centre, over all the land, and to be such a blessing to it in so many ways of usefulness and of true excellence and honor in themselves.

If we call Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, of Ipswich, Mass., and James, of New London, brothers, that view of the case presents to us both, as sons of Rev. John Rogers, of Dedham, America. If so, they and the Dwights started from the same English home in Dedham, England, and founded together a home of like name on these wild shores, as they then were; and each home was pervaded with a like combination of both earnest, religious, and educational ideas and thoroughly advanced ideas.

Was it a powerful, if blind, sense of a common interest, as some would think, perchance, in similar theological and philosophical ideas and in like historic influences that sufficed to animate and sustain the writer's enthusiasm in developing the Rogers' family history to the full when scarcely any one belonging to the family seemed to be at all alive to its real interest and value (always excepting W. R. Dix, Esq., still in the early days of his opening manhood)? And was it under the secret spell of similar ancestral movings of heart toward one another, as if of one common kin when we were not, and as if having an united share in the same fates and fortunes, the Rogerses and the Dwights, both chose a century ago the same home

for themselves at Greenfield Hill ; and the doctors of the one family went to school to the noted doctor of the other family, "the coming man" of that day, full of the same ideas which had prevailed in early days in the two Dedhams, on each side of the Atlantic? If the Rogerses are pleased to have had their family history brought plainly into view by the writer in what he considers a most honorable course of historic facts on their part, he is glad. If not (for they have not broken silence in his ear ; he does not know), he cannot help it. He is sure that it was *preordained*, and for ages gone, that the real worthiness of the Rogers' intellectual and moral excellence should be made known to this generation of men by some one who would care kindly for their good name and fame, and do what he could to hold them all, pledged by the bright past of ancestral ideas and aims and endeavors, to lose nothing that they had already gained, as a family of worth in the long ages before them, in their future.

RECORDS OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF WESTBURY, L. I.

COMMUNICATED BY BENJAMIN D. HICKS, ESQ.

THE record books of the Westbury, L. I., Monthly Meeting have been systematically kept and carefully preserved for over two hundred years. They comprise : a register of the births, marriages, and deaths of the members ; the minutes of the proceedings of the business meetings ; a list of the sufferings of the Friends belonging to the meeting in the maintenance of their religious testimonies ; a transcript of the written acknowledgments of such as had transgressed the rules of the Society ; and various other minor records.

BIRTHS : *

The age of William Willis and his wife Mary Willis.

William Willis was born in England the sixteenth day of tenth month 1663.

Mary Titus the wife of William Willis was born in the sixth month 1665.

William Willis Junior was born the 14th day of fourth month 1688.

Hannah Powel ye wife of William Willis was born the 28th day of ye 5th mo 1691.

Henry Willis was born the 19th day of 6th mo 1690.

John Willis was born the 15th day of 2d mo 1693.

Jacob Willis was born the 6th of 9th mo 1695.

Silas Willis was born the 27th of 6th mo 1700 and died 1st mo 6th 1704.

Samuel Willis was born the 30th of 6th mo 1704.

Mary Willis d' of William and Mary Willis was born the 23d of 5th mo 1709 and died the 25th of 7th mo 1709.

The age of the children of William Willis Junior.

Mary Willis was born the 11th day of 4th mo 1713.

Hannah Willis was born the 27th of 12th mo 1714.

* A number of the earlier entries in this register were included in the "Records of the Society of Friends of the City of New York and Vicinity," communicated by the late Abraham S. Underhill, and published in Vols. III. to VII. of the RECORD, and are therefore omitted in the present copy.

Elizabeth Willis was born the 8th of 8th mo 1716.

Rachel Willis was born the 5th of 7th mo 1718.

Jacob Willis was born the 5th of 5th mo 1720.

Samuel Willis was born the 27th of 12th mo 1721.

Amy Willis was born the 27th of 1st mo 1724 and died 10 of 11 mo 1729.

Mordecai Willis was born the 14th 10th mo 1725.

Silas Willis was born the 5th of 7th mo 1727.

Martha Willis was born the 29th of 7th mo 1729.

William Willis was born the 5th of 12th mo 173 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Joseph Willis was born the 15th of 5th mo 1734.

Clement, son of Thomas Willets, was born the 15th of 9th mo 1709.

Benjamin Smith born 6th of 3d mo 1685 at Westmeath Ireland.

The age of the children of Henry Willis and his wife Phebe d' of Thomas Powell. She born 16th of 10th mo 1693.

Mary born 22d of 2d mo 1713.

Silas born 4th of 1st mo 1716.

Phebe born 1st of 1st mo 1719.

The age of the children of John Willis and his wife Abigail d' of Richard Willets. She born 27th of 12th mo 1690.

Phebe born 24th of 1st mo 1715.

Richard born 30th of 10th mo 1716.

Elizabeth born 4th of 1st mo 1719.

William born 23d of 3d mo 1720.

John born 5th of 4th mo 1726.

Stephen born 13th of 8th mo 1736.

The age of the children of Samuel Willis and his wife Mary, d' of John and Mary Fry. She born 16th of 12th mo 1712.

Mary born 7th of 3d mo 1731.

John born 8th of 2d mo 1734.

Sarah born 14th of 7th mo 1736.

Amy born 27th of 3d mo 1738.

Jane born 7th of 11th mo 1740.

Fry born 9th of 4th mo 1744.

Kezia born 7th of 4th mo 1747.

Henry born 13th of 9th mo 1749.

Edmund born 29th of 9th mo 1752.

Phebe born 28th of 5th mo 1756.

Children of Edmund Mott &c.

Rickbill born 3d of 6th mo 1728.

Edmund born 25th of 8th mo 1730.

John born 1st of 8th mo 1732.

Children of Joseph Carpenter of Musketo cove :

Willet born 18th of 4th mo 1714.

Ann born 24th of 7th mo 1716.

Phebe born 28th of 6th mo 1718.

Joseph born 15th of 5th mo 1720.

Andrew born 1st of 10th mo 1722.

Thomas born 15th of 2d mo 1726.
Francis born 8th of 9th mo 1728.
James born 5th of 1st mo 1731.
Willet died 13th of 11th mo 1732.
Willet 2d, born 5th of 11th mo 1735.

Children of William Titus :

Elizabeth born 8th of 7th mo 1731.
Hannah born 26th of 5th mo 1733.
Phebe born 18th of 10th mo 1735.
Thomas born 20th of 1st mo 1738.
John born 30th of 10th mo 1743.

Children of Silas Titus and Sarah his wife :

Edmund born 1st of 8th mo 1705.
Temperance born 14th of 10th mo 1707.
Silas born 14th of 9th mo 1709.
Sarah born 6th of 8th month 1712.
Hannah born 29th of 9th mo 1714. Died beginning of 9th mo 1715.
Phebe born 27th of 7th mo 1717.
David born 20th of 4th mo 1719.
William born 14th of 8th mo 1722.
Mary born 8th of 3d mo 1725.

Children of Thomas Hicks and his wife Temperance :

Hannah born 3d of 10th mo 1730.
Thomas born 6th of 12th mo 1732.
Jacob } born 15th of 4th mo 1740.
Silas }

Children of Richard Post (Junior) :

Henry born 1st of 8th mo 1733.
Richard born 17th of 5th mo 1735.
Mary born 6th of 12th mo 1737.
Jotham born 14th of 7th mo 1740.

Children of Benjamin Downing and his wife Phebe.

Silas born 11th of 8th mo 1747.
Benjamin born 29th of 6th mo 1753.

Children of William Loines Jr. and Sarah his wife.

James born 1st of 4th mo 1768.
Richard born 18th of 12th mo 1769.
Anne born 14th of 12th mo 1773.
-Sarah born 1st of 5th mo 1781.

Nathaniel Pearsall of Hempstead died 24th of 8th mo 1703. Martha his widow and d' of John Seaman of Hempstead died 6th of 7th mo 1712. Their children :

Nathaniel born 27th of 11th mo 1676, died 30th of 11th mo 1694.
Thomas born 18th of 4th mo 1679.
Martha born 10th of 10th mo 1681.
Hannah born 22d of 1st mo 1684, died 20th of 4th mo 1689.
Sarah born 1st of 5th mo 1686.
Elizabeth born 28th of 8th mo 1688.

Hannah 2d born 14th of 12th mo 1690, died 31st of 11th mo 1718.
 Phebe born 20th of 10th mo 1693, died 14th of 1st mo 1703.
 Samuel born 18th of 12th mo 1695, died 4th of 12th mo 1720.
 Nathaniel 2d born 11th of 7th mo 1699, died 17th of 4th mo 1701.
 Mary born 30th of 2d mo 1703.

Thomas Pearsall, of Hempstead Harbor, son of Nathaniel Pearsall, was married 25th of 9th mo 1708.

His children. On ye 29th of 6th mo 1709 he had a son born that died immediately.

Thomas born 18th of 6th mo 1710.
 Nathaniel born 2nd of 7th mo 1712.
 Sarah born 6th of 11th mo 1714.
 Phebe born 7th of 1st mo 1717.
 Martha born 9th of 5th mo 1719, died 16th of 12th mo 1721.
 Hannah born 17th of 10th mo 1721.
 Samuel born 16th of 9th mo 1724.
 Mary born 24th of 5th mo 1727.

Children of Thomas Pearsall, son of Thomas Pearsall, of Hempstead Harbor :

Israel born 27th of 9th mo 1733.
 Thomas born 20th of 6th mo 1735.
 Nathaniel born 22d of 12th mo 1737, died 26th of 8th mo 1757.
 Mary born 29th of 1st mo 1742.
 Martha born 23d of 9th mo 1743.

Children of John and Sarah Cock. She born 31st of 6th mo 1712 :

Mary born 5th of 7th mo 1730.
 William born 11th of 10th mo 1732.
 Henry born 10th of 7th mo 1735.
 Rees born 26th of 11th mo 1738.
 Elizabeth born 9th of 11th mo 1740.
 Ann born 23d of 6th mo 1743, died 11th mo 1750.
 Elijah born 18th of 10th mo 1745.
 Sarah born 15th of 1st mo 1748, died — 12th mo 1750.
 A child born 25th of 1st mo 1752, died the next day.
 Benjamin born 22d of 3d mo 1754.
 Amy born 25th of 11th mo 1756.

Children of Samuel and Martha Cock :

Hannah born 4th of 2d mo 1731.
 Samuel born 13th of 6th mo 1734.
 Ann born 23d of 12th mo 1736.
 Clark born 14th of 8th mo 1738.
 Penelope born 27th of 1st mo 1741.

Children of Adam and Phebe Mott, of Cow Neck :

Elizabeth born 31st of 5th mo 1733.
 Adam born 10th of 10th mo 1734.
 Stephen born 1st of 2d mo 1736.

Children of Samuel and Mary Pryor :

Samuel born 2d of 10th mo 1729, died 6th of 3d mo 1732.

Joseph born 27th of 11th mo 1732.

Thomas born 30th of 1st mo 1734.

Mary born 22d of 3d mo 1738.

Children of Benjamin and Phebe Hicks :

Silas born 10th of 4th mo 1737.

Benjamin born 28th of 3d mo 1739.

Samuel born 30th of 8th mo 1741.

Children of Edward and Phebe Hallock. He born 8th of 4th mo 1717. She (being d' of John Clays) born 7th of 11th mo 1719 :

Hannah born 4th of 10th mo 1740.

Dorcas born 21st of 4th mo 1744.

Clement born 21st of 4th mo 1746.

Mary born 30th of 3d mo 1748.

Catherine born 31st of 3d mo 1750.

Phebe born 30th of 3d mo 1752.

Edward born 22d of 4th mo 1754.

Children of Richard and Sarah Mott :

James born 8th of 8th mo 1742.

Children of John Titus, Jr., of Westbury, and his wife Sarah :

Henry born 1st of 12th mo 1722.

Mary born 23d of 11th mo 1724.

James born 16th of 7th mo 1730.

Elizabeth born 16th of 2d mo 1733.

Sarah born 23d of 10th mo 1737.

Jonathan born 8th of 11th mo 1743.

Children of Jacob Seaman (the second of Jericho) and his wife Ann. He born 20th of 2d mo 1732. She born 3d of 8th mo 1731 (being d' of Author Kirk) :

Benjamin born 11 of 11 mo 1753.

Jemima born 13 of 10 mo 1755.

Jacob Willets son of Daniel and Phebe Willets born 7 of 11 mo 1743.

Phebe Willets d' of Daniel and Amy Willets (second wife) born 17 of 12 mo 1746.

Children of Josiah and Rebecca Cock :

James born 29 of 6 mo 1731.

Deborah born 21 of 7 mo 1734.

Jacob born 28 of 9 mo 1736.

George born 24 of 4 mo 1739.

Isaac born 6 of 9 mo 1741.

Rhoda born 8 of 9 mo 1741.

Children of Thomas and Philadelphia Seaman of Wheatly

Sarah born 20 of 3 mo 1724.

Obediah born 17 of 2 mo 1729.

Phebe born 7 of 1 mo 1733.

Mary born 28 of 7 mo 1737.

RECORDS OF THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—BAPTISMS.

(Continued from Vol. XVI., p. 122, of THE RECORD.)

A* 1710.	OUDEBS.	KINDERS.	GETUYGEN.
April 10.	Wolfert Webber, Cornelús.		Cornelús Webbers, Rachel Webber.
16.	Grietje Stille.		
	Denys Resje, Susan Hester.		Vincang Bodinge, Hester Bodinge.
	na Bredong.		
	Johannes Peek, Tryn- Wilhelmús.		Jacob Boele, Rachel Peek.
	tje Helaker.		
23.	Isaac de Riemer, Steenwyk.		Isaac Goúverneur, Margreta Ebberts.
	Aaltje Wessels.		
	Richard Care, Ma- Johannes.		Gúiliam Carsteng, Antje Welvaren.
	rýtje Kokiver.		
May 7.	Abraham Goúver- Jacob.		Isaac de Riemer, Margreta Selýns.
	neur, Maria Leislaar.		
	Ide Theúnis, Anna- Sara.		Lúykas Gerretse, Alida Liffeston.
	tje Lúykkasse.		
	Johannes Van Hein- Marretje.		Jan Willemse Rome, Maria, sýn hýs vrouw.
	inge, Marretje Eiles.		
[330]	Johannes Kouwen- Johannes.		Samson Bensing, Jn',
May 14.	hove, Rachel Bensing.		Marýtje Mýer.
	Giedion Castang, Martha.		Theúnis Van Woert, Maria Húysman.
	Tryntje Cokevel.		
	Stefanús Boeken- Annatje.		Evert Van Hoek, Neeltje Jacobs, sýn h: vrou.
	hove, Annatje Holst.		
	Cornelús Louw, Mar- Hendrik.		Baren Bos, Marretje Bongram.
	grietje Van Bossen.		
	Thomas Jansen, An- Catlyntje.		Hendrick Van Pelt, Tietje Van Pelt.
	tje Van Pelt.		
18.	John Laseúvalje, Ma- Júdith.		Elia Peltro, Maria Bongram.
	ria de La Plein.		
21.	Andries Stúkkey, Magdalena.		Jacobús Dessenne, Magdalena Bagúer.
	Maria Brounard.		
24.	Abraham Provoost, Samúel.		Jacobús Provoost, Catharina Bedlo, hýs vr. van Samúel Staats.
	Jannetje Mýer.		
Júny 2.	Abraham Brajor, Eli- Efrom.		Samúel Staats, Aafje Van Hoorn, hýs vrouw van Jan Tibbels.
	zabeth Schoúte.		
4.	Johannes Bürger, Aaltje.		Johannes Türk & Antje Cornelús, s. h. v.
	Helena Türk.		
7.	Samúel Kip, Grietje Maria.		Johannes Rykman, Rachel Kierstede.
	Rykman.		
11.	Jústes Bosch, Anna- Albartús.		Louwerens Van Hoek, Maria Jeeds: h: v' van Albartús Coenradús Bosch.
	tje Smith.		

A° 1710.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETÜGEN.
	Johannes Kertbÿl, Margreta. Margrietje Provoost.		Cornelüs Klopper, Margreta Klopplers, sÿn moeder.
	Johannes Vredenbúrg, Annatje Montanje.	Elizabeth.	Abram Vredenbúrg, Jesabel Percell, s: h. vr.
18.	Johan Coenraat Mil-ler, Anna Maria Ekkert.	Hans Júrie.	Hans Júrie Hortman, Anna Maria Kester, Elizabeth Scaferim.
	Bartholomeús Le-roúx, Geertrúy Van Rollegom.	Bartholomeús.	Charel Leroúx, Jong ^m , Rachel Leroúx, Jong dochter.
21.	Hendrikús Coerte, Catharina. Elizabeth de Riemer.		M ^r Fornow, Catharina de Riemer.
[33 ¹] July 2.	Elbert Aartse, Anna-tje Ten Eyk.	Petronella.	Johannes Vrelant, Marytje Appel.
	Johannes Hardenbroek, Annetje Bos.	Jenneke.	Barnardús Hardenbroek, Sara Hyer.
5.	Hendrik Franse, Marytje. Reúth Moor.		Búrger Sipkens, Belitje Franse, Húys vrouw van Pieter Christiaan-se.
9.	Hendrikús Van der Spiegel, Anneke Provoost.	Van der Louwerens.	Tobias Stoutenbúrg, Elsje Van Hoorns.
	Johannes Van de Wa-ter, Baefje Sippe.	Ariaantje.	Búrger Sippe, Anna Ma-ria Sippe.
16.	Johannes Ten Eyk, Johannes Wÿntje Aartse.		Elbert Aartse, Marytje Appel.
	Adriaan Man, Hester Bording.	Hester.	Claas Thienhove, Marretje Thienhove, s: h: v:
	Hendrik Vonk, Ca-tharina Hegeman.	Denÿs.	Daliús Hegeman, Lúcre-tia Hegeman.
	Jacobús Bayard, Hil-legond de Kay.	Maria.	Jacobús de Kay, Jn ^r . Ca-tharina Wendel.
	Willem Bogert, Hille-gont Joris.	Súsanna.	Ja'n Andriessse, Neeltje Van Hoorn.
19.	John Krúger, Maria Kúyler.	John.	Hendrik Kúyler, Dela Kúyler, Wed ^a .
23	Gerret de Graw, Do-rathe Hyer.	Gÿsbertje.	Jan Hyer, Jannetje Stÿmer, s: h: v:
	Jan Joris z Van Hoorn, Madalena Karstens.	Carste.	Manús Búrger, Maria Andriessse.
30.	Samúel Shahaan, Janne-tje Neeltje Cosÿn.		John Cúre, Gerretje Co-sÿn, s: h: v:
	Willem Brouwer, Ma-rytje Van Oort.	Annetje.	Jacob Brouwer, Elsje Van Oort.

A° 1710.	OULDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUYGEN.
Augústús 6.	Willem Elzewarth, Wilhelmús. Pieternella Romme.		Theodorús Polhemús. Aartje, s. h's vróúw.
	Hendrik ten Broek, Johannes. Tryntje Romme.		Cornelús Romme, Elsje ten Broek.
9.	Jan Brestede, Anna Jenneke. Maria Elsewarth.		Symon Brestede & Jan- netje van Laar, s: h: v:
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13.	Richard Rhee, Elsje John. Sanders.		Henderik Roseboom, Annatje Van der Spie- gel.
20.	Loúwerens Kinne, Johanna. Catharina Davids. Hendrik Verdúyn, Sara. Sara Stevenson.		Búrger Sippe, Helena Türk. Theophilús Elsewaart, Sara Verdúyn, s. h. vróúw.
27.	Isaac Garnje, Eliza- Elizabeth. beth Doblets.		John Doblet, Júdith de Lamoreúr.
Sep: 1.	Anthony Bogardús, Wýntje. Jannetje Knikker- bakker.		Elbert Harmese, Tryntje Van Brúgh.
3.	Theophilús Else- Sara. warth, Sara Ver- dúyn. Leonard Liewis, Eli- Barent. zabeth Hertent- berg. Benjamin Rivers, Benjamin. Aegje Moll. Gerret Van Laar, Jan- Sara. netje Streddels.		Joris Elsewarth, Ariaan- tje Romme, s. h. v. Thomas Roberds, Júnior, Jaapje Liewis, Jon. dochter. Thomas Slatom, Barent Hibon, Engelhe Steen. Andries Hardenbroek, Sara Hardenbroek.
6.	Theophilús Elswarth. Willem. Blandina Bogar- dús.		Jan Brestede, Catharina Fiely.
10.	Gýsbert Van Im- Gýsbert. búrg, Jannetje Me- seúr.		Pieter Van Imburg, Jong ^m , Marytje Van Imbúrg, Jong ^d .
17.	Coenraat Ten Yk, Geertje. Gerretje Van Schaik van Al- baný. Johannes Van Nor- Maria. den, Hendrikje ten Yk.		Coenraat ten Yk, Sen ^r , Maike Ten Yk. Anthony Rúthgers, Maria Dúyking.
4.	Joseph Robbeson, Leonard. Marytje de Klein. Pieter Ament, Eliza- Eldert. beth Tienhove. Barent de Freest, Jezýntje. Catlyntje Cerly.		Leonard de Kleýn, Sú- sanna Leýsler, s: h: v: Eldert Ament, Catharina Tienhove. Johannes Van Norden, Antje Slyk, Wed ^r .

A* 1710.	OUDEHS.	KINDERS.	GETUÛGEN.
	Abraham Van Hoorn, Helena. Maria Provoost.		Evert Van de Water, Catharina Provoost, s: h: v:
	Thomas Sikkels, Jan-Thomas. netje Brevoort.		Elias Brevoort, Grietje, s: h ^s vrouw.
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Septemb. 24.	Cornelús Post, Cat-lyntje Potman.	Johannes.	John Spratt, Jong ^m , Cornelia Spratt, Jongd ^o .
Oktob. 1.	Gerret Provoost, Elizabeth. Alette Roos.		Geurt Roos, Willempje Roos, h. v. van Pieter Roos.
	Gerret Bürger, Saar-tje Reÿers.	Gerret.	Frans Reÿerse, Cornelia Disenton, Jn ^r .
4.	Enog Vrelant, Mary-Enoch. tje Van Hoorn.		Enoch Michielse, Vroútje Santvoort.
	Benjamin Van Vegte, Cornelús. Jannetje Eckeson.		Philip Van Vegte, Rachel Eckeson.
	David Kermer, De-Jacobús. bora Berrie.		Jacobús Berrie, Marite Van Rollegom, h. v. van Hend: Kermer.
8.	Johannes Boke, Mar-retje de Lange.	Abraham.	Dirk Bensen, Jn ^r , Marytje Boke.
	Cornelús Wÿnkoop, Tjatje. Barber Mathÿssen.		Mathÿs Debois, Sara Debois, sÿn h. vrouw.
	Theophilús Pels, Eli-sabeth Blauvelt.	Maria.	Johannes Van Norden, Antje Slyk.
	Johannes Rosevelt, Nicolaas. Heyltje Sjoerts.		Nicolaas Rosevelt & Hillegont Sjoerts.
	Marínús Roelofse, Jan. Dina Theúnis.	Jan.	Willem Echt, Sara Theúnis, húys vr. van Meÿndert Bürger.
15.	Johannes Van der Spiegel, Marretje Lierse.	Johannes.	John Broadek, M ^{rs} Harding, op 't Veer.
	Johannes Janse, An-na Lierse.	Maria.	Johannes de Peister, Elisabeth Kierstede.
22.	Jan Van Pelt, Mary-tje Perÿn.	Marytje.	Mangel Janse Rol, Elsje Van Pelt.
25.	Joost Soÿ, Sara Van Joost. Thienhove.	Joost.	Pieter Ament, Tryntje Van Thienhove.
Novemb. 1.	William Sjekkerly, Cornelús. Debora Van Dÿk.	Cornelús.	Samúel Staats, Elizabeth Van Dÿk.
	Johannes Myer, Sara Isaac. de Freest.	Sara.	Cornelús Myer, Elizabeth de Freest, Sen ^r .
5.	Philippus Dalÿ, Cor-nelia Van Gelder.	Anneke.	Johannes Van Gelder, Aetje' Ross, s. h. vrouw.
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Novemb. 5.	Jan Hyer, Jannetje Catharina. Stÿmer.		Gerret Stÿmer, Dorathe Graw.
	Andries Douw, Aria-antje Van Rhoon.	Reinier,	Johannes Dou, Mayke Van Rhoon.

A° 1710.	ouders.	kinders.	getuÿgen.
12.	Samúel Kitsom, Jan- netje Klasen.	Abraham.	Samson Bensen, Cathari- na Bensen, h. v. van Matheus Bensen.
	Nathan Daly, Sara Jan. Húysman.		Everardús Bogardús, Ma- rytje Húysman.
13	Hendrik Pels, Sophia Michiel. Parmetier.		Michiel Parmetier, Neel- tje Dames.
	Pieter Viele, Hanna Súsje. Van den Bogert.		Hendrik Pels, Sophia Parmetier.
19.	Engeltje Davids.	Elizabeth.	Frans Van Dýk, Bürger Sippe, Helena Búrgers, h. v. v. Joh: Bürger.
19.	Barent Reinders, Barent. Hester Leislaar.		Isaac Góúverneur, Catha- rina Bedlo, h. v. van Doc' Samúel Staats.
22	Jacob Salomonse, Maria. Elizabeth Dee.		Frans Abramse, Jannetje Salomons.
	Theúnis Van Vegte, Elsje, 16 Antje Heermans. dito ge- boren.		Philip Van Vegte, Saart- tje Heermans.
	Volkert Heermans, Margrietje. Margrietje Ecke- son.		Benjamin Van Vegte, Margrietje Van Bos- sem.
Decemb: 1.	Andries ten Yk, Ba- rendina Herden- berg.	Aafje.	Jacob Ten Yk, Neeltje Herdenberg, s. h. v.
10.	Meindert Bürger, Sa- ra Iedese.	Theúnis.	Anthony Bývank en Te- úntje, s'n h's vrouw.
	Willem Halst, Antje Elizabeth. Wýbrant.		Dirk Koek, David Janse, Tryntje Wýbrants.
	James Bússý, Catha- rina Van Gelder.	Christina.	Johannes Van Gelder, & Aefje Roos, s. h. vrouw.
13.	Isaac de Riemer, Jn', Húbertús. Antje Woertman.		Hendrikús Coerten, Ca- tharina de Riemer.
20.	Pieter Bant, Marci Jan. White.		Jan Wýte, Maria Wýt.
	Pieter de Gardemo, Margreta. Martha Van Til- búrg.		Samson Bensen, Elizabeth Bensen.
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December 20.	Johannes Montanje, John. Sara Percell.		John Percell, Mary Per- cell.
24.	Dirk Koek, Súsanna Harmpje. Krigier.		Jan Canon, Elizabeth Daly.
	John Thorne, Mary- tje Brestede.	Pieter.	Pieter Brestede, Margrie- tje Ryke, s: h: vrou.
26.	Húýbert Van den Ariaantje. Berg, Marytje Lan- cing.		Isaac de Riemer, Rachel Móntes.
31.	Johannes Douw, Sa- ra de Freest.	Femmetje.	Jan Willes, Margreta Douw s: h's vrou.

A° 1710.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUÛGEN.
	Jan Pouwelse, Anna- tje Húysman.	Ariaantje.	Johannes Húster, Mag- teltje Pouwels, s. h. vrouw.
	John Waldron, Cor- nelia Hartenberg.	Gerardús.	Leonard Liewis, Jaapie Hardenberg.
A° 1711.			
Januáry 3.	Benjamin Bill, Geesje Marýtje. Franse.		Pieter Bedlo, Isaac Bedlo Belitje Franse.
7.	Nicolaas Rosevelt, Catharina. Jr, Sara Follemans.		Nicolaas Rosevel, Ze Catharina Follemans.
10.	Lodewýk Peerts, Ca- tharina Lapping.	Anna Maria.	Coert Fredrik, Anna Ma- rya Wýsing.
	D'avidt Mandeviel, Jacob. Jannetje Someren- dyk.		David Mandeviel, Se Marýtje Somerendyk.
	Reýnier Van Hoese, Marýtje. Annatje Stevense.		Abraham Provoost, Ant Kouwenhove.
14.	Andries Abramse, Ja- quémýntje Wans- haar.	Sara.	Johannes Van der Heul Súsanna Wanshaar.
17.	Elias Brevoort, Grie- tje Sammons.	Aegje.	Johannes Thomasse, Jan- netje Sammons.
	Cornelis Jacobse, Marýtje. Janneke Peerss.		Elias Ellesson, Sara Peers.
	Jacob-Franse, Anne- tje Franse.	Daniel.	Jacob Salomonse, Mar- griet Franse.
	Hans Kierstede, Ma- ria Van Vlek.	Cathalina.	Abraham Kip, Rachel Kierstede.
21.	Samúel Philipz, Aal- tje Dame.	John.	Johannes Vrelant, Dina Kloppers, hús vrouw van Steve Brabele.
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Januáry 31.	Benjamin Oldes, Benjamin. Aaltje Schars.		Robberd Poddenton, Hester Blank, Jn ^r .
Februáry 4.	Nicolaas Soméren- dyk, Margrietje Heermans.	Annetje.	Theúnis Cornelisse, An- netje Claase.
	Abraham de Reviere, Johannes. Jn ^r , Wýntje Kranc- heýt.	Johannes.	Jan Canon, Marýtje Le- gran, s. h. vrou.
11.	Johannes Sebring, Geertrúyd. Jn ^r , Rachel Hibon.		Johannes Narbúry, Ma- rya Hibon, s. h ^s vrou.
18.	Jacobús Van Varik, Johanna. Anna Maria Bre- stede.		Johannes Brestede, An- netje Van Bossem, h: v: van Andries Bre- stede.
	Harmanús Mýer, Martinús. Helena Post.		Abraham Van Gelder, Catlyntje Post, s: h: vrouw.
21.	Búrger Manús, Geer- trúy Korse.	Metje.	Búrger Sipkens, Dorathe Grienham.

A° 1710.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUYGEN.
	Jan Pouwelse, Anna- tje Húysman.	Ariaantje.	Johannes Húster, Mag- teltje Pouwels, s. h. vrouw.
	John Waldron, Cor- nelia Hartenberg.	Gerardús.	Leonard Liewis, Jaapie Hardenberg.
A° 1711.			
Januáry 3.	Benjamin Bill, Geesje Marýtje. Franse.		Pieter Bedlo, Isaac Bedlo Belitje Franse.
7.	Nicolaas Rosevelt, Catharina. J, Sara Follemans.		Nicolaas Rosevel, Ze Catharina Follemans.
10.	Lodewýk Peerts, Ca- Anna Maria. tharina Lapping.		Coert Fredrik, Anna Ma- rya Wýsing.
	D'avidt Mandeviel, Jacob. Jannetje Someren- dyk.		David Mandeviel, Se Marýtje Somerendyk.
	Reýnier Van Hoese, Marýtje. Annatje Stevense.		Abraham Provoost, Ant Kouwenhove.
14.	Andries Abramse, Ja- Sara. qúemýntje Wans- haar.		Johannes Van der Heúl Súsanna Wanshaar.
17.	Elias Brevoort, Grie- Aegje. tje Sammons.		Johannes Thomasse, Jan- netje Sammons.
	Cornelis Jacobse, Marýtje. Janneke Peerss.		Elias Ellesson, Sara Peers.
	Jacob-Franse, Anne- Daniel. tje Franse.		Jacob Salomonse, Mar- griet Franse.
	Hans Kierstede, Ma- Cathalina. ria Van Vlek.		Abraham Kip, Rachel Kierstede.
21.	Samúel Philipz, Aal- John. tje Dame.		Johannes Vrelant, Dina Kloppers, húys vrouw van Steve Brabele.
[336]			
Januáry 31.	Benjamin Oldes, Benjamin. Aaltje Schars.		Robberd Poddenton, Hester Blank, Jn ^r .
Februáry 4.	Nicolaas Someren- Annetje. dyk, Margrietje Heermans.		Theúnis Cornelisse, An- netje Claase.
	Abraham de Reviere, Johannes. Jn ^r , Wýntje Kranc- heýt.		Jan Canon, Marýtje Le- gran, s. h. vrou.
11.	Johannes Sebring, Geertrúyd. Jn ^r , Rachel Hibon.		Johannes Narbúry, Ma- rya Hibon, s. h ^s vrou.
18.	Jacobús Van Varik, Johanna. Anna Maria Bre- stede.		Johannes Brestede, An- netje Van Bossem, h: v: van Andries Bre- stede.
	Harmanús Myer, Martinús. Helena Post.		Abraham Van Gelder, Catlyntje Post, s: h ^s : vrouw.
21.	Búrger Manús, Geer- Metje. trúy Korse.		Búrger Siphens, Dorathe Grieham.

A° 1711.	ouders.	KINDERS.	GETUÛGEN.
25.	Heddrik Kúyler, Ma- ria Jacobs.	Anna.	Francois Fincang, Sara Van Brúgh, húys vrou van Pieter Van Brúgh.
Maart 2.	Steven Weys, Súsán- na Pingerÿ. Jan Van Beûre, Ma- ria Mÿer.	Ledewÿk. Christina.	Lodewÿk Peerts, Anna Maria Weysing. Michiel Basset, Elizabeth Kierstede.
4.	Jacob Mÿer, Annatje Adolph. Kammega.		Johannes Mÿer, Maria Mÿer, Wed. van Adolf Mÿer.
11.	Jan Kanon, Marÿtje Petrús. Legran. Johannes Slegt, Trÿn- tje Bergen. Willem Swanser, Ra- chel Webbers.	Johannes.	Harmanús Rúthgers, Cor- nelia de Windel. Abraham Slegt en Janne- tje, S: h. vrouw. Benjamin Quákkenbos, Claasje Webbers, s: h: vrouw.
	Fredrik Willemse, Wilhelmús. Marÿtje Waldrom.		Rúthgert Waldrom, Mar- grietje Willems, h ^s v. van Philippús van Bos- sem.
	Nicolaas Dalÿ, Eliza- beth Krigier. Jacob Brat, Aefje Barent. Wessels.	Elizabeth.	Dirk Koek, Trÿntje Thienhove. Isaac Bratt, Anna Mar- grietje Egberts.
14.	De Slavin van Abra- ham Kip.	Anna.	op belydenisse des ge- loofs.
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Maart 14.	Jonathan Main, Sara Thomas. Koek. Gilbert Ash, Neeltje George. Plevier.		Dirk Koek, Súsanna Krigier, s. h. v. Gerret Onkelbag, Eliza- beth Plevier.
18.	Andries Elÿ, Anna Christiaan. Resina. Pieter Van Kouwen- hove, Wÿntje ten Yk. Harme Van Hoese, Marÿ- Geesje Heermans. tje, Elsje. } tweelingen.	Christiaan.	Christiaan Echler, Maria Neef. Johannes ten Yk, Marre- tje Aartse.
	Willem Echt, Marre- tje Van Dÿk.	Coenraat.	Jacob Sammon, Catlyntje Bensing, Nicolaas So- merendÿk, Grietje Heermans.
		Abraham.	Gerret Woúterse, Imme- tje Van Dÿk, s: h: vrouw.
25.	Francois Búys, Over- lede, Annatje Wal- drom. John Theobleds, Sen ^r , Anna. Aefje Van Hoorn. Gúalther Hyer, An- natje Blom.	Francois.	Rúthgert Waldrom, Da- niel Waldrom, Catha- rina Philips. John Theobleds, J ^{er} , Mary Theobleds. Jan de Lamontanje, Ma- ria Hyer.

A° 1711.	OUDEBS.	KINDERS.	GETÜYGEN.
28.	William Walton, Ma- ria Santvoort. Benjamin Quäcken- bos, Claasje Web- bers. Johannes de Freest, Johannes. Catharina Rave- stein.	James. bates. Lea. bers. Johannes. Freest.	Jüstes Bosch, Annetje Smith, s: h: vrouw. Arie Quäckenbos, Die- vertje Quäckenbos. Iedde Myer, Margreta de Freest.
April 4.	Jan Wykof, Geertje Cornelüs. Strýkers.		Gýsbert Bogert, Geertje Wykof.
8.	Christiaan Echler, Andries. Maria Neef. Jaques Fontein, An- neke Webber. Petrús Kip, Immetje Anna. Van Dyk. Isaac Góuverneur, Alida. Sara Staats.	Andries. Jaques. neke Webber. Anna. Dyk. Alida. Staats.	Andries Elech, Anna Rasyna. Albert Klok, Annatje Moor, h: v: v: Ellen Sjerret. Hendrikús Kip, Anna Van Dyk. Joachim Staats, Alida Reinders.
11.	Steven a, Brakele, Margrietje. Dina Kloppers.		Cornelús Klopper, Joha Zoon, Aefje Klopper, húys v. van Cornelús Klopper, Senr.
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April 18.	Nicolaas Persell, Doratheä. Aeltje Hyer.		John Persell, Lea Van Alst.
22.	Isaac Boeke, Catha- rina Waldrom.		Daniel Waldrom, Catha- rina Boele.
25.	Jacobús Kwik, Mary- tje Smith. Jan Stevens, Catha- lina Kloppers.	Jan, gebo- ren Júlý 18 1701. Pieter, ge- boren febr: 2 1707.	Cornelús Klopper, Senr, Cathalya Klopper, h. v. van Jan Stevens. Jacobús Kwik & de Moe- der Self.
29.	Isaac Bedlo, Súsana Brajour. Anthony Ruthgers, Anthony. Hendrikje Van de Water. Johannes Hennejon, Margreta. Margreta Dalý. Michiel Basset, He- lena Van Alst.	Súsanna. Anthony. Van de Water. Margreta. Dalý. Marýtje. Alst.	John Theobleds, Senr, Aefje Van Hoorn, s: h. vrouw. Gerret Dýyking, Elsje Schúyler. David Henion, Margreta Kool. Nicolaas Van Thienhove, Anna Millers.
May 2.	Willem Ferbes, Abi- gael Falentýn.	William.	Dirk Adolf alias de Groof, Tryntje Koker.
6.	Johannes Myer, Ca- tharina Dalsing.	Maria.	Adólf Myer, Jannetje Kierse.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

ESTABROOK FAMILY.—W. B. Estabrook, of Ithaca, N. Y., is compiling a "Genealogy of the Estabrook Family," descendants of Rev. Joseph, and Thomas Estabrook, respectively, who came from Enfield, Middlesex, England, to Concord, Mass., in 1660. Facts in regard to any branch of the family are solicited. His own line comes as follows: Rev. Joseph (1), Rev. Samuel (2), Rev. Hobart (3), Hobart (4), Hobart (5), Herman (6), William B. (7).

CORNELL.—Miss Catherine Cornell died recently, in the ninety-fifth year of her age, at her residence, No. 58 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn. She was the eldest of twelve children, only two of whom survive her. These are Isaac R. Cornell, of this city, who is eighty years of age, and Peter C. Cornell, of Brooklyn, who is over eighty-two years of age. Fifty years ago Miss Cornell purchased her Pierrepont Street residence, and was never absent from it for twenty-four consecutive hours. She was born in a substantial, old-fashioned mansion, which stood on the land now occupied by the Atlantic docks. Nearly all of the dock property was at one time owned by her father, John Cornell, who died on January 21, 1820. He inherited it from his father, Whitehead Cornell, who was one of the first settlers of Long Island, where he was born. His father was an Englishman and his mother a Huguenot. The latter was the daughter of Simon Cortelyou, who owned a large farm near the Narrows.

Nearly all the members of the family on both sides have been long-lived. Whitehead Cornell was over eighty when he died. His father reached the same age. Miss Cornell's mother was born on May 20, 1767, and died in 1859. None of the members of the family took part in the Revolutionary War, but attended strictly to their business of farming. John Cornell was one of the founders of old St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn. Miss Catherine Cornell was for many years a communicant of Grace Church, Brooklyn, and was a woman of exemplary character. Up to within a short period of her death, which was attributed to old age, her health was good. She was buried in the family vault in Greenwood Cemetery.

CHAFFEE FAMILY.—William H. Chaffee, P. O. Box, 3068, New York City, is vigorously prosecuting toward completion the genealogy of the Chaffee Family.

ELIOT GENEALOGY.—The undersigned is collecting facts in regard to those who have the surname of Eliot, Elyot, Elyott, Elliot, and Elliott.

The following inquiries are submitted, not as applicable to all persons, young and old, living and dead; nor as including all facts that should be recorded, but as indicating the principal subjects concerning which information is desired. Too much attention cannot be given to accuracy and fulness of dates and names of places.

Correspondents will confer a favor by writing their replies upon foolscap paper, and numbering them, to correspond with the number of the inquiries.

1. Name in full, including first, *middle*, and last.
2. Place(s) of residence.
3. Occupation.
4. Place and date of birth, giving the parish, town, State, and country; also month, day and year of birth.
5. Full name of father; his residence and occupation.
6. Maiden name of mother; the names and residences of her father and mother.
7. The names and residences of ancestors, near and remote, with any matter pertaining to them.
8. Places of education and names of teachers.
9. Marriage.
10. Children: dates of births, and other dates in regard to them.
11. Publications.
12. Miscellaneous, including any facts not comprehended in the above.

Address,

REV. JOHN E. ELIOT.

Bridgewater, Conn.

GRACIE, GESNER, AND MANN FAMILIES.—A Rachel Gracie married Abraham Post. She had a brother living at Jamaica, L. I., and one at or near Derby, Conn.—supposed Daniel; had something to do with vessels about 1770.

John Hendrik Gesner (or Gessinger), who came to this country from Germany year

1709, married an Elizabeth Smit or Smythe; had a daughter born a few weeks before they emigrated; named her Elizabeth. Wanted the early history and also information of this child Elizabeth, supposed married a Valentine about or at New York, as John Hendrik lived at Yonkers some years and died there. The Gesner, sometimes spelled Gasner, or Gosner, came originally from Munich, or Obergiesing, River Rhone.

Should be glad to get information of the *Mann* family previous to 1733. Widow and children came to this country about 1760. George settled at Rockland, west side of the Hudson River; Michael settled on the east bank of the Hudson, near what is now called Irvington; David and Matthias in or near New York.

W. N. GESNER.

New Haven, Conn.

HINMAN'S PURITAN SETTLERS OF CONNECTICUT.—The genealogical manuscripts of the late Hon. R. R. Hinman, which were, a few years previous to the death of the distinguished author, deposited in the custody of the N. E. Historic-Genaealogical Society, have been placed for arrangement in the hands of Rev. Anson Titus, of Amesbury, Mass., who has issued a circular stating that he "will answer calls from genealogists and historians for examination and transcribing. Terms reasonable."

LAWRENCE WILLS.—*William Lawrence, the first.*—In looking over ancient records in office of Secretary of State, at Trenton, N. J., a few days ago, I found recorded (Lib. 1, p. 56) the will of William Lawrence, the founder of the Lawrence family of New Jersey, who came from Long Island to Monmouth Co., N. J., about 1667, with the original settlers of that place. The will is quite lengthy and shows that he was an extensive property holder. It names wife Elizabeth, sons James, William, Benjamin, Elisha, John, Joseph; grandsons, James Grover, William, son of William Lawrence; William, son of Elisha Lawrence; eldest son of Joseph Lawrence; granddaughters, Elizabeth, daughter of James Lawrence; Deborah, Mary Hannah, Elizabeth, Susannah, and Rebecca Grover. Executors, sons William and Elisha. Will dated December 3, 1701.

Will of Elisha Lawrence, son of William Lawrence 1st, is dated April 14, 1722, and proven May, 1724. It names wife Lucy, sons Elisha, John, and Joseph; daughters Elizabeth, wife of John Salter; Sarah, wife of John Finlay; Hannah, wife of Richard Salter 2d, and Rebecca Lawrence. A codicil to the will is dated March 14, 1723. Lib. A, p. 292.)

Will of John Lawrence, son of William 1st, is dated April 4, 1719, and names wife Rachel, sons John, Gibbons, Benjamin; daughters Constant, Rachel, Hannah, Mary, and Dorcas, and a granddaughter Rachel. (Lib. A. p. 153.)

The children of William Lawrence, Jr., are named on p. 142 of the last number of the RECORD.

EDWIN SALTER.

Washington, D. C.

LYON FAMILY.—The Lyon Genealogy, by Henry A. May, of Boston, Mass., will, it is said, be put to press early the coming winter.

MOL (Record, Vol. xvi., 143).—The children of John Jansen Mol and his wife Engeltie Pieters (who was married at Esopus, November 20, 1675), all baptized in the Dutch Church, N. Y., were PIETER, bap. May 23, 1677; MARIA, September 29, 1680; ABRAHAM, February 18, 1682; JACOBUS, January 30, 1684; AEFJE, April 21, 1686 (died young); JOHANNES, April 8, 1688; AEFJE, again, September 8, 1690; and ISAAC, May 1, 1692. Their daughter MARIA mar. JACOB NICOLAASZ, October 20, 1703; and AEFJE (second) mar. BENJAMIN RIEVERS (Rivers), November 9, 1708. J. J. L.

RHODE ISLAND GENEALOGICAL DICTIONARY.—J. O. Austin, of Providence, R. I., has issued a prospectus announcing as nearly ready for the press a "Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island." The work will embrace a record of the founders of the state, and of their descendants to the third and in many instances to the fourth generation. Subscription price, \$10 per copy.

RIKER, JAMES.—The undersigned would respectfully announce that, having given many years to investigating the history of our early colonists, chiefly those who settled within the States of New York and New Jersey, he has accumulated a mass of information regarding the heads of families, especially those of Dutch and Huguenot extraction, which he will furnish to such as may desire it; charges moderate. And as but few persons are now found among us who can translate the old records which remain in the Holland tongue, he is prepared to make any such translation, on being applied to.

JAMES RIKER, Historian.

Waverly, N. Y.]

SHARPLESS FAMILY.—Gilbert Cope, of Westchester, Pa., has issued a prospectus announcing that the work on the Sharpless Family "is now so far advanced toward completion," that he has determined to put it into the printer's hands at an early day. Subscriptions are solicited, price \$5 per copy, which may be sent to the author.

STILES FAMILY.—Dr. Henry R. Stiles, 109 Fulton Street, New York City, expects to put to press this coming winter the "Genealogy of the Stiles Family in America." Address as above.

STORRS FAMILY.—The Storrs Genealogy, compiled by the late Mr. Charles Storrs, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is now going through the press.

WILLIAMS.—Dr. Guild, of Brown University, is writing a "Life of Roger Williams," which *ought* to have a genealogy printed in connection with it. Mr. Guild has also lately written a sketch of Chaplain Smith, of the Revolution, which is published by the American Baptist Publication Society, of New York, and which contains a valuable diary, throwing much light upon the Battle of Saratoga.

WILLIS.—Whose Bible is it? While rebuilding an old house at Maplewood, N. J., there was found in the garret a Bible having a family record as follows:

William Willis, first son of William and Bathsheba Willis, was born, March 27, 1754.

Bethuel Willis, their second son, was born April 9, 1757.

Joseph " " third " " February 12, 1761.

Russell " " fourth " " November 22, 1762.

John " " fifth " " October 22, 1765.

Lewis " " sixth " " December 30, 1767.

Anthony " " seventh " " May 15, 1769.

Welthy " " first daughter, " September 19, 1872.

Nancy " " second " " September 9, 1774.

William Willis, their father, died October 9, 1774, aged forty-nine years.

The above Bible is now in my possession, and may be seen by interested parties.

DANIEL H. CARPENTER.

70 Clarkson Street, New York.

NOTES ON BOOKS.

DIARY OF DAVID ZEISBERGER, *A Moravian Missionary among the Indians of Ohio.*

Translated from the Original German Manuscript and Edited by EUGENE F. BLISS.

Cincinnati, Robert Clarke & Co., for the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, 1885. 2 vols. 8vo, pp. xxxii., 464, and 535.

The "Zeisberger Manuscript," which came into the hands of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio in 1854, is the private journal of David Zeisberger, the Moravian Missionary among the Indians of Ohio, who devoted the last sixty years of his life to this work, and died in 1808, aged eighty-seven. It covers a period from 1781 to 1797; and is a most interesting record of an earnest, godly man, whose fate it was "to labor among a hopeless race. In his last years he could see no lasting monument of his labor. Even the Indian converts immediately about him were a cause of sorrow to him." Yet trials, poverty, constant personal danger, discouragement, and buffetings never lessened his activity, his cheerfulness, his patience with the erring converts, his contempt of danger, his forethought for others, and his perfect sacrifice of self. With him, co-laborers in the Muskingum Valley, at this time were five other missionaries, Heckwelder, Sensemann, Edwards, Jung, and Jungmann.

These volumes form an interesting and most important contribution to American Indian history, especially as regards the relations existing between them and the English during the fifteen years preceding the cession of the Western Posts to the United States in 1796. It is equally interesting from a psychological point of view. As the translator well says: "The action of white men upon Indians, Christians upon heathen, the 'civilized' upon savages, can well be studied in these pages. Here and there also can be observed the reaction of the Indian upon the white."

H. R. S.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE GRADUATES OF YALE COLLEGE. WITH ANNALS OF THE COLLEGE HISTORY. OCTOBER, 1701—MAY, 1745. By FRANKLIN BOWDITCH DEXTER, M.A. New York, Henry Holt & Co., 1885. Royal 8vo, viii., 788.

This book has been, within three weeks since it came to us, a source of daily reference and perusal; and we have found it a most charming volume. We predict that librarians all over the land will find it to be one of that class of books upon their shelves which are oftenest called for by students. Mr. Dexter has done a noble work for Yale College in the preparation of this record of its graduates during its first half-century. The arrangement of the volume is as simple and admirable as its typographical appearance is stately, dignified, and elegant. "The Annals of each College year, ending with Commencement Day, are given in order, and annexed to this survey of each year are biographical sketches of those graduating at its close; these sketches of each class are arrayed in alphabetical sequence, preceded by the class-list as it has always stood (in Latin) in the Triennial Catalogue of Graduates, *in which the names were entered (until the Class of 1767) in the order of family rank*" (the italics are our own). The appendix contains a very interesting and valuable statistical article on the "Length of Life of the Graduates" of the College, by Professor H. A. Newton, of New Haven.

The Biographical Annals (as far as patient research can furnish the materials) of four hundred and eighty-three graduates are here given, and no one can peruse them without being strongly impressed with the great power of moulding and directing the growth of a community which springs from such an institution. The main authorities used in the compilation are given at the end of each biography; yet they really do not represent the full amount of labor, of research, comparison, etc., which Mr. Dexter has given to this matter, and which can only be "read between the lines" by those whose experience has been in similar fields of labor. We are sincerely glad to learn that "materials are already in part collected for the continuation" of these sketches and annals—for it is a work which genealogists at least would not willingly see interrupted or abruptly closed.

H. R. S.

BIOGRAPHY OF A PIONEER MANUFACTURER. PIONEER PAPER-MAKING IN BERKSHIRE. LIFE, LIFE WORKS, AND INFLUENCE OF ZENAS CRANE. By J. E. A. SMITH. Printed for Private Circulation. Clark W. Bryan & Co., Printers, Holyoke, Mass., and New York City. 4to, pp. 55. Portrait.

This modest and elegant *brochure* reads like a romance—the romance of real life and an honorable industry. Zenas Crane, a native of Canton, Norwich County, Mass., learned his life-business in the first paper mill in Massachusetts, established at Milton, in 1730, and at General Burbank's mill at Worcester. In 1799, he established the first paper mill in Massachusetts west of the Connecticut River, at Dalton, Berkshire County; and from that little beginning has since grown the great mills of Crane & Co., now known as *for excellence* "the bank-note paper makers of this country," making, on a contract awarded in 1879, all the paper required by the United States Government for national bank-bills, United States bonds, certificate and treasury notes. Mr. Crane was (as was his son, Zenas, Jr., after him also prominent in political matters, and a member of the State House of Representatives. He died June 29, 1845, at the age of 68, a citizen "remembered with gratitude by the people of Dalton and Berkshire, and with honor by all." He was a son of Stephen, son of Benjamin, son of Stephen, son of Henry Crane, who came from England to Milton (then Dorchester), Mass., in 1648 or 1649.

H. R. S.

GENEALOGY OF THE DE VEAUX FAMILY. Introducing the Numerous Forms of Spelling the Name by various Branches and Generations in the past Eleven Hundred Years. By THOMAS F. DE VOE. [New York,] 1885. 8vo, pp. 302.

The author of this volume is not unknown to students who are devoted to the history of this city. His well-earned reputation will lend interest to this effort in the field of New York family history. The De Veaux family was of that interesting class known as Huguenot, and was first here represented by Frederick De Vou, who is said to have been born in Annis, near Rochelle, in France. At the time of his arrival in New Amsterdam he was a widower. It is recorded in the Dutch Church that he, as such, married on the 24th of June, 1677, Hester Tournours, a young damsel of New Haerlem, who was a daughter of Daniel Tournour. They had issue thirteen children. This work is devoted to tracing carefully their descendants. The author's method of notation is obscure and faulty, and the smallness of the enumeration figure is in marked contrast with the clear

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